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# INDEX TO THE FORTY-NINTH VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

JANUARY-JUNE, 1914

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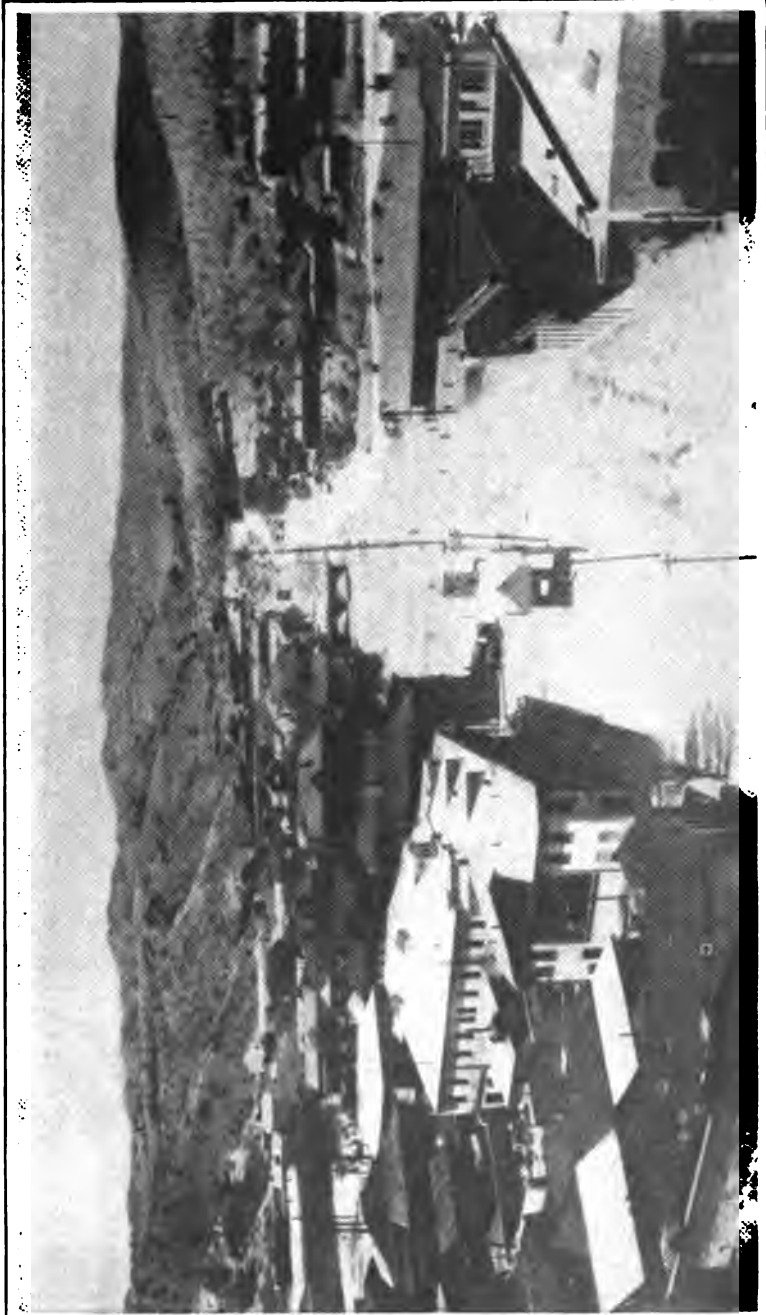
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#### WHERE THE UNITED STATES MEETS ITS NEIGHBOR, MEXICO—THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE

This is the sort of country through which the boundary line between the United States and Mexico runs for 1,000 miles. The picture shows the little town of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora. Throughout this stretch of territory, says Secretary of War Garrison, in his report recently issued, "our troops have protected the border from incursion by individuals or raiding parties," and have been "continually on the alert to prevent violation of the neutrality laws." The Secretary compliments the conduct of our troops under the circumstances as having been "highly creditable." He quotes General Elias, in command of the troops on the border, as stating that the American towns on the boundary, during recent months, have been "filled with refugees from across the line, as practically the whole population of the Mexican towns would cross to American territory until after the fight was over, and these refugees went to swell the number of curious sightseers whom our troops tried to keep out of the zone of danger." Some day, when peace and order have been restored in Mexico, our southern boundary will be as quiet and orderly an imaginary line as that which for more than 8,000 miles, without a fort or a gun, divides the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

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## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Peace and  
Public Policy*

Regarding mankind as a whole, the thing most to be deplored is war, and the thing most to be desired and definitely worked for is peace. Every step that can be taken by any government to lessen the likelihood of war, hasten its termination, or mitigate its horrors if it should actually exist, is plainly due as an obligation to its own people, and to the cause of civilization at large. It is too early to judge of the wisdom and efficiency in all details of the work of our State Department as directed by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. But there can be no doubt concerning the high motives of our foreign policy, and its benevolent attitude towards other countries. Secretary Bryan has been negotiating a series of treaties designed to assure a period of investigation and inquiry into the nature of disputes before the outbreak of hostilities. Such agreements with several nations are already signed, and many others are in prospect.

*The Bryan  
Treaties*

The first of these treaties was with the republic of Salvador, and it was signed last August. Its opening article is as follows:

The high contracting parties agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy shall fail to adjust, shall be submitted for investigation and report to an International Commission, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in next succeeding article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and report.

An important thing about this kind of Commission is that it is to be a standing body, named in advance, rather than a board selected with distrust and difficulty after the failure of diplomacy to settle a dispute. Each of the two countries names one member from its own citizens and one from an out-

side country, and the two governments choose a fifth member by common agreement. An investigation by this Commission may occupy an entire year, but no longer time, unless the governments agree to extend the period. The two governments may deal as they choose with the report of the Commission, neither being bound in any way. A further article of the agreement declares that the two contracting parties will not increase their military or naval program during the period of the investigation, unless danger from a third power should compel such increase, in which case the menaced government will communicate with the other, and the obligation to maintain the military and naval *status quo* will cease for both countries.

*Wide  
Acceptance of  
the Plan*

The treaty is valid for a period of five years, after which it will continue indefinitely in force, unless one or the other of the contracting governments gives twelve months' notice. Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan has received the assurances of more than thirty governments that they will sign similar agreements with the United States, the matter becomes one of great importance. It will be seen that a treaty of this type does not provide for arbitration. It is greatly preferable that countries having disputes should find a way to settle them by direct negotiation, although arbitration is the civilized and proper way to proceed in case diplomacy should fail. The advantage of Mr. Bryan's plan is that it will diminish the danger of a sudden outbreak of war. The Secretary is doubtless right in believing that when disputes have been thoroughly studied and reported upon by an international commission they will have been brought into such relationship to the forces of public opinion that they can subsequently be settled either by the resum-



Photograph by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM J. BRYAN

ing of direct negotiation or else by reference to The Hague Tribunal or to some other form of arbitration.

*The "Better Way" in a Century's Test*

Perhaps the very best argument of all for the maintenance of peace is to be found in the history of its practical results. Where nations have had differences that threaten war, and have found it possible to settle those differences by other means, they are almost certain to be able to look back with satisfaction upon such experiences. Herein lies the value to the world of the plans for advertising and celebrating a rounded century of peace between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. It is true that many ties have bound the two countries together, but there have also been many causes of clash and friction, and several points of real danger. And yet these emergencies have been met, and peace has become a fixed condition. The War of 1812 with Great Britain was ended in a formal way on Christmas Eve, 1814, by the signing of a treaty which English and American commissioners had negotiated in the Belgian city of Ghent. The treaty was ratified and given effect early in the year 1815. For several years appropriate

committees have been developing an organized movement for making the centenary of the Ghent treaty not only memorable in its celebration, but also in a variety of ways educational and useful. An important conference was held at Richmond, Va., last month for the further perfection of these plans; and the support of the State Department and of Congress has been assured. The celebration will not be confined to the people of the countries directly concerned in the Treaty of Ghent, but will serve to call attention also to the good fortune of the United States in its long record of peaceful relations with France, Germany, and other leading powers. We shall in due time, when the plans are a little further perfected, set forth in detail the notable things that will be undertaken as parts of the celebration project.

*Fighting Strength as a Peace Asset*

While we must be ready as a nation to do our part in common efforts, such as those that center at The Hague, to unite the civilized world in peaceful and friendly relations, we must accept the facts of our own day as we find them, and face our direct responsibilities, whatever they may be. Our Government's first duty is to give the assurance of peaceful conditions of life to our own people. The



ENGLAND SAYS "LET UNCLE SAM DO IT"

BRYAN: "I propose that we lay down our arms and thus bring about an era of peace and concord."

BRITAIN: "That's a great idea! Suppose you start it going. I am too busy and have too much at stake."

From *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires)



best service we can render the world is to set the example of a strong nation that enjoys the blessings of peace, that finds solutions other than those of war for international differences, and that has no policies of a kind that could bring it into armed conflict with other powers. One way in which to make sure of peace is to have pacific intentions, to convince the world that this is true, and to remove in every way any unfounded fears or suspicions that might have arisen among the people of other countries with regard to our attitude or tendency. Such intentions are entirely consistent with the maintenance of an efficient army and a strong navy, according to official American opinion.

*Transitions  
That Threaten  
Peace*

Although the United States has grown rapidly in population during the last half-century, its characteristics have changed less than those of most other countries in the face of new conditions. We are now comparatively stable, in domestic and foreign relations. War often grows out of problems that arise in the evolutionary or transitional periods of nations. Our two wars with England, and our Mexican war, were of this character. Thus also the profound changes in Japan forced that country into a war with China, leading to the annexation of Formosa and to other changes of policy and jurisdiction, and later to a great war with Russia, resulting in the annexation of Korea and in further expansion of policy as a dominant force in the Orient and a great figure in the world-family of nations. So rapid has been the development of public opinion and the growth of ambitions in Japan that there is far more danger lest war feeling should at some moment of crisis control the Japanese Government and precipitate a conflict than that such sentiment in the United States should ever impel our Government to attack any foreign country.

*Japan's  
Temporary  
Urgent*

It would be exceedingly harmful to Japan, under almost any conceivable circumstances, to become involved in a war with the United States. Such a war would also be a very costly and harmful thing for us. As a nation we are not conscious of any other than kindly feelings toward Japan, and we have no policies that could justify an attack. And yet it is true that great masses of people in Japan, inflamed by sensational newspapers, would within the last year or two have welcomed an aggressive war upon the United



MR. JOHN A. STEWART, OF NEW YORK

(Executive chairman and chief organizer of the movement for celebrating a hundred years of peace between the United States and the British Empire)

States, involving a seizure of the Philippines and Hawaii, and a naval bombardment of San Francisco, Seattle, and other places on the Pacific Coast. Enlightened statesmen in Japan have no such thought or feeling. Nor is it at all likely that any large body of public opinion ten years hence would favor so mad a project as war with America. Yet the sequel of war with Russia was a national restlessness and sensitiveness (affected also by economic reaction and great numbers of returned troops failing to find industrial employment) that would have made the recent dispute about the Japanese in California much more dangerous than it actually was but for the fact that the United States had built up its navy after the Spanish war.

*Our Experience  
Fifteen Years  
Ago*

This REVIEW has often remarked that if our navy had been stronger fifteen years ago, to the extent of three or four more battleships, involving a total additional expense of less than \$20,000,000, we would have had no war with Spain, and would have saved ourselves, first and last, a sum of money at least forty times



UNCLE SAM'S LAST RESORT  
From the *Picayune* (New Orleans)

as great. The Spanish fleet would never have sailed for Cuba to meet Admirals Sampson and Schley if European naval experts (figuring theoretically, of course,) had not taken the ground that the Spanish navy was probably stronger than ours. It was necessary that Spain should withdraw from Cuba, in view of the fearful struggle that had raged for three years. But Spanish sentiment would not support peaceful methods as long as the Spanish newspapers kept alive; in an exaggerated way, the belief that the United States had an inferior navy, and that our regular army was so small and so scattered that we could not possibly embark a formidable force to meet the 200,000 Spanish troops who were at that time in Cuba. A century of revolutions had shown that there would never be peace in Cuba until the connection with Spain had been terminated. The United States could not withdraw from a certain historical association with the Cuban question. If our country had possessed a navy and army only a quarter as strong, relative to population and wealth, as the armaments of Spain, all West Indian questions could have been worked out by peaceful negotiations. And this would have been quite as honorable and advantageous to Spain as to our own country.

*American Ideals  
and Their  
Defense*

Thus it ought to be seen that there are transitional periods in the world when it is the business and the duty of peace-loving, strong nations to insure peace for their own citizens, and to promote peace for the people of other countries, by maintaining their due military

position. There is no danger of our becoming an aggressive military power. The world is moving away from military ideals; and a period of peace, industry, and world-wide friendship is dawning. It is to promote such ideals, and to advance this new era, that peace-loving nations like our own ought to maintain their full share of control over conditions at large, while waiting for the more turbulent regions to come through their transitions and to find stability. Our successive administrations at Washington, for a long time past, whether Republican or Democratic, have been alike in their freedom from the military spirit and motive, and in their responsible determination to protect our own people in the enjoyment of the conditions of peace. And they have also been alike in their belief that our responsibilities towards our own people and towards the world require for the present the maintenance of a small but very efficient army and a strong and modern navy. Mr. Garrison, as Secretary of War, and Mr. Daniels, as Secretary of the Navy, show clearly in their very interesting annual reports that the present administration will not fail in appreciation of the nation's defensive establishments, nor in quick and intelligent grasp of the various problems relating to the army and navy. There is not the slightest disposition at Washington to neglect the national defenses, or to regard the army and navy in any other than a serious and patriotic light.



U. S.: "YOU NEVER CAN TELL"  
From the *Press* (Philadelphia)

*The Army  
and its  
Expenditures*

President Wilson, in his annual message, did not take up departmental affairs, and, as a consequence, the first yearly reports of the cabinet officers have attracted attention in a more direct and first-hand way than has been usual. Mr. Garrison makes an excellent presentation of the work of the army. It should be remembered that,—counting also the population of our insular possessions,—we have considerably more than a hundred million people to protect in case of war. Under existing law, our army must not exceed a hundred thousand enlisted men, including several thousand Philippine scouts. A regular army that enlists less than a thousand men for every million of the population cannot be called excessive under existing conditions. The present authorized number falls a good many thousands short of the maximum of 100,000 which is fixed by law. Mr. Garrison is keenly interested in the welfare of the enlisted men. Following the marvelous extinction of typhoid fever (there has been only one case this year in the entire army, that of a recruit already infected), the army medical service is making rapid progress against other forms of disease, and its efforts are not merely giving health and strength to the army itself, but contributing to the welfare of the world, particularly in the sanitation of tropical regions and in the treatment of various infections. Secretary Garrison is endeavoring to build up a reserve corps, and is enlisting the coöperation of colleges and educational institutions throughout the land,—one method being by summer camps for students, under the direction of army officers.

*Secretary  
Garrison's  
"Militarism"*

His attitude towards the army is not apologetic, but one of praise and even of enthusiasm, as the following passage from his report will show:

As a peaceful and unmilitary people, engrossed in the settlement and upbuilding of our vast territory and in the development of the wonderful resources with which it abounds, we are but dimly impressed with the fact that just as agriculture and commerce are the foundations of our great national prosperity, so with equal truth are our military and naval forces its bulwark and defense. While I believe there is a world-wide and growing sentiment for the settlement without bloodshed of all disputes between nations, just as even now there is provision of law for such settlement of difficulties between individuals, I recognize the fact that the time has not yet come when a nation can wisely disarm or slacken its efforts for preparedness in case of war. The army is not a luxury—it is a public necessity. A nation that is opulent, enterprising, and unarmed as of old still



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HON. LINDLEY M. GARRISON  
(Secretary of War)

invites aggression, if not disaster. Speaking for that element of the national forces which comes under the control of this department, I hope to see in time of peace a growing sentiment of increased pride in our Army—as the trained and efficient organization to which we instinctively turn for help in times of great national calamity like the San Francisco earthquake, the floods of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the forest fires, and which has done such conspicuous public service in the improvement of our great waterways and the building of the Panama Canal—a pride that will make the uniform of officer and enlisted man respected always and everywhere, and not an object of curiosity or invidious discrimination.

*Items  
from the War  
Department*

Mr. Garrison notes many matters of current interest in his report. For example, he gives the following table showing the expenditures of different countries for the development of military aeronautics in 1913:

France .....	\$7,400,000
Germany .....	5,000,000
Russia .....	5,000,000
England .....	3,000,000
Italy .....	2,100,000
Japan (approximate) .....	1,000,000
Mexico .....	400,000
United States .....	125,000

This showing does not disturb the Secretary, who shrewdly intimates that when we are ready to spend money for airships we shall have had the benefit of the experience of the rest of the world. Rapid progress is reported upon sea-coast defences of Oahu (in the Hawaiian Islands), at the entrance to Manila Bay and elsewhere in the Philippines, and in the Panama Canal Zone. The problem of concentrating our army posts is deferred for the present, the Secretary thinking it wiser to get along with those we have, although his policy will be not to break up regiments. The recent consolidation of supply departments is pronounced economical and satisfactory. The Signal Corps of the army, some years ago, constructed a military cable and telegraph system uniting Seattle with the scattered army posts in Alaska. The army now proposes to turn this over to the Post-Office Department, and thus we shall have at least the beginnings of a postal cable and telegraph system. There are 2,635 miles of submarine cable, more than a thousand miles of land telegraph lines in Alaska, and ten "radio" or wireless stations. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending six months hence to support the army and to meet all the objects coming under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, including river and harbor improvements, is approximately \$162,000,000. The Department's estimate for the fiscal year that will end June 30, 1915, is \$168,548,000.

*"Two Battleships," Says Our Persuasive Secretary*

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is one of the most readable, picturesque, humane, and convincing documents that has come from a department chief in a long time. The spirit of Mr. Daniels with regard to the navy is not unlike that of his accomplished predecessor, Mr. Meyer. Mr. Daniels has a patriotic pride in the navy, and proposes to keep it strong and efficient; but he has no ambition looking towards progressively increasing naval expenditures in years to come. He reminds us that ten years ago our largest battleship cost a little more than \$5,000,000, while the latest one we are now to build will have cost us more than \$14,000,000. The naval experts of the General Board, headed by Admiral Dewey, have advised the Secretary that we ought at once to appropriate for four new battleships, sixteen destroyers, and eight submarines, besides six or eight other subsidiary vessels. Mr. Daniels does not find any fault with these demands, but in consideration of the revenues of the coun-

try he asks Congress to authorize half of what the board proposes. In other words, Mr. Daniels recommends to Congress that it should authorize two new dreadnoughts, eight destroyers, and three submarines.

*A Conference to Limit Naval Extravagance*

Discussing the excessive burden of military expenditure, Mr. Daniels declares that "no single nation, with large interests, can safely take a vacation in the building of battleships." He holds that there must be concerted action to stop the accelerating expenditure. He commends the proposal of the head of the British naval department in favor of a so-called "holiday" or vacation in the matter of building warships. But, he declares, "it is not a vacation we need, but a permanent policy to guard against extravagant and needless expansions." He is prepared to go much farther than Mr. Churchill, and he makes the following important suggestion:

I venture to recommend that the war and navy officials and other representatives of all the nations be invited to hold a conference to discuss whether they cannot agree upon a plan for lessening the cost of preparation for war. It is recognized that the desired end of competitive building, carried on under whip and spur, could not be effective without agreement between great nations. It ought not to be difficult to secure an agreement by which navies will be adequate without being overgrown and without imposing overheavy taxation upon the industry of a nation.

I trust the tentative suggestion for a naval holiday by the strongest of the powers will be debated and the matter seriously considered by an international conference, looking to reduction of the ambitious and costly plans for navy increase.

I trust that this country will take the initiative and that steps will be taken by a conference of all the powers to discuss reduction of the heavy cost of the army and navy.



(Philadelphia's interest in the navy relates to the pending question regarding the location of an immense dry dock. The rivalry lies between Norfolk, Va., and the Quaker city. The cartoonist intimates that the proposed dock would be much too large a Christmas present for little Norfolk.)

From the *North American* (Philadelphia)

**Some Councils  
of Economy**

It is to be hoped that the Secretary's idea will meet with enough favor to justify the actual calling of the proposed conference in the near future. Our celebration of a hundred years of peace, and the opening of the Panama Canal, together with the great exposition at San Francisco, would seem to lend added timeliness to proposals for a general reduction in the burden of military and naval expenditure. There are some very striking economic suggestions in the Secretary's report that will undoubtedly have the attention of Congress, even as they are enlisting wide discussion on the part of the newspapers. One of these has to do with the future of the fuel supply for our navy. It is understood that oil will rapidly supersede coal. The navy uses 30,000,000 gallons of oil this year, and Mr. Daniels predicts that this amount will be increased to 125,000,000 gallons in the future. He says that the oil companies have doubled the price since 1911, and he strongly advises that the Government should obtain its own supply from its petroleum reserve lands in California, and that it should lease oil lands elsewhere. He also recommends the construction of an armor plant, in order that the Government may not be at the mercy of three manufacturers who are now selling armor-plate to Japan and other foreign governments at a price considerably lower than that which they charge our own Navy Department.

**The Navy  
as a School for  
Young Men**

Secretary Daniels shows great interest in the men of the navy, and his fine conception is that of a great university, with Annapolis at the head of it, and with each ship a particular school. He would have as sincere and intelligent efforts made for the training of the enlisted men of the navy as for that of the young officers at Annapolis. Thus he would have the period of enlisted service so planned for each young man that it might be regarded as a very good substitute for a well-disciplined course, under good teachers, in a school combining the use of books with practical training, together with development in self-control and manhood, and fitness for life. Mr. Daniels has a very high view of the devotion and patriotic spirit of the present personnel of our navy, and would do everything in his power to make naval service positively beneficial and in no way detrimental to young men enlisting for the requisite term of years. It may be interesting, by the way, to note the fact that the total per-



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**HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS**  
(Secretary of the Navy)

sonnel of our navy is now (according to the December 1 bulletin of the Office of Naval Intelligence) 63,413, so that Mr. Daniels has almost as many men under his supervision as has the Secretary of War. Germany, by way of comparison, has 73,396, and England has 145,553. About 10,000 men of our naval forces are enlisted members of the body known as "marines."

**The President's  
First Annual  
Message**

President Wilson visited the House of Representatives on December 2, and read his first annual message to the two branches in Congress sitting together for the purpose of hearing him. The innovation of the President's appearance in person has been accepted by the country as well justified. For one thing, it necessitates terse, well-written deliverances, in place of the voluminous documents which, during the last administration, had ceased to have the attention of Congress, or even to be printed in the newspapers. President Wilson, instead of summarizing the reports of the departments, submits these reports to Congress, and does not try to embody their substance in his own message. His admirably phrased speech began with allusions to our interest in the cause of inter-





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PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS SECRETARY, MR. TUMULTY

national peace, and led on to a statement of our situation as respects the troubles in Mexico. Declaring that the United States has so far stood at the front of negotiations making obligatory the processes of peace, he calls upon the Senate to ratify the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal. He commends also the State Department's treaties for investigation, as already described in these pages.

*Mr. Wilson  
on Mexico*

He declares that there is "but one cloud upon our horizon," and this grows out of the "usurped authority in Mexico" of General Huerta. He asserts that "there can be no certain prospect of peace in America . . . until it is understood on all hands that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States." We shall refer on a subsequent page to the course of events in Mexico. Meanwhile one thing has impressed Europe and South America, in President Wilson's policy, namely, that the influence of the United States is to be exerted for the welfare of Mexico itself, and not for any advantages that this country might hope to derive from

the turmoil and chaos south of the Rio Grande. If armed invasion should ever come, it will be in response to the dictates of humanity. Meanwhile, horrid as is the civil strife in Mexico, it seems necessary that it should proceed until some authority is established that can command respect and enforce obedience.

*"Friendship" for "Our Neighbors"* One passage in President Wilson's message reads as follows:

We are the friends of constitutional government in America. We are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty.

This, of course, is the real meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. We claim no overlordship, but we assume a neighborly responsibility for the sake of the best future of weaker countries during their developing stage, and because our own security is best preserved by having them grow into well-governed and independent neighbors, rather than relapse into the status of European colonies or that of crude dictatorships tempered by assassination. By general consent our foremost authorities are seeking to have South America understand us better, and to know that the Monroe Doctrine is theirs quite as much as ours, and that when it ceases to serve their interests it is not likely to be of any use to us.

*Interpreting  
the Monroe  
Doctrine*

Thus, as respects such republics as Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, the Monroe Doctrine means very little except an implied mutual understanding



PRESIDENT WILSON SERVES DUE NOTICE  
From the World (New York)

in regard to certain matters. If any one of those republics were unjustly attacked by a European naval power without consenting to submit alleged claims to arbitration it is wholly probable that, under the Monroe Doctrine, the United States would use all its influence to prevent war and to help preserve the honor and integrity of a South American state; and if ruthless conquest were the object of the European power we might go so far as to offer the services of our navy. But such dangers seem now to lie almost wholly in the past. The stronger and more stable of the South American republics are not likely to be menaced, unless, indeed, they should first destroy themselves by internal contests after the Mexican fashion. The Monroe Doctrine, in its earlier forms, would seem to have some further ground for support as regards the countries around the Caribbean Sea. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Robert Bacon have been speaking and lecturing in South America in such a way as to enhance friendly understandings; and the work of the present administration is all in the same direction. Mr. Elihu Root, as Secretary of State, had given great thought to the pacific progress of Latin-American republics under the friendly interest of our Government, and his statesmanship had expressed itself in the arrangements under which Cuba goes forward with a safeguarded independence, and in admirable plans for the peace and ultimate federation of the Central American states. The marked tendency is now towards the reaffirmation of Mr. Root's beneficent policies, as the most constructive cabinet minister of our own generation in the United States.



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UNITED STATES SENATOR ELIHU ROOT, OF NEW YORK  
(From a recent snapshot)

There will be no dissent among Americans of all political faiths from the verdict of approval which has been given by the world to the award last month of the Nobel Peace Prize to Senator Root made by the Norwegian Committee at Christiania on December 10. This was the prize for the year 1912, which had not, up to that time, been awarded. The prize for 1913 was bestowed upon Dr. Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium, president of the Permanent International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland. The report of the committee explains Mr. Root's selection for the prize chiefly on the grounds of his work in the pacification of the Philippines and Cuba, and his handling of the early stages of the American-Japanese dispute over California. It seems more than likely, how-

ever, that it was his whole public career rather than any specific acts, however meritorious, that influenced the decision of the committee in honoring Mr. Root. When he became Secretary of War, in August, 1899, Mr. Root was confronted with difficult and dangerous situations in Cuba and the Philippines. He brought order, peace, and goodwill out of chaos, war, and bitterness, and enhanced the good name of our country throughout the civilized world. He organized the government of Porto Rico; wrote the so-called "Platt Amendment" into the Cuban constitution, and wrote the statutes that have created the new Philippines.

*His Career  
as an  
Arbitrator*

As Secretary of State in 1905 Mr. Root negotiated the first eight of the arbitration treaties entered into by the United States. Three years later he negotiated sixteen more. His public speeches and writings have always been on the side

*Senator Root  
Wins the Nobel  
Peace Prize*



CONGRESS AS A CONTINUOUS PERFORMER, PASSING FROM THE EXTRA SESSION INTO THE REGULAR SESSION

From Satterfield Cartoon Service (Cleveland)

of treaty obligations and the settlement of disputes by arbitration. In 1905 President Roosevelt sent Mr. Root on his famous tour around the Latin-American countries, on an errand of peace and good-will. His personality and point of view undoubtedly did much to improve our relations with the countries to the south. Mr. Root has been a member of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal (1903) and counsel for the United States in the fisheries arbitration (1910). He is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. On the very day the peace prize was bestowed

Senator Root was selected as a member of the Court of Arbitration to which are to be submitted the British, French, and Spanish claims in regard to property seized by the Portuguese Government after the proclamation of the Republic at Lisbon in 1910. Mr. Root has lofty and practical peace ideas. James Bryce who, as Ambassador to this country, had the rare faculty of understanding and liking the people to whom he was accredited, in a speech in London, on December 12, characterized Elihu Root as the best Secretary of State the United States has ever had.

*Completing  
the Currency  
Measure*

The extra session of Congress was continued without recess to the very beginning of the regular session on December 1, so that Congressmen could not even collect their mileage from Uncle Sam, as many of them had hoped to do by virtue of the chance to make a brief visit to their own States. While the President's expectation of securing the passage of the Currency Bill in the extra session was not realized, his persistence had in fact triumphed; for otherwise the Senate would have kept the measure pending for several months yet to come, whereas Mr. Wilson's firm leadership of the Democratic majority in both houses resulted in ending the Senate debate during the third week of December, with the chance of having the bill finished and signed by the President on the eve of Christmas. In such case, Congress was to be rewarded by a few days of vacation,—the first since April 7. The bill had moved more swiftly because of a rule under which the Senate worked until 11 at night.



HELPING THE PRESIDENT

From the News-Press (St. Joseph, Mo.)

Quick Changes  
in  
New York

This magazine has seldom, if ever, had to record in its pages devoted to "The Progress of the World" a more rapid or dramatic change in a political situation than that which has occurred in New York State between the publication dates of our December and January numbers. Immediately after the November election it was admitted by everybody that the verdict had been unmistakably in favor of direct primaries; yet it was hardly conceivable that the same legislature which had repeatedly voted down the primary bills advocated by Governor Sulzer could now, after his impeachment and removal from office, be induced to come back to Albany and enact into law essentially the very measures that Sulzer had pleaded for in vain. True, the elections had shown that Sulzer had been right in his interpretation of the popular demand for a primary law. Members of the Assembly who had opposed the Sulzer bills had been defeated for reelection or renomination; some who had supported them had been returned. The "popular mandate" was for the principle, at least, of the primary bills that the legislature, only last summer, had so unmercifully slaughtered. Governor Glynn called this same legislature in the third special session of the year to reconsider its course in the light of what had happened at the polls in November. Would the two houses agree on this new legislation? Men who had grown gray while watching New York State politics said that nothing of the kind was to be expected. Even if the Assembly, overwhelmingly beaten at the polls, had been made to see the error of its ways, there was the hold-over Senate, with another year of life, owing no allegiance save to Tammany. From this combination no friend of primary reform hoped for any substantial aid.

A Square  
Turn-Around

Yet it was to this discredited, boss-ridden legislature that Governor Glynn made his appeal for a thoroughgoing, State-wide primary bill—a measure more radical than anything proposed by Governor Hughes in his famous "appeal to the people" seven years ago. Within forty-eight hours the very men who six months before had insolently and exultantly hustled the Sulzer bills to a violent death were voting "aye" on measures identical with the Sulzer bills in principle, if not in actual wording. It may seem an ungracious comment on this speedy action to say that a more intelligent and sincere body could not have passed legislation of such importance



MODEST INDEPENDENCE  
From the *Evening Sun* (New York)

with so little deliberation; but the simple fact is that we have no evidence of any earnest seeking after truth on the part of the majority of either house, nor is it commonly believed that many of the members know anything more about direct primaries—how they work in other States and how they may be expected to work in New York—than they knew last summer. Tammany's orders defeated the Sulzer bills in June; Tammany's orders passed the Glynn bills in December. The important thing is that the wish of the voters of New York in this matter, expressed indirectly by the only means at hand, has at last been heeded. Details will have to be adjusted later. The new Assembly, elected on this issue, may be trusted to make such amendments as are found necessary to give the law its full effect.

The New  
Assembly

It will be remembered that the Assembly elected last November, which will meet at Albany on the first day of January, is wholly different in political complexion from the Tammany-controlled Assembly which passed the Glynn bills last month. Of the one hundred and fifty members-elect, seventy-nine are on the Republican caucus-roll, but several of these are known to be opposed to the policies of the Republican State organization, of which Mr. William Barnes is still leader. There are

nineteen members on the Progressive caucus-roll, besides from sixteen to twenty members of Progressive principles who were endorsed by either the Democratic or the Republican party. Thus it would seem that the Progressive group may hold the balance of power in the Assembly. The Hon. Michael Schaap, from one of the New York City districts, was Progressive floor-leader in the Assembly of 1913, and, having been reelected, will probably occupy the same position during the coming session. An overwhelming majority of the Assembly's membership—Republican, Democratic, and Progressive—is committed to precisely the same kind of legislation that was passed last month by the legislature of 1913. It is fair to assume that no attempt will be made to amend that legislation inimically, or to repeal it.

*Now for  
the Short  
Ballot!*

The State convention as a nominating body is abolished in New York, and henceforth the Governor and other State officers will be named directly at the primaries, as has long been done in many States, although not generally in the East. This is the most significant change brought about by the new law, but hardly less important, from the voter's point of view, is the adoption of the so-called Massachusetts ballot, without party columns or emblems—a reform that has been advocated in New York for a quarter of a century, or ever since the present voting system was instituted, and which never, even in Governor Hughes' administration, made any apparent headway in the legislature. If a New York legislature can be made to swallow the Massachusetts ballot, there is nothing on the horizon of electoral reform—not even the Short Ballot—that the Empire State may not reasonably hope to attain. Ohio's rejection of a short-ballot constitutional amendment in November is not regarded as the last word on the subject in that State. The cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo were decisively for the amendment; the smaller cities and the country districts were quite as strongly against it. It is held by the advocates of the amendment that it was impossible to inform the country voters adequately as to its purpose and nature. It will be submitted again under the initiative provision, and the new measure will leave the State Auditor as an elective officer. This, it is believed, will be more satisfactory to the mass of voters than his transfer to the list of appointive officers, as provided by the defeated amendment.

*Republican  
"Rehabili-  
tation"*

A Republican conference, which met in New York City on December 5, attracted unusual attention because of the advanced position that it took on electoral and economic reform. In several matters, indeed, it went far beyond the expressions of State Republican platforms. Senator Root, who was a member of the conference, declared that it was necessary for Republicanism to "reorientate itself." The conference committed itself definitely to the Short Ballot, to a revision of Assembly rules to do away with bossism in that body, to a State budget system, and to a compulsory workmen's compensation law. Even before the conference met, Comptroller Prendergast, of New York City, long regarded as one of the Progressive leaders in a national sense, had declared himself out of sympathy with the third-party movement and ready to return to the Republican fold. The meeting of the Republican National Committee at Washington on December 16 gave little encouragement to the progressive element in the party, which had proposed a national convention in 1914. As a compromise, a plan for the reapportionment of delegates was referred by the committee to the various State conventions for ratification.

*Workmen's  
Compensation*

The new election laws did not constitute the sole output of New York's special legislative session; in a sense they were less important than the Workmen's Compensation Act. The amendment to the State Constitution adopted by popular vote at the November election opened the way for the passage of a compulsory compensation bill similar to those already enacted into law by Arizona, California, Maryland, Ohio, and Washington. The Governor recommended such a measure and the legislature dealt with the matter in its December session only less speedily than with the primary and ballot bills. More time for sincere and disinterested criticism would indeed have been highly desirable, but on the whole the bill as signed by Governor Glynn marks a notable advance and probably sets in operation one of the best State systems of industrial compensation yet established. The New York scheme differs radically, of course, from that of Wisconsin and certain other States, where employer and employee may elect to come under the law or not, as they see fit. In New York there is no option left to either party. All are subject to the State's authority. The scale of compensation for industrial accidents is regarded as liberal. The

weekly wage is made the basis of compensation. For total permanent disability, two-thirds of an employee's wages will be paid him for life; for temporary total disability, the rate is also two-thirds, but the total amount paid shall not exceed \$3500. The rate is the same for permanent partial disability, the compensation and length of time it is paid being dependent upon the nature and severity of the injury, running from fifteen weeks for the loss of a little finger to 288 weeks for the loss of a leg. Death benefits are to be paid and provision is made for the distribution of the money according to the family left by the dead employee. The maximum amount that may be collected by the widow of the employee will be \$20 a week, which continues until she dies or is remarried. In case of remarriage, the widow is paid the equivalent of two years' payments in a lump sum.

#### *Fair Scales*

These rates compare favorably with those fixed by the Ohio law, which goes into effect on January 1, although the basis of computation is different. These two States are said to grant as high a scale of compensation for industrial accidents as is given by any government in the world. It has been urged on behalf of employers in New York and Ohio that they are placed at a disadvantage in having to compete with manufacturers in other States which have no compensation laws; but these same employers have long enjoyed exemption from such laws and it is the judgment of those who are most familiar with the progress recently made in this kind of legislation that the general forcing-up of scales to a fair level cannot be long delayed.

#### *Insurance Features*

Other objections that once threatened to delay the passage of any compensation law in New York were directed against the method of insurance by the State. "Socialism" was the charge brought by representatives of the casualty companies against the proposed State insurance fund; but economists who have gone deeply into the question are agreed as to the essential soundness of State insurance in principle. There is a chance of error, of course, in the practical working out of the system and in every State where it is adopted great care will be required to prevent abuses; but the success of such enterprises in Wisconsin and elsewhere has tended to increase public confidence in State administration. Under the New York law employers will

have the option of insuring through the State fund, through a casualty company, or through mutual associations formed for the purpose, and those who can give sufficient security will have the added option of self-insurance. All claims for compensation are to be passed upon by the State Insurance Commission.

#### *A Safety Exhibition*

There can be no doubt that one effect of the adoption of industrial compensation systems will be to stimulate the growing interest in safety appliances and methods. An outgrowth of the general movement for safety to workmen and travelers which has of late spread so rapidly throughout the country is the first International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation, held during the month of December at New York City, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. Census statistics inform us that in the United States alone nearly 1000 persons each week lose their lives from accidents,—every one of them being preventable. With photographs, charts, and actual apparatus there was shown at this exposition first the need and then the remedy. The safety engineer—for it has become a business—has devoted his attention not alone to railway and mine equipment, and to devices for guarding the belting and cog-wheels of the machine shop, but also to processes for doing away with injurious chemicals in the manufacture of such harmless-looking objects as matches and glazed pottery.

#### *Passing of the New Haven Dividend*

The directors of the New Haven Railroad, at a meeting held December 9, omitted the usual quarterly dividend. This is the first omission of the dividend on New Haven shares since 1873. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the board held to act on the dividend the rate of 8 per cent., which had been paid for a great many years, was reduced to 6 per cent. Later there were rumors, at first of a further reduction to 4 per cent., and more recently of the entire omission of dividends,—which actually took place. President Elliott explained that during the first six months of the current fiscal year the road is expected to earn only about 2.7 per cent. on its capital stock, and of this 1.5 per cent. had already been paid out in dividends last September. The remainder, he said, was required for working capital.

#### *Hardships of New England Investors*

Conservative men are generally giving it as their opinion that the drastic action of the New Haven board was well judged. Many stockholders

have come forward to say that they are glad the dividend was passed, and that they consider their stock now worth more than if the road had continued to struggle through dividend payments, faced as it was by so many maturing obligations and the necessity of spending so much new money for better facilities and greater safety. But many factors made it a very hard question for the New Haven managers. In the first place, the stock of the New Haven Railroad had been for more than a generation a favored investment for thrifty New Englanders, and especially for women dependent on their income from small security holdings, and for estates and philanthropic and educational institutions. It is said that out of 20,000 stockholders in the road no less than 10,000 are women, and many other stockholders are institutions or estates which will be embarrassed by the total loss of income from this source. Another serious complication suggested by the omission of the dividend was the possible effect on the status of the bonds of the New Haven Railroad with the savings institutions of New England. Several States provide that their savings banks cannot invest in the bonds of any railroad which has not paid at least 4 per cent. dividends for a period of five or more consecutive years. It is now thought, however, that the savings banks will be allowed to consider that the New Haven Road has for 1913 paid in excess of 4 per cent., as indeed it has for the calendar year, and that if the road succeeds in getting into such condition that it can disburse 4 per cent. during the calendar year 1914 it will not be cut off from this very important source of capital.

*Effect on the  
Stock Market*

The New York Stock Exchange, which, during the previous month, had been passing through a period of dullness and inactivity not seen before for a generation, was naturally not encouraged by this final recognition of the woes of the great New England transportation system. The holders of New Haven stock began to dispose of it on the Stock Exchange at a rate which made a single day's dealings in the security of greater volume than was seen in an entire year when it was considered one of the "gilt-edged" investments of the country and was closely held by careful people who bought it and laid the certificates away in their safe-deposit boxes, feeling that nothing could ever hurt them. The New Haven stock has sold as high as 279, and for many years sold above 200.

Since the dividend was reduced to 6 per cent., the price came down to 90 or lower. On the announcement of the passing of the dividend, the unloading of blocks of the stock by people who had to get some income from their investments, assisted by "short" selling, drove the security down to about 65. Sympathetically, many other stocks in the general class of the New Haven declined to lower quotations than have been seen for years, Pennsylvania reaching a point lower than at any time since the panic of 1907.

*Troubles  
of the Frisco  
Railroad*

It is highly unfortunate for the many hard-driven and conscientious railroad managers and the better feeling that they want and must have from the public and its legislative representatives, that just at this time there should be uncovered the unpleasant facts quoted by the Interstate Commerce Commission after its investigation into the affairs of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The road went into the hands of receivers earlier this year, and its hopeless financial condition led to this examination by the Commission. The report of the Commerce Commission's examiners gives as a considerable part of the cause of the financial disaster which overtook the "Frisco" that it was compelled to carry and pay interest on a sum estimated by the Commissioners as nearly forty million dollars, created by extraordinary commissions paid to bankers and brokers and profits to the officers of the road and their associates, received from selling branch lines and "feeders" to their own company. Mr. D. E. Brown, special commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, calculates that through nineteen years no less than thirty-two million dollars, all of it now represented by funded indebtedness of the Frisco, was paid as commissions to financial houses. The same reports give more than seven million dollars as the profits divided among the chief officers and their associates from their sale to the Frisco of small railroads they themselves had built or promoted,—these profits being also now carried by the railroad as part of its funded debt. These disclosures have come at a time when they could most strengthen the present feeling against interlocking directorates, and illustrate the dangers of having the officers or directors of a corporation in any situation where they are tempted to try to serve two masters. It was announced in December that the receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad were contemplating a suit against the syndicates which

were alleged to have unloaded "feeder" lines on their railroad.

*The Fight for  
Higher Freight  
Rates*

On November 24 the Interstate Commerce Commission began to take preliminary testimony in the hearing of the application from the Eastern railroads to increase their freight rates by 5 per cent. The argument for the railroads was opened by President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio. He took the ground that this present question of an increase of rates amounts to a much larger problem than a matter of whether dividends shall be paid to stockholders. President Willard intimated strongly that the cost of conducting transportation systems had increased so fast and so greatly with stationary rates of income, and that it had become so difficult and expensive to get from investors the necessary capital to pay for facilities demanded by the public that the real question was whether the railroads should get relief in higher rates or whether the Federal Government should take over the roads and run them. President Willard showed that the Eastern railroads increased their aggregate gross earnings one hundred and eighty-six million dollars in 1913 as against 1910, but that the operating expenses and taxes increased in these years so much faster than the earnings that these Eastern railroads actually found their net income sixteen million dollars less in 1913 than it was in 1910. This remarkable result was obtained in spite of the fact that the roads had in these years expended no less than six hundred and fifty-nine million dollars for additions, betterments, and equipment. "These companies apparently not only failed to earn any return upon the new capital invested, but saved even less from gross earnings as returned upon the original property investment than they were able to show before the large additional expenditure was made." Such were Mr. Willard's arguments.

*Rates and  
the Purchasing  
Power of Money*

At a subsequent meeting of the Commerce Commission on December 10 the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads gave some striking figures as to the increased cost of railroading resulting from higher wages. It was submitted that the group of Eastern roads were paying out in 1913 nearly forty-nine million dollars more in wages than they paid in 1910. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone estimated that its 1913 pay-roll showed an increase of more than eighteen million dollars over what would have been paid to



PRESIDENT DANIEL WILLARD OF THE BALTIMORE  
& OHIO RAILROAD

the same number of employees at the rate of wages prevailing three years ago. An interesting witness for the Commission was Mr. Charles A. Conant, who was called by the railroads to testify regarding changes in the purchasing power of money and the worldwide scarcity of capital. It is obvious that with the enormous sums borrowed by the railroads to make necessary improvements, any radical increase in the rate of interest charged them must be a serious matter to their income account if their freight and passenger rates are held stationary, or made lower. Mr. Conant testified that new securities cannot now be sold except at lower prices than formerly; or else they must pay higher interest rates on their par value. The prices of existing securities are falling so that they are unsalable except at a loss. With the seekers of new capital obliged to pay a larger amount of money for this use, a higher rate of earnings is necessary to meet fixed charges. With the present fierce competition for capital, industries of high earning power are able to outbid those of lower.



*Perplexities  
of the  
Income Tax*

As was inevitable, the Treasury Department at Washington has found itself with a great deal to do to make clear to individual citizens and corporations just what they are expected to do to comply with the provisions of the new income tax law. Few days have passed without a new set of regulations being published by the Treasury Department, and the end is not yet. Every disposition has been shown by Secretary McAdoo's department to make the necessarily complicated work of complying with the law as clear and easy as possible for the business men, corporations, and investors who, since November 1, have been obliged to observe the rules for withholding the tax "at the source." The complexities and apparent contradictions of the new law, which no doubt could scarcely have been avoided in so elaborate an experiment, are discussed in this issue of the REVIEW for the benefit of American business men by a writer who has made a careful study of the law as it stands,—Mr. B. S. Orcutt, of the *Wall Street Journal*.

*Increasing  
Cost of  
Foodstuffs*

It is now more than four years since the "high cost of living" became a topic of vital importance in this country. The economists have never ceased to expound theories for its cause, nor the people to propose remedies. Yet the figures rise higher and higher. A recent Government report shows that whereas it



"WITHIN THE LAW"  
From the Times (Detroit)

then (in 1909) required \$1.40 to equal the purchasing power in foodstuffs which a dollar had during the ten-year period from 1890 to 1900, it now requires \$1.71. Almost every article of food has risen in price, but the particular phase of the subject which has been most prominent during recent months is the price of eggs. It does not appear that there are fewer hens than formerly, or that their product has diminished in quantity. On the other hand, it is freely alleged that an association of half-a-hundred cold-storage warehouses is able to maintain an absolute control over prices. Charles Tellier, who died recently in Paris, is credited with having invented or discovered the cold-storage process; but his object was to lower prices by saving the surplus in times of plenty, rather than to take advantage of the higher prices in periods of natural scarcity. Representative Kenneth D. McKellar, of Tennessee, with the coöperation of the Attorney-General and the Department of Agriculture, has introduced a bill in the House which is aimed to prevent the manipulation of the price of foodstuffs by limiting the storage period and providing that all storage goods must be so marked. He would permit eggs and meats to be kept for a period of three or four months only, with a possible second storage period if properly labeled. This whole subject of the increased cost of living is to receive special attention, during the next few months, from the Administration leaders in Congress and in the departments, who maintain that the situation is due to monopolies and not to the tariff.



SECRETARY M'ADOO'S BUSY DAYS  
From the Star (Washington, D. C.)

"Free Food  
before Dread-  
noughts" for  
Canada

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the distinguished Liberal leader and ex-Premier of Canada, celebrated his seventy-second birthday on November 20 by swinging into a new and vigorous campaign in favor of reciprocity with the United States. In noteworthy speeches at Ottawa and Hamilton he assailed the Borden Conservative Government, arousing great enthusiasm by his campaign cry of "Free Food before Dreadnoughts." The Dominion, according to recent statistics, consumes only one-quarter of the breadstuffs it raises. Nevertheless, the cost of living in Canada has risen 51 per cent during the past decade, while the increase in England has been only 7 per cent. Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Liberal party hold the anti-reciprocity forces as largely responsible, and predict that because of the new American tariff things will be worse. At present and for a long time to come the cost of food in Canada includes freight charges over continental distances. At the same time abundant and cheaper food is accessible within a hundred miles or more across the border into the territory of the United States.



Photo by George G. Fraser, San Francisco

COLVIN B. BROWN, COMMISSIONER OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

*The Embarrassments of Mr. Borden*

Two years ago Premier Borden rode into office on a "triumphant chariot of nationalism," rather insecurely supported on belief in Canada's economic self-sufficiency and presumed American intentions to annex the Dominion. Recently Premier Borden took a vacation rest at Hot Springs, Virginia. While in Washington he called on President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. The public has not been informed just what the Canadian statesman said upon this occasion, but it is whispered that he sounded our State Department as to certain tariff concessions. It looks as though Mr. Borden and his party were becoming embarrassed by having proved too much in the matter of "reciprocity." Meanwhile, as we have already remarked, the Dominion is being increasingly agitated over the price of foodstuffs, and it is announced from Ottawa that the Government will soon create a commission of members of Parliament and others to inquire into the rising cost of living.

*The San Francisco-Panama Fair*

The governments of both Great Britain and Germany have declined, up to the present, to take part officially in the great fair at San Francisco in 1915 to commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal. Many British and

German concerns, however, will exhibit. By the first of last month more than 1400 German firms had agreed to participate, and, as Herr Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, who is interested in this exhibit, has put it, "Germany will really be represented at San Francisco by the greatest display she has ever made in any exposition in history." The exposition authorities have recently sent several able and experienced special commissioners to Europe to lay before the governments of the Old World the real character of the coming fair and to demonstrate its importance to commerce. Mr. Colvin B. Brown, who has been doing some valuable work in connection with the publicity bureau of the exposition, and who for some years represented the California Promotion Committee in New York City, has been appointed commissioner to the Mediterranean countries, receiving his appointment from the State Department. Mr. Brown, accompanied by Walker P. Andrews, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Thomas Rees, publisher of the *Illinois Register*, as his associates, sailed for Europe last month.



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**THE FAMOUS CULEBRA CUT AS IT NOW APPEARS, PART OF THE PANAMA CANAL**  
(Showing the dredges removing the debris of slides from the hillsides)

*How the  
Canal Will  
Help France*

By what would seem like the poetic justice of history, the nation of Europe which seems most likely to secure the greatest immediate benefit from the opening of the canal is France. After the gallant, but unsuccessful efforts of that nation to dig the great ditch, it seems particularly appropriate that the French possessions in the Central Pacific, the Society Islands, should lie nearest and most profitably in the course of the traffic the canal will bring. In our Leading Article department this month we quote from a French journal showing how this will come about.

*As to Panama  
and Colombia  
Historically*

The Republic of Panama celebrated, in November, the tenth anniversary of its independence and the ninety-second of its liberation from Spain. Last month we used as the frontispiece of this magazine a view of the city of Panama during the celebrations. Politically and economically the little republic seems to be progressing. A better feeling is developing also toward the one-time parent state of Colombia. While there is no disposition on the part of the Panamanians to moderate their transports at independence or to desire to return again to the position of a province of Colombia, it is, nevertheless, a fact that

there does not exist among the Panamanian people that degree of animosity to Colombia that the rest of the world has assumed to exist. A very interesting history of Panama recently published in Panama City, the text of which has been officially adopted for teaching in the schools and colleges of the republic ("Compendio de Historia de Panama," by Juan B. Sosa and Enrique J. Arce) does not indicate a belief on the part of the Panamanians that they have ever been ill-treated, but rather that remoteness from the Colombian capital, and geographical situation, as well as political intrigue, in which the French Canal Company had its part, determined the revolt.

*The  
World's  
Canals*

The advantages of the canal as a highway of transportation are coming to be recognized more and more all over the world. During the first few weeks of the present year ships will go through the great Panama waterway, and that tremendously important feat of engineering will have become an accomplished fact. Many smaller canals in this country and in Europe are under construction and improvement. Work on the New York barge canal has gone on, and it is expected that it will be ready for navigation by next



#### THE "WAR" IN MEXICO AS IT HAD PROGRESSED LAST MONTH

(The shaded portions of this map represent the states held by the Constitutionalist forces—the rebels—in mid-December)

year. Before 1914 is over it is expected that the Cape Cod Canal, connecting Cape Cod and Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, will be completed. The Welland Canal in Canada, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario around Niagara Falls, has been improved and widened, as has also the Canadian "Soo." In Europe much work is being done on canals. The Kiel Canal between the North and Baltic Seas, which is one of the important public works of Germany, is being widened and deepened. Work is being done also on the Rhine - Herne - Dortmund-Emden Canal, construction has been begun on a waterway connecting the Rhine with the Weser, and the Berlin-Stettin Canal is being enlarged. During the past year other inland canals connecting German river systems have been projected. These waterways are all busy with the throb of trade. In addition, they all have a value in Germany's military scheme. Russia is reported to have actually determined upon a canal which will link up the rivers of her great plains so that the Baltic and Black Seas would eventually be joined for purposes of trade.

#### Rebel Successes In Mexico

The news from Mexico last month was military rather than political. The Constitutionalist forces under command of General Carranza, but led in the field by General "Pancho" Villa, gained a number of successes. They marched southward through the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, capturing the important towns of Victoria, Juarez, and Chihuahua. On December 10 they attacked the commercial port of Tampico, in Tamaulipas, one of the centers of the Mexican oil business, where there are many foreign interests. Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commander of the American naval forces in Mexican waters, forbade firing from the waterfront lest foreigners be injured. Both sides complied with the order. The rebels, however, held the railroad shops and the oil tanks. Villa boasted that he would capture the federal capital before the first of the year. Seven of the federal generals, including the famous Pascual Orozco, fled from Chihuahua, after sending a peace commission to Villa at Juarez. The whole north, in fact, was under control of the Constitution-



"PANCHO" VILLA THE "BAD MAN" OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ARMY IN MEXICO

(As seen by the cartoonist of *La Lucha*, Iltavana)



HUERTA INSPECTING HIS TROOPS  
(Drawn from an instantaneous photograph)

mated, will continue Huerta in power at Mexico City until September.

*Huerta Shrinking* Although in name a dictator and confidently asserting his ability

to put down the various rebellions against his authority, during the month of December, Huerta had shrunk into feebleness. Against the armies of Carranza and Villa in the north he had made no headway. Zapata was nearer the capital than ever before. Huerta had made no progress in office. His administration was constantly disgraced by assassination and by shameful abuse of authority. He was growing weaker every

day. It had long been evident that he had no idea or desire to re-establish government by the people. Yet he continued to defy the expressed wishes of the United States Government, the displeasure of the American people, the financial unfriendliness of Europe, and the armed revolutionists.

alists. In the south Zapata and his bandits were menacing the capital and occupying one town after another in neighboring states. The victories of the rebels in Tamaulipas and Chihuahua have given them practical control of the Mexican oil fields, and it seemed but a short time before such control would put the national railways—which use oil for fuel—into their hands.

*Huerta Assuming the Role of Dictator*

Huerta, having changed his abode from the National Palace to the strongly fortified Castle of Chapultepec, was openly assuming the rôle of dictator. He continued to hold in prison the hundred members of the former Chamber of Deputies who opposed his will, and further demonstrated his autocratic rule by imposing, by decree, drastic new taxation to obtain the funds which European bankers, fearing the displeasure of the United States, refused to advance. On December 9 the Mexican Congress, which is believed to be almost entirely controlled by Huerta (at any rate, it has shown itself entirely subservient to his will) passed a resolution annulling the sham election of October 26 and declaring him president until the new election set for July next has been held,—and this in spite of the fact that Mexico's paper constitution forbids a provisional president from continuing in office for longer than six months. Unless he should be forcibly removed before that time, this action, it is esti-

*Two Presidential Messages*

Despite the disapproval of the United States, expressed through Special Envoy Lind at Veracruz, the Mexican Congress, elected on October 26 to succeed the body the majority of which Huerta had cast into prison, assembled on November 20. The speaker, Señor Eduardo Tamariz, one of the leaders of the Catholic party, opened the session. The deputies are reported to be more conservative than members of recent congresses, and include a few of the old Diaz supporters. General Huerta arrived, supported by the military. His message was little more than a justification of the dissolution of the previous chamber. He announced that his dictatorship was imperative, insisted that the preceding congress had been plotting against the nation, and, in reply to the criticisms of his conduct, quoted the great Napoleon: "The law is not violated when you save the fatherland." He made no reference to Mexico's relations with the United States. We have already spoken of President Wilson's message in its general aspects and alluded to the re-

straint and patience of our attitude towards Mexico. In the message read before Congress on December 2, Mr. Wilson said frankly:

There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority, until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States. . . . Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than a semblance of national authority.

Referring to Huerta's power and prestige as crumbling, President Wilson continued:

We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting, and then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of her people to their own ambitions.

*Oil and  
the Monroe  
Doctrine*

The most significant phase of the Mexican situation, aside from the question of our responsibility, through the Monroe Doctrine, to bring about order in that distressed country, has been brought to public notice chiefly through the efforts of a powerful British syndicate, headed by the Pearsons, to control



LORD COWDRAY, THE FAMOUS BRITISH PROMOTER

(Lord Cowdray, who in private life is Sir Weetman Pearson, has been for years heavily interested in Mexican railways. Recently his company figured very much in the news despatches because of its efforts to secure oil concessions in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Ecuador)



UNCLE SAM: "I SMELL OIL!"  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

the oil-bearing regions of Mexico and other Caribbean countries. Sir Weetman Pearson, whose title is Lord Cowdray, and who has been at the head of the British railway interests in Mexico for some years, figured in the newspapers very largely during November and December because of the action of the congresses of several of the Latin-American countries, believed to have been influenced by the United States, in refusing to sanction executive or administrative concessions to the Pearson interests to develop oil regions within their borders. A concession involving large sections of Colombia reputed to be oil-bearing, and including the right to construct harbor works and canals, which had been granted by the ministry and approved by President Restrepo last April, failed of confirmation in the Colombian Senate late in November, and the Pearsons announced that they would make no further effort in that direction. The Costa Rican Congress, on December 13, declined to permit the Pearsons to develop the oil regions



#### CONSTITUTIONAL ATTEMPT IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SONORA

The army of the government here is the commander-in-chief of the Constitutional forces, General Carranza. Next to him—the bearded man in the center of the picture, leaning against the wheel, is the famous outlaw chief.

It was announced that these American countries in question, but prejudicial to the vital national interests of the United States.

The right to exploit natural resources on such a large scale as such concessions would permit would be likely to involve a dominating influence by Europe on the governments of these countries in such a way that it would be in effect as much a violation of the Monroe Doctrine as the liberation to these European powers of territory on the American continent.

Considerable discussion was aroused in the British press, early in December, by an inference drawn from a speech made by Ambassador Page on December 6. Mr. Page, in restating in general terms the attitude of the United States towards Mexico, spoke of our determination to prevent the seizure of Latin-American lands by any other power, and said:

generous to the independence of the Latin-American countries in question, but prejudicial to the vital national interests of the United States. The right to exploit natural resources on such a large scale as such concessions would permit would be likely to involve a dominating influence by Europe on the governments of these countries in such a way that it would be in effect as much a violation of the Monroe Doctrine as the liberation to these European powers of territory on the American continent.

From the "Daily News" of December 7, 1913.

Considerable discussion was aroused in the British press, early in December, by an inference drawn from a speech made by Ambassador Page on December 6. Mr. Page, in restating in general terms the attitude of the United States towards Mexico, spoke of our determination to prevent the seizure of Latin-American lands by any other power, and said:

We have now developed subtler ways than taking their lands. There is the taking of their bonds, for instance. Therefore, the important proposition is that no sort of financial control can with the consent of the United States be obtained over these weaker nations which would in effect control their government.



A number of the London dailies resent this implication, and the *Standard* declares openly that "any attempt to curtail legitimate British enterprise in Central and South America will inevitably excite more than resentment in England."

*An English Endorsement of the "Doctrine"* While these petulant sentiments were finding utterance in the London press, one of the most eminent of living Englishmen, Lord Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, whose splendid address on international good manners, made at Montreal in September, we commented upon in the October number, expressed his confidence in the integrity of this country and in the unselfishness of its attitude towards Latin America. His interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, said Lord Haldane, is that the United States is ready to accept responsibility

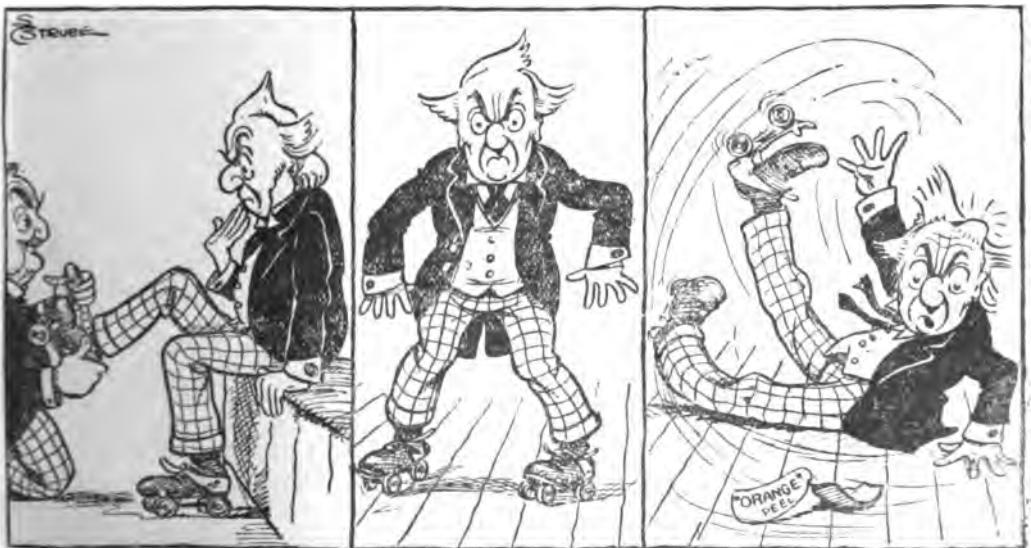
not merely for insuring good government and good treatment in the interest of her own subjects, but in the interest of the world at large, so that all who live and trade on the great American continent may feel that she has set before her a high ideal to secure for them equally with her own subjects that justice and righteousness of which President Wilson has spoken.

At about the same time ex-President Taft, in a speech in New York (on December 11), referred to the Monroe Doctrine as "one of our greatest national assets," and called upon all good Americans to sustain

President Wilson in his attitude towards Mexico. This attitude of restraint, thanks also to Mr. Roosevelt's clear-cut and vigorous presentations of questions of American idealism in the South American half of this hemisphere, has gone far towards convincing the South Americans of the disinterestedness of our feelings and intentions towards them. This point of view is set forth in their press. Furthermore, Dr. David Montt, the Chilean representative at the conference of Latin-American sympathizers at Clark University at Worcester, Mass., in an address late in November, asserted that the "hands off Mexico" stand of the United States is causing the greatest admiration in the countries south of the equator.

*Compromising on Home Rule* The feature of British politics which was the subject of the most animated discussion and

heated debate last month was the proposed compromise between the Asquith Government and the opposition regarding the matter of Irish Home Rule. For many weeks it had been evident to the moderate men of both parties that, unless something were done to bring the opposing sides together, there was real danger of an armed conflict when the provisions of the law were applied to Ulster. In a speech made by Mr. Asquith late in October, and alluded to in these pages last month, a tentative offer was made to suspend the provisions of the law in so far as they



"ONLY A BIT OF ORANGE PEEL"

(In this way the cartoonist of the London *Daily Express*, a Unionist journal in opposition to the present government in England, depicts Premier Asquith's discomfiture over the Ulster problem—at the hands of the Orangemen)





"JIM" LARKIN, A "NEW POWER COME OUT OF IRELAND"

(The creator of "Larkinism" preaching his "Fiery Cross" campaign in London)

concerned those portions of Ulster in which the anti-Home-Rule opposition is expected to break into open rebellion when the bill passes the House of Commons for the third time and goes into effect. Later an intimation was made by Mr. Asquith that, in order to compensate the new Irish Government for the loss of revenue from its richest sections, the Imperial Government had come to the conclusion "it might be possible that money would be appropriated from imperial funds."

*Ulster's  
Declaration  
of Principles*

This proposition excited so much opposition, particularly from the Irish Nationalists in Parliament, without whose support the Asquith Government cannot put the law into effect, that the Premier evidently determined to modify his offer. On December 5, in an address at Manchester, he referred mildly to the recent "Declaration of Principles" made by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish anti-Home-Rulers. These principles, Sir Edward said, would be fought for to the bitter end—"even to the end of civil war, with all its horrors." They were:

(1) That the settlement must not be humiliating or degrading to Ulster; (2) that Ulster's treatment must not be different from that given to other parts of the United Kingdom; (3) that Ulster must retain the full protection of the Imperial Parliament; (4) that the Home-Rule Bill must not be so drawn as to lead to the ultimate separation of Ulster from Great Britain.

*The  
Government's  
Reply*

Commenting on these demands, Mr. Asquith said he agreed that there must be no ultimate separation and that the authority of the Imperial Parliament must be supreme. "And it is the Imperial Parliament that is passing the Home-Rule Bill." The Premier concluded with these conciliatory words:

I agree with Sir Edward Carson that we must consider carefully and sympathetically the case of the Irish minority; but equally we must keep in mind the case of the majority, who, after a struggle extending over more than a lifetime, now see their goal actually in sight.

In this connection, our readers will find interesting the "oath" taken by the Ulstermen to oppose Home-Rule, which will be found reproduced on another page of this REVIEW this month (93). The determination of the Government to put through the Home-Rule measure was demonstrated clearly in a speech at Gainsborough, made in November by Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General. Regretting that the Government was unable to meet the wishes of the opposition for a general election before the Home-Rule Bill passed its third reading, Mr. Samuel said: "There will be no general election until the plural voter has been relegated to the limbo of discarded anomalies." This is taken to indicate further that the Franchise Bill will also be pushed through without any unnecessary delay during the coming session of Parliament.

*The Three  
Irish  
"Armies"*

It has come to be regarded as such an essential and natural thing in British politics to settle disputed questions by compromise that the threats of armed rebellion in Ireland and the reports of "armies" drilling for violent conflict against a law not yet passed by Parliament has come as a puzzling feature of the new politics in England. It would seem to be but another phase of the lawless state of mind into which the British public has permitted itself to be projected by such tactics as those pursued by the militant suffragettes and other dissatisfied classes, who are acting as though they believed they could bring about the results they desire in politics and economics by attacks on life and property. In Ulster, it is reported, one hundred thousand men have been enrolled. A volunteer nursing corps has been organized and a pension fund provided for the families of the men who may fall in the expected conflict. That the Government in London is aware

of the seriousness of the situation is evident from the royal proclamation issued on December 5 prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland. Last month there were reported to be three "armies" ready for instant battle in the Emerald Isle. There was Sir Edward Carson's Ulster "army," organized to fight Home-Rule. In opposition to it, there was the Dublin "army" of ten thousand men organized by Ulster Protestants in favor of Home-Rule. The third "army," also with headquarters in Dublin, was composed of the transport strikers and their sympathizers.

**"Larkinism"  
and What  
It Stands For**

While Home-Ruler and anti-Home-Ruler, Catholic and Protestant, Ulsterman and Redmond-Nationalist, threaten each other and vow to precipitate the deluge over the question of a separate parliament at Dublin, there is another conflict in Ireland which takes no account of these historic and traditional lines of cleavage. "Larkinism," the name now given to a militant labor movement growing out of the strike of the transport workers in Dublin, cares nothing, apparently, for Home-Rule, the Empire, or the Church. The Larkinites are the Irish Syndicalists. Nothing matters with them in politics or religion, nothing except the struggle for the daily wage. The Irish Transport Workers' Union, originally a moderate trade union, has apparently become a revolutionary organization. During the long strike of these transport workers in Dublin, to which we have referred several times before in these pages, the leader was James Larkin. As secretary of the Transport Workers Union, Larkin was sentenced, on October 27, to seven months' imprisonment for "sedition and incitement to riot." On November 13 he was released by a Government "pardon."

**"Jim"  
Larkin the  
Man**

Larkin boasted that he would "light a fiery cross in England, Scotland, and Wales." Although repudiated by the regular trade unions, he began his campaign of inciting the laboring classes against the established order of things on November 16. He is apparently a man of great strength of character and recklessness of speech. Of his influence with the working classes the London *Times* says:

Larkin first appeared some three or four years ago. To-day his name is in every man's mouth. He is the Will and the Fate to the multitude. A year ago . . . a Dublin editor of an adventurous mind, going home in the small hours of the morn-



M. GASTON DOUMERGUE, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER

ing, took the way that led through a slum. There was a lit window—someone ill, evidently—and across the panes was scratched in chalk or paint, "God bless Jim Larkin." "There's something more in Larkin than we know," said the editor. Larkin was born in Liverpool, of Irish parents, some forty years ago. Now, his fighting career has added a word to the language—"Larkinism."

In a proclamation posted in Dublin, the attitude of the Larkinites is set forth thus:

The Government have withdrawn from us all rights guaranteed us by civic society. It has made outlaws of the working class of Dublin, and as such we will wage war upon the Government by withdrawing from society the aid of our labor until our rights are restored, until the employers resume proper relations with our unions, and until our brothers and sisters are at liberty. We propose to accept as ours the category in which the employers and their government have placed us. If we are treated as outlaws without civic rights, then we shall act as outlaws and refuse to accept any duties. Our motto is, "No rights without duties; no duties without rights."

**By-Products  
of European  
Militarism**

Militarism was the cause of parliamentary crises in two European nations last month. The difference in the courses of action taken by the German and French premiers under similar circumstances illustrates the wide divergence between parliamentary systems on

the continent of Europe and in England and the United States. There was much opposition in France to the three-year military bill by the Radical elements in the Parliament. The country, however, seemed so overwhelmed with patriotic fervor that these deputies feared to oppose the passage of the law. Nevertheless, the journalistic organs of the Radical groups in Parliament and of the C. G. T. (*Confédération Générale de Travail*) boasted that they would prevent the raising of the money necessary to carry this measure into effect. It is being reported in the Radical French papers that the law is already a failure. Insubordination, amounting at times to open revolt, has been reported in many regiments and at maneuvers.

*The Crisis  
in French  
Finance*

The deficit in the French treasury is larger than ever before. When the government, under Premier Barthou, therefore, proposed to issue a new loan of \$180,000,000 in rentes for general purposes and \$80,000,000 more for Morocco, and, further, to exempt this loan from taxation, under the provisions of the new income-tax law now pending, the storm burst. After a violent scene in the Chamber, the ministry was defeated by a vote of 290 to 265. Premier Barthou, on December 2, handed in his resignation to President Poincaré. After some days of search, the President succeeded (on December 8) in persuading M. Gaston Doumergue, the Socialist-Radical leader, who has been a member of several former ministries, to name a new cabinet, the Premier himself taking also the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The Doumergue Ministry contains some new men. Its significant names, however, are those of Joseph Caillaux as Minister of Finance (M. Caillaux was a former Premier), M. Viviani, Minister of Education; M. Monis, also a former Premier, who has the Navy portfolio, while such veteran statesmen as Lebrun, Renoult, David, and Raynaud occupy the posts of the Colonies, the Interior, Public Works, and Agriculture.

*The Doumergue  
Ministry  
Established*

In a vote of confidence, on December 11, the new ministry won by a fair majority. In a speech on the proposed loans, the Finance Minister, M. Caillaux, who has already held the portfolio of finance for seven years, declared that he had never admitted foreign loans except when they offered political or economic advantages. M. Caillaux is opposed to future exemption of rentes from

taxation (which has been France's usual custom). He maintains that to make the new rentes immune from taxation "would be an impossible financial proposal." Those in favor of the continuance of the former custom hold that an exemption from taxation of France's enormous public debt (the largest in the world, but, at the same time, the most generally distributed among its own people) would be an exemption in favor of "millions of frugal citizens who have withdrawn so many francs from the traditional stocking to show their faith in the government."

*The "Kaiser's  
Coat" and the  
German People*

The French Premier immediately resigned upon a vote of lack of confidence. Not so the German Chancellor. In the Fatherland the Premier is responsible, not to Parliament, as in other constitutional countries, but only to His Imperial Majesty himself. Militarism—the army—means more to Germany than to any other nation. Surrounded as she is by rival military nations, Germany lives, day by day, by grace of her army—this is the Kaiser's theory. He is never tired of impressing upon his people the necessity of paying respect to the *Kaiser-rock*—the Kaiser's uniform. The German people, who pay an enormous amount in taxes every year to support the ever-increasing army, have to bear many indignities from the arrogance of the military. Deeply sensible of the fact that "the army is the life-preserver of the Empire," the Kaiser has generally been indulgent and willing to close his eyes when the uniform was caught oppressing civilians.

*The German  
Army and  
Cobblers*

Several years ago a German tramp cobbler in a toy town called Kopenick, masquerading as an army captain, made a laughing-stock of an entire regiment, and set the world smiling at the denseness of German militarism. Now another cobbler, and a cripple, in an insignificant Alsatian village, who, somehow, prefers to speak his native language, French, and did not get out of the way quick enough to suit one of the swaggering, haughty commanders of the regiment quartered there, one Lieutenant Herr Baron von Forster, was slashed by that officer. Others in the village population of Zabern having been injured or insulted by the military, the incident swiftly came to stand for a struggle for mastery between the civil and military authorities of Alsace-Lorraine, those conquered provinces of Germany which have never been forgiven for refusing to surrender

their French language and sympathies. In the imperial Reichstag the Radical and Socialist deputies, who are in the majority, bitterly assailed the course of the government.

*The Chancellor  
and the Angry  
Reichstag*

The Chancellor, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Minister of War, General von Falkenhayn, visibly wincing under the attack, nevertheless asserted that the government would uphold the action of the troops in Alsace "in defending themselves against the Francophile attacks of the populace." After a stormy debate a vote of lack of confidence in the Imperial Chancellor was passed by the crushing majority of 293 to 54. The Chancellor hastened off to see the Emperor, who was shooting in one of his private parks. Kaiser Wilhelm, realizing the danger of the army becoming too unpopular with the people, yielded to the demands of his subjects against "sabre dictatorship." He ordered the removal of the offending regiment from Zabern and the court-martial of the officers implicated. The Reichstag, in one of the most tempestuous sittings of its history, hotly demanded the resignation of the Chancellor, but that statesman declined to recognize his responsibility to Parliament, and declared that the Emperor wished him to stay. It was proposed by the Socialist members to refuse sanction to the budget unless the Chancellor resigned. The latter, however, after a mild reproof of the offend-



THE GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR IN A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE

(Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, last month, was roundly rebuked by the Reichstag, but declined to resign)

ing officers, announced that he would continue in office as long as the Emperor pleased and by a majority of three, the resolution to refuse support to the budget was defeated.

*Peaceful  
Switzerland*

While wars and rumors of wars, financial and industrial crises, and other troubles of modern society afflict the larger states of the world, peaceful little Switzerland goes on her well-behaved way, seldom figuring in the news despatches, and aptly illustrating the truth of the old dictum: "happy that people which has no annals." The Swiss elect a chief magistrate every year, usually advancing the vice-president to the president's chair, and taking a new man from the Federal Assembly to fill their second most honorable public office. On December 11, Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, of St. Gall, a Radical Democrat of Teutonic stock, was elected



THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE

HANS AND JACQUES (Germany and France): "And I hear there's more to come!"

From Punch (London)



PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED, THE FIRST KING OF INDEPENDENT ALBANIA, AND HIS FAMILY

(Last month the European powers agreed upon the Prince of Wied as the first ruler of autonomous Albania)

president to succeed Edward Muller. At the same time Dr. Giuseppe Motta, of Italian blood and a Conservative Catholic in politics, was chosen vice-president. Thus do the Swiss indicate the divergent character of their population and the smooth working of their democratic system. Last year they voted on the question of working-men's insurance, adopting the idea by a large majority. Readers of this REVIEW will recall Dr. Jesse Macy's suggestive article on "The Swiss as a Teacher of Democracy," which appeared in this magazine for June.

*Bulgarian  
Socialists  
Gain*

A significant election took place in Bulgaria on December 7, which may be taken to reflect more or less accurately the opinion of the Bulgarian people on the results of the two Balkan wars. In the balloting, the government, despite the strenuous efforts of Czar Ferdinand and his cabinet, was decisively if not badly defeated, winning only 95 seats against 109 for the opposition. The Socialist vote increased enormously, the figures

placing the Socialist party second in order in the chamber. Bulgaria lost 80,000 men by bullet and disease during the two Balkan wars, and, according to the proclamation of the Socialist party, it has been out of consideration for the lives of these 80,000 working-men and farmers "thrown away for nothing" that the enormous Socialist strength has developed. Early last month Czar Ferdinand left Vienna, after an extended visit, without having succeeded in winning Austrian support for a campaign of revenge against Serbia and Greece. Meanwhile, several weeks before, on November 13, Greece and Turkey had come to an agreement regarding their boundaries.

*The New  
Balkans*

It is now, perhaps, time to take stock of the lands and peoples that have changed masters. With the details of boundary it is unnecessary to deal. The map on the opposite page, compiled by a painstaking Austrian statistician from official data, shows the general situation. This same statistician, whose figures are rather significantly confirmed by compilations made in St. Petersburg and Paris, points out also that while Bulgaria did the most fight-



DR. ARTHUR HOFFMANN, THE PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND FOR 1914



THE RECONSTRUCTED BALKANS, SHOWING THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES.

(From a map compiled by Dr. K. Peucker, of Vienna, and reproduced in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*.)

ing, her territory is increased by only 16 per cent., while Greece, engaged in the least of actual hostilities, gained 87 per cent. of her former area. In the case of Bulgaria that means an increase of 6,000 square miles, and of Greece slightly over 21,000. Serbia gained 80 per cent., or 14,900 square miles, Montenegro 60 per cent., or 2,000 square miles. The new independent state of Albania, covering a little less than 11,000 square miles, was created. Turkey, of course, lost almost all of this (except what Bulgaria ceded to Rumania), making a total one racial stock under one government, loss to the Turk of 85 per cent. of his former European area, and leaving him only 9,700 square miles on the European continent. The present population of the Balkan States, exclusive of Turkey, is now, in round numbers, 24,000,000, of which Rumania has 7,400,000, Bulgaria 4,800,000, Greece 4,600,000, Serbia 4,300,000, Albania 900,000, and Montenegro 500,000, while Turkey still has 1,600,000 in Europe. The question has not yet been settled, by the division of territory which will assemble all the people of





THESE BUILDINGS, WITH THE LOFTY TOWER, CONSTITUTE THE NEW MUNICIPAL CENTER AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

*Making  
Our Cities  
Beautiful*

While the resident of any one of our cities is always ready to praise or to defend it on the score of beauty, he is increasingly ready to join in efforts to promote its charm or the usefulness of its appointments. From one coast to the other we find movements for municipal betterment,—taking the form of civic centers, park systems, or perhaps dock and harbor improvements. Some of these plans—as those of Washington, Chicago, and New York—it will take decades to complete. The City Planning Exhibition recently held in the Public Library of New York City gave opportunity for some municipalities to show what they are doing and planning to do, and for others to learn what they might do. The city of Springfield, Mass., last month dedicated its so-called “Municipal Group,” consist-

*Labor Troubles  
in Indianapolis*

For the past two months the city of Indianapolis has suffered from labor troubles so serious as to bring about the resignations, at different times, of the Mayor, the Superintendent of Police, and the President of the Board of Public Safety. During the first week of November the street-car employees stopped work in order to enforce their demands for shorter hours and higher wages; and the entire State militia was needed, in addition to the local police, to preserve a semblance of order. Meanwhile the people of the city either walked or stayed at home. Hardly had this difficulty been settled before the teamsters and commercial chauffeurs presented demands of a similar nature to their employers. Failing to avert a strike, and because of dissatisfaction with his police policy Mayor Shank adopted the surprising course of abandoning office on November 28, when he had but five weeks more to serve. The City Controller took the vacant place. By the middle of December the teamsters had gained most of their demands, and had returned to work; but it will be a long time before Indianapolis fully recovers from the commercial and civic loss resulting from its two recent strikes.

*Financing  
“Human  
Conservation”*

ing of twin buildings (one for offices and the other a large public assembly hall) surmounted by a campanile clock-tower. Springfield has reason to be proud of the architectural beauty of this group; but even while it was being dedicated the speakers urged specific plans for the improvement of its immediate surroundings.

Thanksgiving Day marked the end of a fifteen days' money-raising campaign conducted by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of New York City. The \$4,000,000 which the workers had set out to raise was obtained, and \$50,000 besides. More than 17,000 persons subscribed, in amounts ranging from \$500,000 to a few cents. The money is to be used entirely for new buildings, and three-fourths of it is to go to the Women's Association. Special provision is planned for a boarding home for women, a club for nurses, and branches for colored men and women. This whirlwind method of raising large sums of money has been successfully used by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations in a score of the larger cities. A campaign of similar nature is soon to be launched by



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**A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH ON OCCASION ON THE RECENT VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY OF GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH, HEAD OF THE SALVATION ARMY.**

(General Booth is in the center, with his sister, Commander Evangeline Booth, of New York, on his right, while Mayor Kline, of New York City, faces him on the other side)

the Salvation Army, to raise \$1,000,000 for the erection and maintenance of training-schools in New York and Chicago, as memorials to the late General William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. These schools are to train men and women in the efficient management of industrial homes and poor men's hotels. General Bramwell Booth, who succeeded his father as head of the Salvation Army, spent the month of November making his first visit to this country, addressing large audiences and incidentally creating a very favorable impression.

**American  
Suffrage  
Efforts**

The meeting of woman-suffragists in convention last month was particularly noteworthy because it was held at the national capital and was followed by the formal appearance of delegations in the House of Representatives and at the White House. The House was asked to provide a permanent Committee on Woman Suffrage, as the Senate did some years ago. The discussions in the convention mainly urged an amendment to the Constitution, inserting the single word "sex" in the declaration of the Fifteenth Amendment that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The woman-suffrage question did not enter directly into the recent November elections, but this new year 1914 will be an important one in the history of the move-

ment. Certain legislatures which have passed resolutions providing for amendments to their constitutions will be called upon to pass them a second time, to fulfil preliminary requirements; and in several States the woman-suffrage issue will come directly before the voters. The progress of "suffrage" in America through lawful and decorous efforts is in fortunate contrast with the neurotic criminality and the vulgar folly of so-called "militancy" in England.

**More Floods in  
a Year of  
Floods**

Floods of unprecedented proportions afflicted central and southern Texas last month. Several days' continuous and heavy rains, during the first week of December, resulted in the overflowing of the Brazos and Trinity rivers and the destruction of large sections of the levees. Bottom lands many thousands of square miles in extent were inundated, causing the drowning of 165 persons (most of them negro farm hands) and the destruction of property estimated to be worth \$4,000,000. The board of army engineers which investigated the floods in the Ohio Valley last spring has recently reported that the rivers are likely to overflow again any year, with just as disastrous consequences. The board recommends federal legislation looking toward the prevention of encroachments upon the channels, which retard the flow of water. The Geological Survey estimates that the direct material loss on account of the floods last spring amounted to more than \$200,000,000.



# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From November 15 to December 15, 1913)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

November 22.—In the Senate, the Committee on Banking and Currency, after considering the House currency bill for more than two months, reports it without recommendation; Chairman Owen (Dem., Okla.) and five of his Democratic colleagues submit a revised currency measure, and Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) and five Republican members offer a third bill.

November 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Owen (Dem., Okla.) opens the currency debate, and offers his bill as a substitute for the House measure.

November 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) explains his currency bill and criticizes the Owen measure; Mr. Shafroth (Dem., Colo.) defends the use of "lawful money" for redemption purposes, as provided in the Owen bill.

November 26.—The Senate Democrats begin consideration of currency legislation in caucus.

November 28.—The Senate Democrats, in caucus, agree upon a plan of guaranteeing bank deposits.

December 1.—The special session of the Sixty-third Congress comes to an end, and the regular session begins. . . . In the Senate, the Currency bill agreed upon by the Democratic caucus is introduced; Mr. Myers (Dem., Mont.), chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, in opening the debate on the Hetch-Hetchy bill to permit San Francisco to convert part of the Yosemite National Park into a reservoir, defends the project.

December 2.—Both branches assemble in the House chamber and are addressed by the President upon the state of the country and proposed legislation; he recommends the enactment of a Presidential primary law, a system of rural credits, further and more explicit anti-trust legislation, and the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.

December 3.—The House passes the Hay volunteer army bill, providing for the raising of a volunteer army, in time of actual or threatened war, of 242,000 men exclusive of militia or regulars; the bill creating the post of Minister to Paraguay is passed.

December 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Weeks (Rep., Mass.) speaks in favor of the Currency bill, but urges the adoption of certain amendments.

December 6.—The Senate passes the Hetch-Hetchy bill, by vote of 43 to 25; a resolution is adopted temporarily fixing the hours of the Senate session from 10 a. m. until 11 p. m.

December 8.—The House, by vote of 317 to 11, passes the Henley resolution, approving the proposal of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, that the powers suspend naval construction for a year; the House lobby-investigating committee, in making its report, declares Mr. McDermott (Dem., Ill.) to have been guilty of grave impropriety.

December 11.—In the Senate, the Owen currency bill is debated, Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) criticizing the methods of the Democratic caucus and arguing in favor of his proposed amendments.

December 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Root (Rep., N. Y.) asserts that the Administration Currency bill would cause an era of inflation and result in catastrophe.

December 15.—The Senate rejects two amendments of Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) to the Currency bill, involving the number and control of the proposed regional reserve banks.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

November 17.—The Governor of Alabama appoints Frank P. Glass, editor of the *Birmingham News*, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston; there is doubt about the validity of the appointment.

November 20.—The President nominates Henry M. Pindell, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Russia. . . . The Senate Banking and Currency Committee divides evenly on currency legislation and agrees to submit two new bills to the Senate.

November 24.—The Interstate Commerce Commission begins its investigation into the proposed 5 per cent. increase in freight rates on the fifty-two railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. . . . The President nominates, as American members of the Philippine Commission: Henderson S. Martin, of Kansas; Clinton L. Riggs, of Maryland; and Winifred T. Dennison, of New York.

November 28.—Mayor Samuel L. Shank, of Indianapolis, resigns his office following dissatisfaction with his course in the recent street-car strike and an impending strike of teamsters.

November 29.—The Government brings suit at Baltimore to dissolve the American Can Company (the so-called "Tin Can Trust"), alleging it to be a combination in restraint of trade.

November 30.—The first annual report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels recommends the authorization by the present Congress of two first-class battleships, and proposes a conference of the powers to discuss reduction of naval armaments.

December 1.—A federal grand jury at Pueblo, Col., indicts President White and twenty-four other officials of the United Mine Workers on charges of obtaining a monopoly of labor and restraint of trade by conducting a strike. . . . The United States Supreme Court holds that the copyright laws do not permit the owner to dictate the price to be charged beyond the first sale.

December 2.—The President nominates Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, to be Minister to Belgium.

December 6.—Postmaster-General Burleson announces that on January 1 the weight limit of the parcel post will be increased from 20 to 50 pounds on packages to be carried less than 150 miles, and that books will be admitted to the parcel post.

December 8.—The New York legislature meets in its third special session; Governor Glynn recommends legislation providing for the Massachusetts form of ballot, a direct-primary law abolishing State conventions, and a workmen's compensation law.



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**ALFRED H. SMITH**

(Mr. Smith has served for twenty-three years with the New York Central Lines, of which he is now the head, rising from a position as foreman. For the past ten years he has been vice-president and general manager)

**JULE M. HANAFORD**

(Mr. Hanaford last August was chosen president of the Northern Pacific Railway, succeeding Mr. Howard Elliott. He has been connected with the Northern Pacific for forty years, rising from a clerkship)

**FAIRFAX HARRISON**

(Mr. Harrison began his railroad career seventeen years ago in the law department of the Southern Railway, of which he is now president. Three years ago he became head of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.)

### THREE NEW PRESIDENTS OF IMPORTANT RAILWAY SYSTEMS

December 11.—The New York Senate passes without opposition Governor Glynn's direct-primary bill; measures are also passed providing for the Massachusetts form of ballot, a constitutional convention to be held in April, 1915, and the direct election of United States Senators.

December 13.—The New York Assembly passes the direct-primary and Massachusetts ballot bills, and both branches of the legislature adopt a workmen's compensation measure.

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

November 15.—The new Mexican Congress assembles; Enrique Baz is elected president of the Chamber of Deputies. . . . The city of Juarez is captured by 3,000 Mexican revolutionists under General Villa.

November 17.—A strike of Hindu workers in South Africa, resulting from race discrimination, cripples various public services.

November 18.—Mexican Constitutionalists under General Gonzales capture Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies adopts the electoral-reform bill, restoring in modified form the clause providing proportional representation, which caused the overthrow of the Briand ministry.

November 20.—Provisional President Huerta reads his message to the new Mexican Congress, which pledges its support.

November 22.—The German budget shows \$38,000,000 decrease in the army estimates and a slight decrease for the navy.

November 24-25.—Mexican federal troops attack the rebel forces in an attempt to retake the city of Juarez, but are repulsed.

November 25.—The German Reichstag meets after a recess of nearly five months.

November 27.—King Victor Emmanuel opens the new Italian Parliament and announces the early introduction of many reforms. . . . Five Hindus are killed by police during a strike riot at Durban, Natal. . . . Mexican revolutionists capture Mazatlan, one of the principal ports on the western coast.

December 1.—The Mexican federal garrison evacuates the city of Chihuahua before the arrival of a revolutionist force.

December 2.—J. Louis Barthou resigns the premiership of France following an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies upon the proposition to make the contemplated \$260,000,000 loan free from taxation.

December 4.—The German Reichstag adopts, 293 to 54, a vote of lack of confidence in Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and his ministry, as a result of the Government's support of the military against the civil authorities in Alsace.

December 5.—The British Government prohibits the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland; Premier Asquith announces his acceptance of the principles suggested by Sir Edward Carson for a basis of agreement in the matter of Ulster's objections to Home Rule for Ireland.

December 8.—Gaston Doumergue, the Socialist Radical leader, accepts the premiership of France. . . . Gen. Pancho Villa enters the city of Chihuahua at the head of his revolutionist troops.

December 9.—The Mexican Congress declares null and void the Presidential election of October 26, and authorizes Provisional President Huerta to

retain office until new elections are held in July. . . . A special trades' union congress at London overwhelmingly rejects James Larkin's proposed sympathetic strike in support of the Dublin strikers.

December 10.—The Mexican Chamber of Deputies authorizes an internal loan of 100,000,000 pesos, at 5 per cent.; revolutionist troops begin an attack upon Tampico.

December 11.—Premier Doumergue outlines the policy of his cabinet in the French Chamber of Deputies, and obtains a majority of 156 upon a general vote of confidence. . . . Dr. Arthur Hoffmann is elected President of Switzerland.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

November 15.—The British Minister to Mexico warns British subjects that the situation is serious, and advises them to make their way to the nearest ports.

November 26.—Ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua is arrested by United States Government officials in New York City, for extradition on a charge of murder while President.

November 27.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England, addressing the American Society in London, speaks of the high ideals of President Wilson in his present interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

December 3.—It is announced that all the European powers have given their consent to the assumption of the new throne of Albania by Prince William of Wied (Prussia). . . . Ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua is released upon condition that he will leave the United States and not return to Nicaragua.

December 12.—Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commanding the United States fleet at Tampico, peremptorily demands that the fighting there between Mexican federal troops and revolutionists cease until the lives and property of foreigners are safeguarded; both sides immediately comply.

December 14.—Greece formally annexes the island of Crete, which had been occupied by protecting powers since 1898.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

November 16.—Announcement is made of an anonymous gift of \$4,350,000 to the Cornell University Medical College in New York City. . . . The Cunard liner *Pannonia* arrives at Hamilton, Bermuda, with 103 passengers of the Spanish steamer *Balmes* transferred at sea while the latter ship was on fire; the *Pannonia* received a wireless call for help when 180 miles from the *Balmes*.

November 17.—The strike of operating employees on the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana is ended by the efforts of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation; the controversy will be arbitrated. . . . A small steamer makes the first complete voyage through the entire length of the Panama Canal.

November 18.—William C. Brown announces his resignation of the presidency of the New York Central lines. . . . The National Conservation Congress meets at Washington, D. C.

November 21.—Successful tests are made on the Lackawanna system of wireless communication with a moving train.

November 24.—Lieutenant Eric L. Ellington and Hugh M. Kelley, U. S. A., are killed while flying in an aeroplane over San Diego Bay.

November 25.—Jessie Woodrow Wilson, the second daughter of the President, is married to Francis B. Sayre at the White House.

December 1.—Fairfax Harrison is chosen president of the Southern Railway, succeeding the late W. W. Finley. . . . A strike of union teamsters and commercial chauffeurs ties up the collection and delivery services of Indianapolis.

December 3.—Twenty-eight men are burned to death in a lodging-house fire in Boston. . . . Three days' torrential rains cause the inundation of large portions of central and southern Texas, drowning 165 persons and rendering many thousands homeless.

December 9.—John K. Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania, is elected president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs.

December 10.—The Nobel Peace Prize for 1912 is awarded to Elihu Root, and the one for 1913 is awarded to Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium. . . . The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad passes its quarterly dividend for the first time in forty years. . . . Alfred H. Smith, vice-president, is chosen president of the New York Central Lines. . . . John D. Shoop is elected superintendent of the Chicago public schools, succeeding Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

December 12.—"Mona Lisa," the famous painting by Da Vinci which had been stolen from the Louvre, is recovered in Italy.

December 15.—The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows the 1913 cotton and corn crops to have been the most valuable ever produced.

#### OBITUARY

November 15.—Kiamil Pasha, three times Grand Vizier of Turkey. . . . Prince Camille de Polignac, a Major-General in the Confederate Army, 81. . . . Charles M. Whitney, a prominent New Orleans banker and iron manufacturer, 59. . . . Telemaque E. d'Apéry, a Frenchman who had served as Treasurer of the Turkish Empire, 88.

November 15.—William W. Smith, the candy and cough-drop manufacturer, 83. . . . James Carter Beard, the author and naturalist, 75.

November 16.—Abraham Fischer, formerly Minister of Lands in United South Africa, 63.

November 18.—Mme. Mathilde de Castrone Marchesi, a famous vocal teacher, 87. . . . Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillan, for thirty years an Episcopal missionary among the Indians in northern Minnesota, and an authority on Indian languages, 75. . . . J. Stearns Cushing, a prominent publisher of textbooks, 59.

November 19.—James Charlton, chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association, 81.

November 20.—Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, a noted Presbyterian theologian, educator, and author, 81.

November 21.—John H. Marble, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 43.

November 22.—Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns who ruled Japan prior to the revolution of 1867, 75. . . . Edward Lockroy, a famous French journalist and statesman, 75. . . . Prof. John Eastman Clarke, professor of education at Boston University, 63.

November 23.—John De Wolf, a well-known landscape architect, 64.

November 24.—Edmund Milton Holland, the actor, 65.

November 25.—William Wilson Finley, president of the Southern Railway, 60. . . . T. M. Emerson, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, 62. . . . Sir Robert Ball, the noted British astronomer, 73. . . . Richard Godefroy, an eminent civil engineer, 67.

November 27.—Sir Aemilius Irving, a noted Canadian lawyer, 90. . . . Henry W. Greenwall, a veteran theatrical manager of the Southwest, 81.

November 28.—George Browne Post, the New York architect, 75. . . . Gen. James Madison Drake, a prominent New Jersey author and newspaper publisher, 75. . . . Cassius M. Clay, president of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention of 1889, 70.

November 29.—Herbert Warren Ladd, former Governor of Rhode Island, 70. . . . Gen. William J. Smith, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 90. . . . Bennett E. Titus, editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, 53. . . . Prof. Ellsworth C. Phelps, for many years a teacher of music in the public schools of New York City, and a well-known composer, 86.

November 30.—Dr. John Howe Clark, formerly medical director of the United States Navy, 76. . . . Cesare Giacco, a prominent South American impresario, 73.

December 1.—George A. Hearn, the New York drygoods merchant and art collector, 78.

December 2.—Thomas W. Hall, president of the American Hide and Leather Company, 68.

December 3.—Rev. Samuel Warren Dike, noted for his crusade against divorces, 75. . . . Alfred E. Duncan, president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 49.

December 5.—Lieut.-Col. David DuBose Gailard, U. S. A., who had charge of the engineering work at the Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal, 54. . . . Cardinal Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano Aloysius, dean of the Sacred College, 85.

December 6.—Phoebe Couzins, the first woman lawyer in the United States, 72. . . . Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, formerly Brazilian minister at Washington, 72. . . . Rear-Admiral Kossuth Niles, U. S. N., retired, 64.

December 7.—A. Montgomery Ward, the Chicago mail-order merchant, 70. . . . Dr. John Green, the noted St. Louis oculist, 78. . . . Dwight Arven Jones, prominent in the Missouri lead industry, 59.

December 8.—William T. Spear, formerly chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, 79. . . . Franklin Simmons, the sculptor famous for his monuments of Civil War heroes, 74. . . . H. Henry Powers, ex-Congressman and a former member of the Vermont Supreme Court, 78.



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THE LATE W. W. FINLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

(Mr. Finley began railroading as a young clerk, forty years ago. He served with many of the railroad systems of the South and West, and for the past seven years he had been president of the Southern Railway)

December 9.—William Deering, the harvester manufacturer, 87. . . . Dr. Henri Simon, a Swiss authority on X-rays and wireless telegraphy.

December 10.—Stanley Houghton, a prominent English dramatist.

December 11.—Harman Faber, noted for his illustrations for medical works, 81. . . . Dr. James MacAlister, president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, 73.

December 12.—Prof. Alfred G. Compton, formerly head of the physics department of the College of the City of New York, 78. . . . Dr. Carl H. von Klein, noted for his research work in the medical lore of the ancients. . . . Dr. Juan Bautista Hernandez Barreiro, president of the Cuban Supreme Court.

December 14.—Brig.-Gen. David Johnston Craigie, U. S. A., retired, 73.

December 15.—Hiram J. Messenger, of New York, an authority on insurance statistics, 58. . . . Archibald H. Rowand, famous as a scout under General Sheridan in the Civil War, 68.

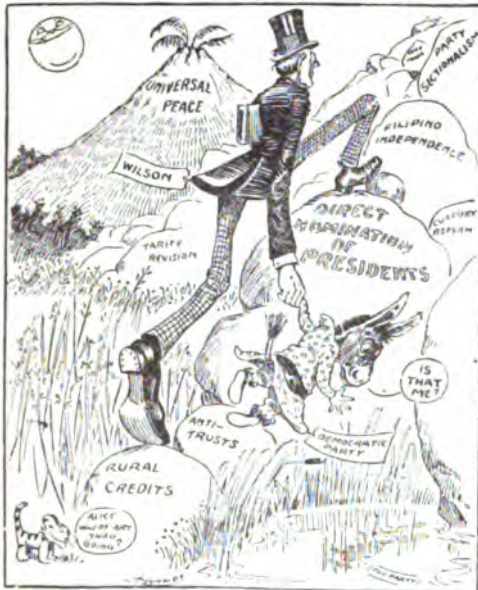


# CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

## I. CURRENT AMERICAN TOPICS

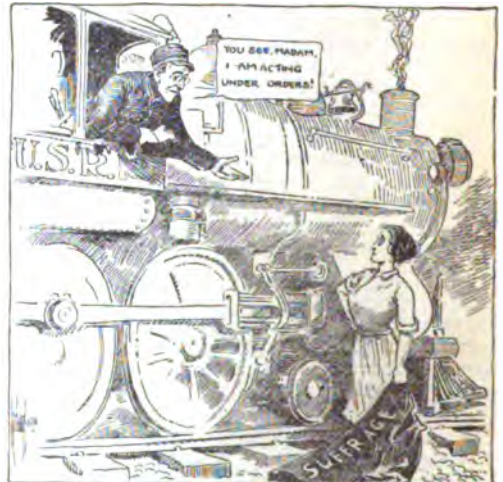


**GOING AND COMING**  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis, Min.)



**"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"**  
or, Wilson's program for the Democratic party  
From the *Oregonian* (Portland, Ore.)

**W**ITH the special session and the regular session merging one into the other on December 1, 1913, Congress really seemed to be both "coming and going."



**FLAGGED DOWN TO ANSWER A QUESTION**  
"Why ignore woman's suffrage, Mr. President?"  
From the *Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)





**THAT SINGLE TERM PLANK**  
Wilson: "It ought to be a cinch, now!"  
From the *Journal* (Sioux City, Iowa)



**"WATCHFUL WAITING"**  
From the *Inter Ocean* (Chicago)



**THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICE FOR ALASKA**  
From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle, Wash.)



**MEXICO DEFIANT TOWARDS UNCLE SAM**  
From *O Malho* (Rio Janiero)



Copyright, 1912, by The Philadelphia Inquirer Co.

**"WOODROW WILSON'S WATCHFUL WAITING"**  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



**CARRANZA, THE RUDE CONDUCTOR**  
From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle, Wash.)



KEATS ON THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY  
(With Variations.)

(President Woodrow Wilson and his Foreign Secretary, Mr. William Jennings Bryan.)

"So, like stout Cortez, with spread-eagle eyes,  
He viewed the unpacific; and W. Jen.  
Gazed at his Leader with a wild surmise,  
Chatty upon a peak in Darien."

From *Punch* (London)



THE BRONCHO-BUSTER

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON: "I wonder what I do next."

From *Punch* (London)

*Punch*, on the Mexican situation, may not be entirely complimentary to President Wilson; but it is nevertheless always interesting to see what our old English friend thinks of us and our problems, especially as his opinions, with their apt literary allusion and excellent fashioning, are served up in such an entertaining manner.



"THE SORROWS OF HUERTA"

MEXICAN PRESIDENT. "What have we here?"

AMERICAN EAGLE: "That, sir, is another strongly-worded remonstrance."

MEXICAN PRESIDENT: "No use for it. I hoped it was going to be an ultimatum."

From *Punch* (London)



MEXICO PROTECTING HER CHILD

(This Dutch point of view by the cartoonist of *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam), shows Mexico holding Huerta, while the American eagle, leaving its young—Standard Oil and other trusts—swoops down to attack)



THE "UPLIFT" HAS GOT 'EM IN NEW YORK  
From the *Herald* (New York)



THE NEW "BAGMAN"—WHITMAN  
From the *Evening Sun* (New York)

The above cartoon, showing a "reformed" Tammany, refers to the notable measures rushed through the New York Legislature in the last days of the session under the leadership of Governor Glynn, among the bills passed being one for direct primaries and one for workmen's compensation. Progress is also being made by District Attorney

Whitman on the State "graft" investigation. The cartoons below refer to the new exposition recently projected by the city of New Orleans, and to the activities of housewives' organizations against the high cost of living.



"FINE FEATHERS"  
From the *Daily Picayune* (New Orleans)



"EGGS—ASPERATING," OR, HUMPTY-DUMPTY UP  
TO DATE From the *Daily Star* (Montreal)



## II. "T. R." IN SOUTH AMERICAN CARTOONS

THE visit of Colonel Roosevelt has, of course, been an event of great interest in South America, and the periodicals are giving prominent attention to the subject. We reproduce on this and the following page seven cartoons from South American weeklies. With the exception of one, these are all cover designs, printed in vivid colors, and all pay good-humored tribute to the eminent and strenuous visitor from the United States. The cartoon at the right is from *O Malho* (Rio de Janeiro), and refers to a belief current some years ago in Brazil that Argentina was trying to curry favor with the United States. The caption quotes from an alleged speech of Mr. Roosevelt's, while he was president, predicting that some day there would be no North Pole, no South Pole, and no Cape Horn, only the American flag flying over all the Western Hemisphere.

The cartoon from *Sucesos* (Valparaiso), on this page pictures Mr. Roosevelt as the United States Wolf, viewing the South American countries in the light of toothsome morsels which he will some day devour. This seems to be a prevailing opinion in some of these countries.

Año XII      Noviembre 6 de 1913      N.º 583  
**SUCESOS**  
 LO QUE VA DE AYER HOY



—¿Qué atrocidades están...?— ¿Lástima que no tenga los colmillos de estos

## PILHERIA CONTRA PILHERIA



A pesar do excentrico e formidavel imperialismo de Roosevelt, cá o recebemos de braços abertos, devassando-lhe as nossas fortalezas e as nossas florestas. do alto do Pão d'Assucar! Vapôôô!

In the cartoon from *Fray Mocho* (Buenos Aires), something like the following conversation takes place:

"Ah, Mr. Roosevelt, even here we have our serious problems."

"I should never have thought it."

"Yes, sir, just as you have your Mexicans."

While an English translation is appended to the cartoons on the opposite page, the language of the original has been preserved on each cartoon for the benefit of those who may be interested to see it.

**FRAY MOCHO**  
 Año II      BUENOS AIRES, 7 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1913      N.º 60

AQUI TAMBIEN



—Ah, mister Roosevelt, aqui también nos preocupan graves complicaciones!  
 —Nunca le hubiera pensado!  
 —Sí, señor; allí tiene Ud. mis mejicanos.



"THE NEPHEW OF UNCLE SAM—OUR ILLUSTRIOUS GUEST WITH ALL HIS IVORIES"

# FRAY MOCHO

ENTRENANDOSE



—Ahora vend Roosevelt que aquí también como profesores de energía!

"NOW COMES ROOSEVELT, PROFESSOR OF ENERGY"  
(He plays the game so hard that the bull—"protocol"—is broken)

# O MALHO

Suplemento a publicação  
diária de ORETORE, 194  
— 8-10  
RUA DO ADELAIDE, 170  
Pouco custa 200 rs

## AS LIÇÕES DE ROOSEVELT



Roosevelt — É a única a campanha contra os interesses comerciais na guerra  
política. Os interesses da paz e da guerra são os mesmos. O mundo é um  
só. E a paz é a única solução para a guerra. A guerra é a única solução para a paz.  
Roosevelt é a única a campanha contra os interesses comerciais na guerra política.  
Roosevelt é a única a campanha contra os interesses comerciais na guerra política.

INSTRUCTING THE STATESMEN OF BRAZIL  
"Let us be brave, and at the same time practical"

# SUCESOS

EL CAZADOR CAZADO



(El gran Theo entre las Repúblicas del Sud).—Siento que que se me a de me  
desgustan las palabras. (Y ya que pesaba seducirlos con mi elocuencia!)

THE HUNTER HUNTED—GREAT THEODORE SUR-  
ROUNDED BY THE REPUBLICS OF THE SOUTH

"I believe I will now cut short my speeches. I fancy  
I have already charmed them with my eloquence"



CONGRESS AND INDEPENDENCE HALLS, PHILADELPHIA

(Congress Hall is the square-built structure in the foreground of the picture, Independence Hall being the building on the left with the clock tower)

## RESTORING AN HISTORIC SHRINE

**C**ONGRESS HALL, the old two-story Philadelphia, which for the ten years from 1790 to 1800 housed the American Congress, has been restored to its original character and was rededicated with appropriate ceremonies in the month of October.



WHERE WASHINGTON DELIVERED HIS "FAREWELL ADDRESS"

(The view into the House of Representatives from the gallery. Here, on a spot in front of the second window from the rear of the side wall at the right, stood the "Father of His Country" when delivering that body of doctrine which to-day inspires those who shape the destinies of the Republic)

The restoration of the building, which was done under the supervision of the American Institute of Architects, was highly successful.

It will be remembered that the first two sessions of the First American Congress were held at New York. When, after much debate, the permanent location of the seat of government was fixed on the banks of the Potomac, Philadelphia was chosen as the temporary seat of government for a period of ten years, and on December 6, 1790, the third session of Con-



**A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RESTORED SENATE CHAMBER**

(Showing the Vice-President's rostrum on the left, the "eagle and thunderbolts" above it, the center ceiling decoration and the fireplace and gallery crossing the rear of the room, much of which is original)

gress accordingly met in this hall, which was also the scene, in 1793, of Washington's second inauguration and of the delivery of his "Farewell Address." Here also John Adams was inaugurated as second President of the United States and Thomas Jefferson was sworn in as Vice-President. Much important business having to do with the establishment of the young nation was transacted in this hall in the ten years that Congress sat here.

After Congress vacated the building in 1800 it was used for almost a hundred years for court purposes, but since 1895 it has served mainly as the headquarters for various patriotic organizations.

President Wilson, standing on the identical spot where Washington was inaugurated (for the second time) 120 years ago, delivered an address in which he spoke of the changed conditions in the country and the necessity for getting back to the fundamental principles of the Government in the simple and sincere spirit of the fathers.



**STAIRWAY VISTA IN THE HALL**

(These stairs, rising on either side of the vestibule, lead to the second floor, where are the Senate chamber and committee rooms)

# THE "SWEET LIFE" OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE



AT TWENTY-FIVE  
(From a drawing)

**T**O those who the fulfilment of her dearest wishes for a look for a history life's activity.

of nursing in the The popular conception with regard to Crimean War only, Miss Nightingale's work in the Crimea "is the two-volume amazingly short of the whole truth, as now "Life of Florence ascertainable from her papers."

Nightingale," which The popular imagination pictures Florence Nightingale at Scutari and in the Crimea as "the ministering angel," and such in will be a revelation. So dramatic and very truth she was, but the deeper significance of her work in the Crimean War lies So dramatic and powerful was the appeal to the imagination of the entire world of Miss

Nightingale's work in the struggle of England and France against Russia in the middle of the past century, that this has seemed to be her life achievement. Indeed, as Benjamin Jowett once said to her, "it has been your fate to become a legend in your lifetime." And nothing is more persistent than a legend. Says Sir Edward Cook, the editor of her biography<sup>1</sup>:

The popular imagination of Miss Nightingale is of a girl of high degree who, moved by a wave of pity, forsook the pleasures of fashionable life for the horrors of the Crimean War; who went about the hospitals of Scutari with a lamp [we all remember Longfellow's beautiful poem] scattering flowers of comfort and ministrations; who retired at the close of the war to private life, and lived thenceforth in the seclusion of an invalid's room—a seclusion varied only by good deeds to hospitals and nurses, and by gracious and sentimental pieties.

The real Florence Nightingale was very different from the legendary one, and much greater. Her life was built on larger lines, her work had more importance than belonged to the legend.

The story of Miss Nightingale's early years, we learn from this biography, is that of the building up of a strong and sweet character. This girl, of unusual natural ability, having found an ideal, was "thrown into revolt against the environment of her home." In spite of all obstacles and the temptations of circumstance, she had already "served her apprenticeship" when the call to the Crimea came. This was not a call to "sacrifice," but

native shrewdness and a touch of humor, hit off the truth about Miss Nightingale's services in the Crimea in concise words: "Such a clear head; I wish we had her at the War Office." She may also be accounted, if not the founder, yet the promoter of female nursing in war, and the Red Cross societies throughout the world are the direct outcome of her labors in the Crimea.

From a sickroom in the West End of London Miss Nightingale played a part—and a much larger part than could be known without access to her papers—in reforming the sanitary administration of the British army, in reconstructing hospitals throughout the world, in founding the modern art of nursing, and in setting up a sanitary administration in India.

It is a fascinating story this account of her indomitable courage, never-ruffled spirit, and patient devotion. The men of the British and French armies almost literally idolized her.

They kissed her shadow and they saluted her as she passed down their crowded ranks. "If the Queen came for to die," said a soldier who lost a leg at the Alma, "they ought to make her Queen, and I think they would." The magic of her power over men was felt even in the room, the dreaded, blood-stained room where operations took place. . . . A member of Parliament at Scutari, during the recess of 1854, said, "Florence in the hospital makes intelligible to me the saints of the middle ages."

She always returned their affection and paid tribute to them in many letters, in one of which she wrote, "with gratitude for the instinctive delicacy of these men":

<sup>1</sup> The Life of Florence Nightingale. By Sir Edward Cook. Macmillan. 2 vols. 1017 pp., ill. \$7.50.



The tears always come into my eyes as I think how amidst scenes of loathsome disease and death there arose above it all the innate dignity, gentleness, and chivalry of the men, . . . preventing instinctively the use of one expression which could distress a gentlewoman.

Miss Nightingale's return from the Crimea was, in the opinion of the editor of her biography, not the end of her active life, but the beginning. . . . The nursing at Scutari and in the Crimea was an episode. . . . "The many years that followed showed the development of her plans for the health of the British soldiers." She was hospital reformer and the founder of modern nursing. She was "passionate statistician and religious thinker." She had thought out a scheme of religious belief "which widely differed from the creeds of Christian orthodoxy, whether Catholic or Protestant, but which yet admitted of accommodation to much of their language and formularies."

For forty years Miss Nightingale worked at Indian questions. She practically founded the Indian Sanitary Commission of 1859-63, "and the measures taken in consequence of its report were the starting point of a new era of sanitary improvement for the army." From the reform of sanitation and hospital nursing, she turned to the reform of workhouse nursing, and "certainly deserves to be remembered as a Poor Law reformer in every



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN 1887

(From the portrait by Sir William Richmond)

respect." Meanwhile she continued her interest in general army nursing. She was instrumental in bringing about better conditions in the Franco-Prussian War. Henri Dunant, the Swiss physician, to whom the Red Cross Society owes its inception, said, in 1872:

Though I am known as the founder of the Red Cross and the originator of the Convention of Geneva, it is to an Englishwoman that all the honor of that convention is due. What inspired me to go to Italy during the war of 1859 was the work of Miss Nightingale in the Crimea.

During subsequent wars all over the world Florence Nightingale was ever ready to aid and always succeeded in mitigating the sufferings of the sick and wounded. After 1872, the year in which, as she herself put it, she went out of office, she devoted herself to literary work and study. When, on August 13, 1910, she passed away, she had lived ninety years and three months. She was buried simply near her old home in Hampshire, the relatives declining the offer of interment in Westminster Abbey.

Sir Edward Cook refers to Miss Nightingale as "one whose brain was the clearest he had ever known in man or woman." "Strength of head was quite as marked in her as goodness of heart."

The nobility of Miss Nightingale's character and the worth of her life as an example are to be found not least in the fundamental humility of temper and sanity of self-judgment which caused her to aim with consistent purpose not only at great deeds, but at the doing of them from the highest motives.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN HER ROOM AT SOUTH STREET, LONDON

(From a photograph by Miss Bosanquet in 1906)

# A NEW "LIFE" OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

"A BIOGRAPHY for Girls" is the way Mrs. Martha Foote Crow subtitles her biographical story of the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe.<sup>1</sup> And yet this little, very directly written volume is much more than a biography for girls. It is an absorbingly interesting story for grown-ups and children alike.

It begins with a chronological outline of Mrs. Stowe's life, the first entry being that of her birth, June 14, 1811, and the last that of her death, aged eighty-five, July 1, 1896. Emphasis is laid upon Harriet Beecher's childhood in the Connecticut hills, where the New England traditions of an early and more strenuous day had not yet faded out. We are shown the stimulating influence of her wonderful father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and her no less remarkable mother, Roxana Foote. Her pathetic struggles with poverty, and her brave endeavors during the early years of her home-making, her housewifely labors, and her early literary efforts are described with a sort of enthusiastic realism.

Each chapter in this direct, modest little volume is a picture in a frame, and at the center of each picture is the delightful, lovable, human figure of Mrs. Stowe. Of course, the reader will turn first to the chapter on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Crow graphically recalls to our mind the circumstances under which it was written, and the success achieved. It was soon translated into all civilized languages and read all over the globe. Florence Nightingale, whose life-work is summarized in another book appre-

ciation in this number, wrote to Mrs. Stowe that amid the hardships of their eastern campaigns the British soldiers read her book in their encampments. "If the roll should be called," wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an enthusiastic review of the book:

Briton and Frenchman, Swede and Dane,  
Turk, Spaniard, Tartar of Ukraine,  
Hidalgo, Cossack, Cadi,

High Dutchman and  
low Dutchman, too,  
The Russian Serf, the  
Polish Jew,  
Arab, Armenian, and  
Mantchoo,  
Would shout, "We  
know the lady!"

When "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been some four months in the hands of the people the

publishers sent Mrs. Stowe a check for ten thousand dollars! Professor Stowe held this magical piece of paper in his hands and looking helplessly at his wife, said, "Why, Harriet, I never saw so much money in my life!"

With the money from her royalties Mrs. Stowe began her wanderings in foreign lands, to which this biographer of hers devotes a

stimulating chapter. Upon her return she paid a visit to Lincoln. In reply to the profoundly reverent question from the President as to whether God had not helped her write "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she said: "It seemed to me that God Himself made me write it—that I wrote it at His dictation."

In her serene old age, in retirement at her home at Hartford, Mrs. Stowe was the center of "all that was best in New England." After all, says her biographer, from whose volume we have been quoting or paraphrasing, "it was her perfect confidence in God that was the keynote of her character." She always said, "Let us never doubt. Everything that ought to happen is going to happen."



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN 1862

<sup>1</sup> Harriet Beecher Stowe: A Biography for Girls. By Martha Foote Crow. Appletons, 311 pp. \$1.25.

# BEEF FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

**A**LTHOUGH thirty million pounds of South American beef came into the United States during the first month the new tariff law was in operation, and meat producers of Argentina have made arrangements to enter the American market, it does not follow that this country is going to be overrun with importations of meat because the duty has been removed. Furthermore, while the South American product may be sold for a time at a few cents less per pound than beef produced in this country, it is not at all likely that the price of meat will be reduced to any appreciable extent or remain long upon a lower level on account of the supply from foreign countries.

The meat supply for the people of this country is a problem devolving upon the Agricultural Department, and Secretary Houston has found it the most stupendous of the many questions that have confronted him since he entered upon his duties. When it became apparent that meat was to be admitted free of duty into this country the Secretary of Agriculture despatched Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to South America, and Dr. E. C. Joss, inspector in charge at Portland, Ore., to Australia, the two continents second only to the United States in meat production, and from which any considerable supply of meat must come if it is imported into this country under the free-meat provision of the Underwood tariff. These officials were sent to investigate meat-producing conditions, and to see whether the meat inspections were such as to conform to the laws and regulations of the United States. The Agricultural Department also formulated regulations under the new tariff which provide that imported meats must be governed by the pure-food law and the meat-inspection act.

It has been claimed that the "invasion" of South America by meat-packing concerns of the United States was to have a far-reaching effect in regulating the supply and fixing the prices in this country; therefore, Dr. Melvin's investigation extended not only to the methods of inspection, but also to the raising of cattle, the sale of beeves, and the production of meats

for markets in Europe and in the United States.

## CONDITIONS OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Meanwhile, Secretary Houston gave careful consideration to the problem of meat production in this country. He epitomized the condition in a sentence: "The man with the lariat has given way to the man with the hoe." The day of the big range has passed. The farmer has pushed the stockman farther and farther among the foothills and mountains, until at the present time the latter is left with only such feeding ground as cannot be converted into farm-lands by irrigation and other improved methods of farming. It is a matter of grass. The sod has been turned over, and grains and vegetables are produced where before was pasturage and meadow. There is a shortage of grass for the stock in summer and a lack of grass to make hay for the stock in winter. The feeding of corn will not make up for the loss of grass and is much more expensive. Consequently this accounts, in a large measure, for the disproportionate production of meat animals compared with former years and the increase in the price of all meats.

## ALFALFA IN THE ARGENTINE

Dr. Melvin found the conditions reversed in Argentina. There the grain-farmer has given way to the cattle-raiser. The ranges with cattle running wild, rounded up from time to time by the vaqueros, do not produce the beef which supplies such a large portion of the European market, nor a surplus which meat consumers in this country expect to be sent to the United States and to cause a reduction in the price. The days of the wild long-horns on the pampas have passed, just as the ranges are things of the past in the United States. A part of the pampas and much of the land formerly under cultivation for cereals have been planted in alfalfa, and this alfalfa feeds Durhams, Herefords, and Polled Angus cattle, which makes South America the rival of North America in the production of meat. Alfalfa is both food and grain in Ar-



gentina. The cattle grow and fatten ready for market on this grass. There is also a wild grass which grows with the alfalfa, and is not killed by frost, which furnishes feed for the cattle in the winter months. Hay is not necessary, though a certain amount is cured in order to meet drought conditions which sometimes destroy the alfalfa fields.

In the production of meat on the hoof the Argentine growers have a very great advantage over those of the United States in the matter of cost, especially after the land has been turned into alfalfa pasturage. But even in turning the wild lands and the cultivated fields into alfalfa pasture the Argentine land-owner has found an easy method. He leases large tracts to French and Italians of the peasant class, with an agreement that the land must be planted to alfalfa at the end of four years. The land is then ready for pasturage, and the foreigners move to another tract and subdue it.

#### RANCHES SUCCEED THE OPEN RANGE

The cattle-farms of Argentina are very large, a ranch covering many square miles. Generally it is equipped with a ranch-house, the home of the owner or superintendent. In the center of four large tracts of pasturage is a windmill which pumps water that flows in different directions and supplies the herds in the four pastures. Comparatively little care is given the cattle except in the matter of breeding, where particular attention is paid to securing the best stock. While Dr. Melvin was in Argentina he attended a fair where a Durham bull was sold for \$35,000 gold. The beef-raisers of that country have learned that it pays to produce the best. There is trouble with the cattle-tick in the northern part of the country, just as in some parts of the United States, but the pasturage method affords a better opportunity to care for the stock than if the animals ran wild upon the range.

Although the herds which feed upon the alfalfa are very large, they never exhaust the supply unless there is a drought. In summer the cattle seem to be standing knee-deep in pasture of which they eat until they can eat no more. And they get very fat. The cattle-owners say the breeding cows get too fat, and it is often desirable to keep them in less luxuriant pasturage.

The change in the method of raising cattle in Argentina has been in progress fifteen or eighteen years. The cattle-growers are to a large extent English, Scotch, and Irish, now in the second and third generations. But

many natives of the country are cattle-raisers. The foreign element purchased lands from the Government and from private owners who desired to sell out at the advanced prices for farms. The natives in many cases are the heirs of those Spaniards who long ago obtained large grants from Spain and later from the Republic. For years these lands were the famed pampas, level as the sea for miles and miles, upon which grazed herds of wild cattle which produced stringy beef. The later generations have applied scientific methods; secured the best beef-producing cattle; turned the pampas into alfalfa pasturage, and made fortunes out of their beef.

These lands a few years ago sold for \$10 per acre. They are now worth from \$75 to \$100 per acre, according to their location. No attempt has been made towards improvements beyond building the necessary houses for the headquarters which the foreigners call camps. The plains are treeless except where groves have been planted; there is no shelter for the stock either from the winds of winter or the beating rays of the sun in summer. Just a sea of pasturage covered with cattle as far as the eye can reach; a level plain of moving herds and waving grass, without hill, mountain, or line of timber to break the eternal monotony of the scene.

#### THE AMERICAN PACKERS' "INVASION" OF ARGENTINA

The Argentine beef-producers are favorably situated for their business. These vast plains of pasturage stretch westward from Buenos Aires 125 miles, and much farther north and south, and are within easy reach of a tidewater market. Most of the cattle are produced within seventy-five miles of Buenos Aires, and many of the stock-farms are near the Rio de la Plata and the Parana. Some of the abattoirs are on the banks of these streams, and where the water is not deep enough for ocean steamers the beef is loaded in barges and transshipped. The packing establishments are situated at the water's edge. In the matter of transportation Argentina has a great advantage over the United States, as rail shipments are required only for short hauls.

In considering whether Argentine beef will become a rival of American beef and cause a reduction in the price in the United States, the question naturally may be asked whether the American packers who have "invaded" South America will ship Argentine beef to this country in large quantities and sell it in competition with the beef they produce here.

and thus force down the price of their own products. In that connection it is interesting to know what the American packers have done in South America. In Buenos Aires State, which includes the largest cattle district, there are eight large meat-packing establishments. Six are owned by Argentine and English interests, one by Swift & Co., and one jointly by Armour and Morris. Swift & Co. have an establishment at Montevideo, Uruguay; also an establishment in the southern Argentine sheep country for mutton. The Sulzbergers have a beef plant at São Paulo, Brazil, and are said to have recently leased another in Buenos Aires.

#### THE AMERICANS RAISE PRICES TO GROWERS

At present it appears that the American packers are operating independently and in competition with the English and Argentine concerns. They are also doing more business, as the other plants operate only about a third of the time, while the Americans are going at full capacity. The Americans pay more for beeves and have been selling their products for what they can get. This method may in the end force such a combination in Argentina as was brought about in this country. The American packers have been supplying Argentine beef to their customers in England. They operate a line of meat markets in that country, and with the facilities they have at hand, and the control they have in the United States, it is possible for them to force the English and Argentine packers into an agreement as to the production and sale of South American beef.

The Americans had an agreement with their rivals in the matter of apportionment of trade, but they did not agree in the matter of fixing prices for beeves or meat. As a result the price of cattle on the hoof has been largely increased. Steers weighing 820 pounds, which formerly sold for about \$45 a head, are now sold for about \$75 a head. The prices before the Americans went to Argentina ranged from \$25 to \$44 a head. The higher prices have made the Americans popular with the cattle-raisers, whose confidence they have gained, and in spite of the apportionment agreement the Americans have the pick of the stock and a constant supply for their plants. As they undersell the dressed meat in the European markets, they are far from popular with the English and Argentine packers.

#### FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING TO EUROPE

The facilities for shipping beef from South America to Europe are all that could be de-

sired. Ships equipped with refrigerating compartments sail almost daily from Buenos Aires. There is no difficulty in securing space for meats, and consequently the packers send their products out with the least delay, thus saving the cost of keeping the meat in storage, which is about one-fourth of one cent per pound a month. At present there seems to be no possibility of securing a monopoly of refrigeration space in the ships plying between the Rio de la Plata and European countries, and no apparent effort has been made to secure such a monopoly. These ships go to all the principal ports of Europe with their cargoes of meat.

There is a steamer to the United States only once in two weeks, hence it is better business to ship Argentine beef to Europe. Considerable quantities have been transhipped at Liverpool to the United States, but it is doubtful whether that method of reaching American markets will continue profitable. Already arrangements have been made to secure additional shipping facilities direct to the United States from Buenos Aires.

#### INSPECTION OF MEATS IN ARGENTINA

South American meat is sent to foreign markets dressed. Live cattle are not shipped on account of the danger of spreading the foot-and-mouth disease. The inspection in Argentina is rigid enough to secure wholesome meats; there is no trouble on that score. One reason why Dr. Melvin was sent to South America was to ascertain whether the inspection service was adequate to meet the demands of the United States regulating the inspection of meat and sale of foods. He found that the inspection could be made to comply with the requirements for the sale of meat in this country. A good inspection service was heretofore necessary in order that Argentine beef might compete with the United States product in the European markets. The export beef is under Federal inspection in Argentina that is paid for by the packers.

#### USING BY-PRODUCTS—CANNING

The American packers have introduced another innovation in South America. They have made use of all the by-products, as they do in the United States. Even the offal is now made into fertilizer, and while the rich lands of Argentina do not require fertilizer a market is found in the United States and in Europe. The fats are made into oleo stocks. Very little lard is produced in South American countries, swine being but a small industry. All parts of a beef animal are utilized

by the American packers, and that has given them an advantage over their competitors. Many establishments manufacture a kind of jerked beef, salt and sun-cured, which is prepared especially for the tropical trade.

Up to the present time the American packers in South America have not gone into canning operations to any great extent. Nearly all the meat shipped is in quarters, and there has not been any large amount of the product suitable for canning, although they are doing some canning. As in this country there is a rivalry between the American packers in canned meats. Canned meats can be held a long time without expense, while it is expedient to ship and sell fresh meats at the earliest possible moment and avoid accumulating any great surplus. The cost of storage eats into the profits of fresh meats, while canned meats will keep indefinitely if stored in a dry place.

The American packers in Argentina are now laying down beef in Liverpool at 9 cents a pound and in New York at 11 cents a pound. With improvements in the way of refrigerator ships plying between New York and Buenos Aires they could, no doubt, duplicate the Liverpool price at New York. As to whether any such attempt will be made only the future can tell.

#### ARGENTINE PACKERS SEEKING AN AMERICAN MARKET

It might reasonably be supposed that the packers who have heretofore handled Argentine meats would, when they found their beef territory and European markets invaded by the Americans, take the first opportunity to find a new market. That market is in the great meat-consuming country, the United States, which is accessible under the new tariff law. The Argentine packers are, in fact, seeking United States markets. A part of the 30,000,000 pounds imported during the first month of the new tariff was supplied by Argentine and English packers. Already three steamships of the Nelson line, fitted with refrigerator compartments, have been added to the Lamport & Holt line, which operates between New York and Buenos Aires, and are expected to carry large quantities of Argentine beef to the United States. A margin of 3 cents a pound in favor of Argentine meat is possible, but the shippers are figuring on one cent a pound, and with that advantage believe they can maintain competition with beef produced in this country. Their experience with the American packers in Argentina has made them somewhat apprehensive of

results, for the price at which they sell meat in this country may be met with a cut in the price by the Americans in order to keep them out of the market or to make their efforts unprofitable.

An agent of the Smithfield & Argentine Meat Company, Ltd., a concern that has determined to engage quite extensively in the meat trade in this country, has consulted the officials of the Agricultural Department concerning the regulations for the inspection of imported meat, and given assurances that shipments by his firm from Argentina to this country would conform to our laws. Mr. Romulo S. Naon, the Minister from Argentina to the United States, has interested himself in the subject and consulted with Secretary Houston and Dr. Melvin about the inspection regulations. Dr. Nicolas T. Suarez, chief of the meat-inspection department of Argentina, who was a delegate to the cold-storage convention at Chicago, remained in this country until the return of Dr. Melvin from South America in order to consult with him regarding necessary meat-inspection changes in Argentina to take advantage of the new tariff law. Dr. Suarez has sent copies of the regulations prepared by the Agricultural Department to his Government, and says that the inspection in Argentina will be made identical with our requirements.

#### SWINE PRODUCTION

Dr. Suarez also investigated the subject of swine-raising in this country with the view of making an effort to introduce hogs in Argentina for the purpose of producing meat for home consumption. The American packers having increased the price of beeves about 25 per cent., there has been a great increase in the price of meat in the local markets. He has found that hog-raising belongs to small farms and is not adaptable to the very large ranches of Argentina. But as far as possible the Government will encourage the production of swine in Argentina.

#### THE CATTLE SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE

There have been reports that owing to the higher prices paid for Argentine beef on the hoof, due to the advent of the American packers, there was likely to be a decrease in the supply of cattle, as the owners of the stock desired to take advantage of the increased price and might fear a drop in the future. No doubt the higher prices were an inducement to the stock-raisers for a time, and they sold nearly all the stock which could be turned into beef. Since the latter part of 1911, how-

ever, the Argentine stock-raisers have been conserving their breeding stock. They intend to raise more instead of less cattle, believing that there always will be a good market for beef.

The American packers have not attempted to secure large ranches and go into stock-raising in Argentina. That they may undertake such a method to secure a supply of cattle in the future is not impossible, but under present conditions unlikely. They have the good-will of the cattle-raisers and have the better of their rivals in the cattle market. The process of opening a stock-farm is long—four years to secure an alfalfa pasture and another four years to produce cattle for market. If the Americans had cattle-raising in view as a part of their invasion of South America they no doubt would have procured pasturage before the advanced price of beeves increased the price of land.

#### WILL THE PRICE OF BEEF COME DOWN?

Another phase of the South American situation is the question whether there is likely to be such an increase in the product of cattle as to bring down the price of beef. It does not seem possible. As cattle are now raised in Argentina the increase must be gradual. The time necessary to open pasture-lands and produce cattle ready for market is so long that no sudden change in prices is possible by increased production. The cattle-raisers of South America do not believe it would be advisable to make strenuous efforts to increase their output by resorting to the ranges or investing large amounts in opening new pasturage. There is not an unlimited supply of wild cattle on the pampas of Argentina, nor in the hills of Uruguay, nor on the plains of Brazil, as some of our people have imagined. In some way the pictures in the old geographies, showing millions of wild cattle on the pampas of Argentina, have lingered in the minds of our people, and the idea gained a foothold that if we let down the tariff bars these cattle would come stampeding across the borders, or that refrigerated beef would flood our markets.

Many years ago the wild cattle of Argentina were there. Owners of vast tracts of land had millions of head of cattle roaming the pampas. But that was at a time when cattle were killed for their hides and tallow. Refrigeration had not made it possible to ship beef, and when refrigeration came it was found that the beef was not marketable. Then came the great change; from wild, wiry cattle to thoroughbreds; from pampas grass

to alfalfa; from vast plains of undecided ownership to fenced pastures. And with the change came the inevitable law of nature that production is most profitable when it scarcely meets the demand. That the stock-raisers of Argentina will attempt to increase their output largely is not likely unless they foresee a largely increased demand. And even with such effort as they may make to increase their product it will be impossible to make the increase appreciably felt in the meat-consuming regions of the world through a reduction of prices.

#### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AS SOURCES OF MEAT SUPPLY

The Department of Agriculture had not received the report of Dr. Joss at the time this was written, but was in possession of unofficial information which indicates that Australia and New Zealand will no doubt be an important factor in supplying meat to the United States. This seems likely to be especially true as to the Pacific Coast. Rail freight rates may prevent the shipment of meats to Eastern markets, but on the completion of the Panama Canal it is likely that Australia and New Zealand meats will be offered on both sides of the continent. At present the bulk of the meat exported from Australia and New Zealand goes to London. The time occupied in passage is about forty days, while the time to San Francisco is twenty-two days. This difference is an important factor in the meat trade, as not only the cost of steaming, but also the cost of refrigeration, must be considered.

For many years Australia has supplied the United States Government with meat consumed in the Philippines, and it is known that the producers are looking forward to a large market in the United States now that the duty has been removed. This, of course, will reduce the supply for England, which must be made up from other sections, probably from Canada, Argentina and the United States.

Different sections of Australia are cattle-producing regions, while in others sheep predominate. New Zealand is one of the greatest sheep countries in the world and exports great quantities of mutton. The number of sheep is given at 23,750,000. New Zealand sends 2,000,000 sheep and 3,400,000 lambs to Great Britain every year. There are twenty-two freezing plants in the country with a capacity of 82,000 sheep and lambs a day. If a part of the large shipments now going to England are diverted to the United

States a reduction in prices for a time should follow.

Australia is not as well situated in regard to transportation as Argentina. Not only is the distance to foreign markets greater, but the stock-growing districts are much farther from tide-water. Complaints have been made about the methods of shipping stock by rail, which are said to injure the cattle and cause a difference in the quality of the beef.

The cattle in Australia are Durhams, Herefords, Devons, and also cross-breeds. The pasturage in normal years is good, but there are seasons of drought which seem to set a limit upon cattle-raising. Just as thousands of cattle and sheep have perished on the ranges in this country by reason of severe storms, and the available supply diminished, so the droughts in Australia, as in Argentina, check overproduction and at times cause a shortage.

#### ABOLITION OF TARIFF ON MEATS

It has been expected that free meat, opening our markets to South America, Australia, Canada, and Mexico, would result in lowering prices. As it is the determination of producers in foreign countries to take advantage of this open market, there will no doubt be a reduction, but those who have been studying the question do not expect it will be such as to make much difference in the cost of living. Stock experts are aware that the supply of cattle the world over is limited. The meat produced in Argentina and Australia, if diverted from European markets to this country, will cause a shortage there and a supply

must be found elsewhere. It is true that attention is being directed to Africa as a meat-producing country, but it will be a long time before production will reach a stage which will supply the ever-increasing demand. The prospect for a reduction of meat prices in the markets of the world is not assuring under present conditions.

#### INCREASING THE SUPPLY BY ERADICATING DISEASE

Recognizing that stock-raising is not keeping pace with the increase of population, and that prices are not likely to be materially reduced by supplies from foreign countries, the Agricultural Department is seeking every method to increase the production of meat in this country. While encouragement is given to cattle-raising, Secretary Houston is of the opinion that hogs and chickens afford better prospects. "If every man who raises hogs would raise one more, and every man who raises chickens would raise a dozen more, the meat problem in this country would be in a fair way of solution," said the Secretary.

At the outset the department is met with the devastation caused by hog cholera, which cost the farmers of the country \$60,000,000 last year. But the department is seeking to eradicate the disease. The destruction of meat by disease is a factor in the prices because it limits the supply. One year 700,000 head of cattle were condemned, besides vast quantities of meat after it was dressed. To eradicate the diseases of stock is the main effort of the Agricultural Department in its effort to increase the meat supply.



A CATTLE-RANCH IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE



HARVESTING NEAR FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

# ALASKA—A FUTURE EMPIRE

BY ED. H. THOMAS

**D**ISCOVERY of a new and apparently rich placer-gold region, the Shushanna, on the extreme sources of the Tanana, emphasizes the fact that Alaska is still in a physical formative period. It is an empire in the making, for all the forces whose complex actions and reactions have made the earth habitable are still at work in the northern territory.

The forces which have raised continents; the forces which have leveled mountain ranges and filled valleys; the forces which have created fertile agricultural areas; the forces which have reclaimed wildernesses and set up man's dominion over them, are the forces which are conspiring to create an empire, rich and diversified, within the confines of the last territory of the United States—Alaska.

Katmai, Paplov, Shishaldin, St. Augustine, Iliamna, the Bogoslovs, and mighty Mt. Wrangell are some of the safety-valves of the volcanic forces still at work.

Rivers of ice and rivers of water are some of the erosive agencies. Under the surface of the broad interior valleys are subterranean ice lakes which feed the vegetation from beneath. Long days full of summer sunshine and this sub-irrigation produce vegetation in a luxuriance unknown outside of the tropics. This vegetation in turn decays and is making the soil for future fertile acres.

Last of all is here and there a handful of determined men and women, pioneers in the

herculean task of conquering this land so rich in promise. It seems an unequal contest,—puny man against untamed and unconquerable nature!

## GLACIER-MADE GOLD PLACERS

When the news of the Shushanna strike was confirmed on the 19th of last July a stampede began paralleled only by those of the Klondike and Nome, except that for the most part only seasoned veterans have gone to the Shushanna, while all sorts of "cheechacos"—tenderfeet—went to Nome and the Klondike. Almost the first reports that came out showed that the existence of the gold placers was due to the erosive action of a glacier which had cut the lode and deposited the rich gravels. But this was a comparatively young glacier, as its remains still lie sprawling over the upper sources of the creeks.

The question now naturally arises: What of the huge glaciers still active over great areas of Alaska's surface?

They, too, may be cutting rich lodes and concentrating the precious metal in gravel deposits to be exposed thousands of years hence. With hundreds of thousands of square miles of flowing ice-streams still in existence who can say that Alaska's placer deposits will ever be exhausted?

Volcanic eruptions are raising new lands above the sea and covering the older islands with an enriching blanket of ash. Mighty



GOLD DREDGE OPERATING ON THE KLONDIKE RIVER

rivers are building mighty deltas. Glaciers high; copper-mining increased its output, are eroding mountain ranges and exposing both in volume and value, in 1912 over their stores of metalliferous wealth. The 1911.

face of nature is changing, and man, with his intelligence, is on the stage, not alone noting what is the matter with Alaska. It is this: the changes, but an actor in the stirring Industry is on a wrong economic basis. scenes.

#### ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Despite Alaska's productiveness, particularly in the mining and fisheries fields, and the courage of its men and women, just now it is not making the progress it should make, nor which it is entitled to make.

Political complexities have arisen. This country has been evolving a new policy with reference to the public domain, and the process has been working slowly, all to Alaska's discomfort, where so much—in fact everything—depends upon the unrestricted operation of the public-lands laws. Gold production continues; the fisheries output remains

#### UNDEVELOPED COAL RESOURCES

There are above 21,000,000 acres of known coal lands in Alaska, with a probability that the area is much greater. Of these claimants have entered upon 32,000 acres and made bona-fide efforts to obtain the title by paying in the statutory \$10 per acre. Much of this money was paid in more than five years ago, but only two claims aggregating less than a quarter-section of land have passed to patent.

Coal production in 1912 in the United States aggregated 534,466,580 tons. Of this total Alaska, with its wonderful deposits, produced just 355 tons. These figures will



ONE OF THE EROSION AGENCIES AT WORK IN ALASKA—WINDOM GLACIER, JAKU INLET





MOUNT WRANGELL, ALASKA'S MIGHTIEST VOLCANO—VIEW FROM THE GOVERNMENT TRAIL FORTY-FIVE MILES DISTANT FROM THE SUMMIT

tell any student of economics precisely what is wrong with Alaska.

Coal is a fundamental domestic and industrial necessity. Alaska has the coal, but can't use it. Instead of producing its own fuel, the territory imports all that it consumes.

In 1912 Alaska's fisheries produced canned and mild-cured salmon to the value of \$16,459,036. The copper mines of the territory yielded a product worth \$4,823,031. The gold mines produced \$17,145,951. There was more than \$38,000,000 of industrial products in a single year, and coal was the first element in every single dollar of this total.

Every salmon cannery and fish-curing plant uses coal. Every mine, concentrator, dredge, and steam-thawing plant must have fuel to operate. The coal for all these purposes, and for every domestic purpose as well, is imported, with coal in inexhaustible quantities lying all about.

#### INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

Since 1880 Alaska has produced almost \$500,000,000 in gold, copper, fish, and furs, and of this \$212,765,727 was in virgin gold from placer and lode mines. As the fur products are now relatively small, it can safely be said that Alaska is a land of mar-

velous industrial possibilities. Its forests are untouched. Its mines are only in the development stage. Glaciers are still making placers. Agricultural areas are unpeopled and uncultivated. Only the salmon fisheries have reached anything like a developed stage, and even here by-products are untouched.

Alaska has unknown mining resources. Its southeastern archipelago is splendidly forested. It has a wealth of fish besides salmon. It has more coal than any State in the Union. It has iron ore in abundance. It has the highest grade paraffine oils on the coast. It has agricultural lands for millions. It has climate, scenery, and the midnight sun to attract tourists. It has, in fact, every resource of the Scandinavian peninsula, and some resources that that country has not, and should in consequence be capable of supporting a population equal to that of Norway, Sweden, and Finland combined, whose aggregate area Alaska approximates; but Alaska has lost population, and the losses began in 1907.

#### HANDICAPS TO PROGRESS

While Alaska is an empire in the making, progress has been greatly retarded. The physical forces are at work. Men are there, and industry is established. Nature has lavished wealth on the region, but gloom, dis-

couragement, and stagnation sit in the places of activity, prosperity, and happiness.

Man has not been in harmony with his environment. Political conditions have disturbed the balance and readjustment has not yet begun.

There is a big task ahead, and it is no theorist's job. Practical minds are needed. There has been a lot of long-distance doctoring, but the patient has grown worse and worse under the absent treatment prescribed. Real medicine is needed.

In July last a Norwegian ship unloaded a cargo of coal from Australia at Unalaska for the United States vessels doing patrol and revenue-cutter service in the north. Yet Captain Pond, then of the *Buffalo*, after testing Matanuska coal, said it was better than the best Welsh product and far superior to Pocahontas.

Last year Alaska produced 29,230,491 pounds of copper and all of the ore, some fifty ship-loads, was smelted at Tacoma, instead of in Alaska, some of it with coke from Australia. Yet the Bering River coal makes superior coke, and this coal and all of this

copper ore lies within a very short radius, of which Cordova is the center.

In short, all industry in Alaska is under handicap. Settlement is under a similar handicap, for it, too, depends upon some solution of our public-domain problems.

Land classification now precede every other move if we are to work out a public-land policy which will encourage development. Coal lands, oil lands, agricultural lands, mineral lands, and forest lands must go through the process of segregation, but these seem to be unimportant details to some of the gentlemen now engaged in evolving measures designed to cure Alaska's ills.

But there will be no cure-all discovered. Relief must come through orderly progress. A right beginning should be made and progress should be step by step.

With a total of 65,000 men, women, and children, whites, Eskimos, and Indians, producing above \$40,000,000 per year, Alaska shows itself well worth proper attention and proper consideration at the hands of those who have been entrusted with the future of this great estate.

## TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS IN ALASKA

BY CAPTAIN JAMES GORDON STEESE, C.E.

**T**HAT lack of transportation, more than any other agency, is retarding the development of Alaska, is conceded by any one at all familiar with Northern affairs. In the interior, the great cost of moving freight by teaming or packing, together with the difficulty and uncertainty of moving it at all, constitutes the main obstacle to the growth and development of the district.

The Territory of Alaska has an area of 590,884 square miles, or one-fifth that of the United States proper. Its extreme length is 1100 miles, and its extreme breadth is 800 miles. In 1910, the population was 64,456, of whom about 36,000 are whites.

Though Alaska is often loosely referred to as an Arctic province, yet nearly three-quarters of its area lies within the north temperate zone. The climate of the coastal section is comparable with that of Scotland, but somewhat warmer. That of the inland region is not unlike the climate of Alberta and Manitoba in Canada. The northerly section,

bordering the Polar Sea, is the only one in which Arctic conditions prevail.<sup>1</sup>

### ALASKA'S RESOURCES

The agricultural resources of Alaska are almost entirely undeveloped. The only attempt so far has been partially to supply local markets with vegetables and hay. It is probable that the Tanana and Susitna Valleys can be made to supply considerable local markets when more attention is paid to agriculture, particularly to the selection of suitable varieties. The backward state of agriculture is partly due to the fact that the population is made up of miners rather than of farmers. The agricultural output will probably never more than supply the local demand.

The timber resources of Alaska are very extensive and important, especially in spruce and hemlock in the southeastern section.

<sup>1</sup> In traveling extensively through the interior of Alaska last summer, the writer habitually wore summer underwear and a khaki suit, with perfect comfort.



VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROAD, SUMMIT OF CHUGACH RANGE

There is some timber also in the Susitna, Tanana, and Yukon Valleys. Owing to the inferior quality of Alaska timber, however, it will not be a source of large export business, but it will partly answer local use. Wood-pulp industries may develop. 45,000,000 feet were cut in 1913. About the same quantity of Douglas Fir was imported from the United States. The latter was of greater value than the native wood.

Moose, caribou, reindeer, mountain sheep, goats, ducks, grouse, etc., furnish considerable food supply to the present population in the interior, but there is little revenue from the exportation of game. Marten, mink, muskrat, ermine, fox, etc., are exported in gradually decreasing amount but in increasing total value. Seal has produced large amounts, but seal and beaver are now completely protected. Furs produced about \$450,000 in 1912. The estimate for 1913 is about the same.

Salmon is the principal product of the fisheries, but large quantities of halibut, cod, herring, and whales also are secured. The fisheries have been the principal support of the south and southeast coast population to date. The output will be about \$17,000,000 in 1913.

The following minerals are developed and producing in order of value: gold, copper, silver, tin, petroleum, marble, and gypsum. The following have been discovered but are undeveloped owing to the high cost of transportation or to government restriction: coal, lead, zinc, antimony, quicksilver, peat, asbes-

tos, and graphite, as well as low-grade deposits of all of the preceding list.

Output for 1912 in gold, \$17,400,000; in other metals, \$5,000,000.

Estimate for 1913 in gold, \$18,000,000; in other metals, \$6,000,000.

Total production to September, 1913, \$253,000,000.

#### OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

The following steamship lines operate between Alaska and the United States:<sup>1</sup>

- |                                                                         |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Alaska Steamship Company.....                                        | 13 boats |
| 2. Pacific Coast Steamship Company.....                                 | 6 "      |
| 3. Alaska Coast Steamship Company.....                                  | 3 "      |
| 4. Western Alaska Steamship Company...                                  | 3 "      |
| 5. Northern Steamship Company.....                                      | 2 "      |
| 6. Humboldt Steamship Company.....                                      | 1 "      |
| 7. Dodge Steamship Company.....                                         | 1 "      |
| 8. Canadian-Pacific Navigation Company.                                 | 2 "      |
| 9. Various smaller lines, cannery vessels, and small independent boats. |          |

The vessels of the above lines range from 500 to 2400 tons net burden. They give the southeastern region as far as Skagway an average service of one freight and passenger vessel every two days in summer, and every three days in winter. All run to Puget Sound ports, practically all to Seattle, except the Canadian line, which runs to Vancouver.

<sup>1</sup> There are three summer trips to Alaska that can be especially recommended to tourists from the standpoints of time, expense, and attractiveness: 1st, to Southeastern Alaska, via the inside passage, as far as Skagway and Sitka, about 10 days, cost \$66; 2nd, to Southwestern Alaska as far as Cook's Inlet, including inside passage as above, about 18 days, cost \$100; 3rd, to Skagway, then rail to White Horse, river steamer to Dawson, Fairbanks, and Nome, and ocean trip back to Seattle direct, about 30 days, cost \$250. Times and fares are from Seattle.



ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION DOG SLED, SHOWING BICYCLE WHEEL WITH CYCLOMETER FOR MEASURING TRAILS

The route from Skagway to Seward is served with an average of six passenger and freight and two freight boats monthly in summer, and four passenger and two freight boats monthly in winter. During the summer, a boat calls at Cook's Inlet points about once every twenty-three days.

Bering Sea Coast, Nome, and St. Michaels have a service averaging about six passenger and freight boats and four to six freight boats during the open season only, June 1st to October 1st.

#### INLAND WATERWAYS

The following lines operate on the rivers and inland waters:

1. Northern Navigation Company.....	20 boats
2. White Pass & Yukon Route.....	16 "
3. Merchants Yukon Line.....	4 "
4. Cook's Inlet Transportation Company.	1 "
5. Goergie Steamship Company.....	1 "

There are about 5000 miles of navigable waterways, including the Yukon, Porcupine, Tanana, Koyukuk, Innoko, and Iditarod. The Kuskokwim has only one steamer, that being all the present development will support. The Susitna is navigable with difficulty. Above the head of navigation, the absence of roads in many localities forces the use of poling boats, etc.

#### RAILROADS, COMPLETED AND PROJECTED

Several railroads have been projected and operated for short distances. The total miles constructed is 466 miles. The only

lines operated in 1913 were the White Pass & Yukon, 110 miles, the Copper River & Northwestern, 195 miles, and the Tanana Valley Railroad, 46 miles.

An Alaska Railroad Commission reported<sup>1</sup> last spring in favor of the expenditure of about \$35,000,000 for the construction of about 750 miles of railroads. Two bills are at present before Congress to authorize this work.

There are three problems to be considered: 1st, to open up the Alaska coal-fields, 2nd, to develop Alaska by providing a trunk line from the coast to the interior (Yukon River), and, 3rd, strategic questions with reference to the military control of the Pacific.

The recommendations<sup>2</sup> of the Railroad Commission definitely outline the situation and will form the basis for future detailed development. The following alternative route shows promise of materially changing the entire situation, and merits further investigation.

If Portage Bay in Prince William Sound, which is believed to be fully as good a harbor as Seward, Valdez, or Cordova, is selected as the sea terminus, a short line of only eleven miles from the head of Passage Canal, including a two-mile tunnel with summit at only 150 feet above sea-level, will connect with the existing line of the Alaska Northern near Mile 64 from Seward. This will pro-

<sup>1</sup> Railway Routes in Alaska, Report of the Alaska Railroad Commission, 62d Cong. 3d Sess. Doc. No. 1346.

<sup>2</sup> A résumé of this report was published in the May, 1913, issue of this magazine.

vide a shorter route to Fairbanks than via the Copper River, and at the same time open up both the Matanuska and Nenana coal fields. The tunnel avoids the Portage Glacier as well as the two adverse grades over the coastal summits, thus reducing operating costs. With the better snow conditions along this route, winter operation, which the Copper River Route has never succeeded in maintaining, should be assured. Since a line to Susitna and Matanuska is to be built in any case, the new construction involved is 276 miles from Susitna to Fairbanks as compared with 313 from Chitina, and the former is also through better country.

#### INLAND TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

Inland travel and transportation are of the following forms:

(a) Wagons in summer and bob-sleds in winter are used where road conditions will permit. Usually only on "wagon roads" or "sled roads" constructed by the Alaska Road Commission.

(b) Pack-trains in summer and double-enders in winter are used where road conditions will permit but where traffic (a) above cannot be accommodated. A large number of trails for these classes of traffic have been constructed over short distances to individual mines, usually as tributaries to the Alaska Road Commission roads or trails, or to natural watercourses.

(c) Summer packing on men's backs or dog teams in winter are used where little or no work has been done or where extremely unfavorable snow conditions are encountered. The former is employed only in isolated localities in summer. Except where river surfaces are used, some work is always necessary to permit the use of dog teams.

In the classification of the Alaska Road Commission, *wagon roads* are any roads cleared, grubbed, ditched, and graded and drained sufficiently to accommodate wagon traffic. *Sled roads* are cleared and graded like wagon roads, but not grubbed. They are drained only sufficiently to prevent their destruction by the summer rains. Their



VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROAD,—KEYSTONE CANYON

surface is dependent upon the winter snows. *Trails* include any construction less than the above suitable for either the summer or winter form of (b) or the winter form of (c).

#### COSTS OF TRANSPORTATION

The accompanying diagram indicates graphically the costs of transportation by the usual modes of transportation in Alaska. Railroad transportation cannot yet be regarded as a usual form for Alaska, and steamship rates are entirely arbitrary, depending upon competition. They, like the existing railroad rates, have been fixed by two factors only: 1st, the cost of hauling on some competing wagon road, sled road, or trail, where

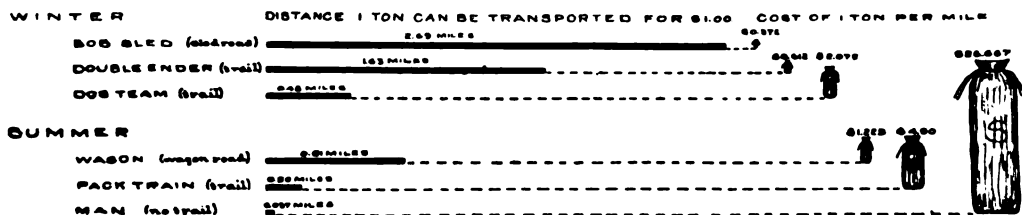


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE COSTS OF THE USUAL FORMS OF ALASKAN TRANSPORTATION

such competition exists, (or, in the case of steamships, sometimes by competing steamer line) and, 2nd, by the highest rate the freight can stand and be shipped at all.

The diagram shows the actual costs at the rates for teams, labor, food, forage, etc., prevailing in the great interior regions of Alaska. They are based also on the costs of hauling large quantities. On the south coast the comparative values are the same, but the actual values are about one-third less because of the lower costs of the above-mentioned controlling elements.

During the opening up of the new diggings in the Chisana region last summer, practically everything, beans, coffee, sugar, hay, candles, bacon, grain, etc., was sold for \$1.50 per pound. The freight charges were almost a dollar a pound, so that the original cost of the article was of relatively little importance. And even at that price, the supply could not keep pace with the demand.

#### ROAD AND TRAIL WORK

Road and trail work in Alaska had its beginning in the spring of 1898, when the War Department sent expeditions to explore routes from the head of Cook's Inlet and from Valdez Bay to the interior, seeking connection with the middle and upper divisions of the Yukon River. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made in 1900, and a small appropriation for further surveys in 1903-04.

#### BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA

Finally, in 1905, the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska was created. It has had charge of road construction since that date. Col. W. P. Richardson, U. S. A., has been the president of the Board since it was first organized. The other members, as constituted at present, are 1st Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, C. E., Engineer Officer, and 1st Lieut. Louis A. Kunzig, 30th Infantry, Disbursing Officer.

The following table shows the expenditures under the Alaska Road Commission and the mileage of the roads constructed by it:

Fiscal Year	Funds Appropriated from U. S. Treasury	Territorial Funds	Total Funds	Miles Constructed		
				Wagon	Sled	Trails
1905-06	.....	\$64,201.34	\$64,201.34	...	...	123
1907	\$150,000.00	110,647.47	260,647.47	76	132	...
1908	250,000.00	103,564.80	353,564.80	90	252	119
1909	250,000.00	187,867.50	437,867.50	286	12	13
1910	350,000.00	96,188.66	446,188.66	268	25	206
1911	100,000.00	189,130.82	289,130.82	39	86	201
1912	150,000.00	191,469.86	341,469.86	56	74	710
1913	125,000.00	217,759.17	342,759.17	47	36	794 <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	\$1,375,000.00	\$1,160,829.62	\$2,535,829.62	862	617	2166

<sup>1</sup> Note.—This figure includes 257 miles heretofore staked temporarily, but not classified as trails. The actual new construction for the year would be 541 miles.

The total expenditures have been distributed as follows, including maintenance:

For wagon roads.....	\$2,146,102.18
For sled roads.....	172,021.33
For trails .....	195,883.33
For examinations, reconnoissance, etc., not followed by construction....	21,822.78

Total..... \$2,535,829.62

The annual cost of maintenance of routes in Alaska varies considerably with the locality, the range of climate being greater than that of the United States and the cost of labor also varying greatly. The experience of the Road Commission indicates that for all Alaska proper average construction and maintenance costs are about as indicated in the following table:

Classification	Cost of Construction Per Mile	Annual Maintenance
Wagon roads .....	\$2,500.00	\$225.00 <sup>1</sup>
Sled roads .....	200.00	25.00
Trails .....	100.00	10.00

<sup>1</sup> Note.—For earth roads only. Higher classes of construction would have proportionately much less maintenance charges. As the mileage increases, the total maintenance charges increase, so that smaller proportionate amounts are available each year for new construction.

A careful traffic census has been made annually by the Board since 1911. Comparing the expenditures for freight on each route at the present rate with the cost of transporting the same amount of freight at the rates prevailing before the road was constructed, a figure is obtained which represents the economic saving to the community served by the construction of the particular route in point.

Combining the saving figures for all the routes built by the Board, the following table for 1911 and 1912 has been constructed:

Year	Expenditures for the Year	Total Expenditures for Roads to End of Year	Economic Saving to Shippers
1911	\$289,130.82	\$1,851,600.59	\$1,981,677.00
1912	341,469.86	2,193,070.45	2,141,688.00
1911-12	630,600.68	2,193,070.45	4,123,365.00

From the above table it is seen that the saving to shippers in these two years alone



THE SUMMIT OF CROW CREEK PASS, ALASKA

was almost double the total expenditures to the end of 1912.

In this connection the Alaska Railroad Commission says in its report:

With one or two notable exceptions, these roads are not comparable with the best highway construction in the States, but for the money expended in their creation and maintenance they have shown a remarkable return, and have greatly assisted in development. The immediate commercial value of the expenditures of the Board can be shown in the reduction in summer and winter freight costs wherever they have been built. The Alaska Railroad Commission desires to record itself as greatly impressed with the work accomplished by the Board of Road Commissioners, and to express its belief that, regardless of future railroad construction in Alaska, work along the lines developed by that Board should be continued and enlarged upon.

#### ALASKA COMPARED WITH STATES

Arizona, the poorest State of the United States in wagon roads, has thirty-seven times as many miles of road in proportion to its area as Alaska. Connecticut, the State with the best showing, has 1760 times the mileage of Alaska, and the entire United States has over 500 times as great a proportion. Of eighteen foreign countries, Australia, the poorest, has 155 times as much, and England and Wales, the greatest, have 1840 times as much.

In a sparsely settled country, since individuals must travel relatively greater distances in the processes of commercial commu-

nication, the necessary mileage per capita must be very great. On this basis, taking the States west of the Mississippi River, Alaska has less roads per capita than any. Nevada, the State whose conditions of topography, population, age, and industries are most similar to Alaska, has seven times the mileage of roads per capita.

In the matter of expenditures, Nevada is the only State spending as small an amount per square mile for roads as Alaska, while New Mexico, with the next smallest expenditure, spends nearly six times as much, or allows for about twelve times as much road work per square mile, if we consider the cost of labor, etc. It should also be noted that over large areas of Nevada, New Mexico, etc., wagon, or even automobile, travel can pass almost without hindrance, while in Alaska wheeled transportation is, in almost every locality, quite impossible until roads have been constructed.

#### FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The above brief outline indicates the present situation in Alaska. The board has, at the present time, undertaken work on ninety-four different routes. The maintenance of these ninety-four roads requires an annual expenditure of \$125,000. To complete the projects already undertaken will require \$1,420,000. Projects already approved but not yet undertaken will require \$2,780,000.



Projects that will arise with the development during the next ten years will require about \$1,800,000. A total of \$7,250,000 distributed over the next ten years would provide Alaska with a complete road system such as immediate needs justify, and probably sufficient to meet all reasonable demands until the Territory is sufficiently developed to take over internal public works as a part of its own government.

Alaska has been slowly developing for sixteen years. Eight years ago the first steps in road construction were made. The first steps in railroad building were made even earlier, but so far all have been unsuccessful, chiefly because the railroads could land freight only at their freight platforms and had no road feeders to distribute their tonnage. No railroad can be successful without roads as branches or feeders any more than a tree can grow by its trunk alone without branches and leaves.

A railroad must have large tonnage and trunk-line roads such as proposed for Alaska cannot hope to succeed except as they become arteries of trade supplying large areas. Such areas must extend some distance from the railroad line and terminals, and they can be made tributary thereto only by means of branches. In a highly developed country, the

larger of these branches may be small railroads or even small systems, but the last connecting line between the railroad and its customers, the mine, the farm, and the factory, is a wagon or a truck.

Great natural riches can make a country productive even without the assistance of roads, as Alaska proved before 1906. Since that time the evidence of the value of the few existing roads has been demonstrated, and the necessity of completing the road systems has been made manifest.

If left to itself Alaska will continue its slow rate of development, and by building its own roads, and creating industries sufficient to warrant private enterprise, it will, in half a century, become an empire in spite of all hindrance. By the construction of highways as the development of the country demands them, this period will be shortened to one-half. If, in conjunction with the highway system, railroads are built, the period may be shortened to one-quarter. Certainly, however, the experience of Alaskan railroads already constructed is a strong indication that without road systems no Alaskan railroad need be expected either greatly to stimulate the development so much to be desired, or to be anything but a financial failure itself.



NOME RIVER BRIDGE, NOME, ALASKA



Courtesy of Flying

GERARD HANLEY FLYING OVER PROVIDENCE, R. I., IN HIS CURTISS FLYING BOAT

(This picture was taken by a camera attached to the top plane and operated with a string. It not only shows the construction of the forepart of the boat, but also gives an idea of what the aerial yachtsman can see below him)

## YACHTING IN THE AIR

BY AUGUSTUS POST

[This article on the "flying boat," by the well known authority in aeronautics, Mr. Augustus Post, is the first of two articles on the recent progress in aviation, planned for presentation to the readers of this Review. The advance in this wonderful, new vehicle of transportation has been so rapid and interesting as to seem to warrant a special article by itself. We shall publish in a subsequent issue another article, by Mr. Bernard J. Walker, of the *Scientific American*, on the general progress of aviation, apart from the development of the aeroboat, during the past two years.—THE EDITOR.]

THE aeroplane made its first flights over water, left it as soon as it began to feel again. It was over the Potomac that Langley flew both his models and his man-carrying machine; the Aerial Experiment Association, with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell at its head and Glenn Curtiss directing, carried on its first trials with the *Red Wing* over the frozen waters of Lake Keuka; William Kress began over an Austrian lake, and Bleriot, and before him Delagrangé and Archdeacon, flew their gliders over the Seine. And now over the waters of the world, from its birthplace in San Diego Harbor to the Mediterranean, our own inland lakes, and the harbors of India and Japan, appears the flying boat, the latest and most remarkable development of aviation.

### SAFETY IN WATER FLIGHTS

Aviation has gone back to the water for the same reason that made it start there: to reduce to a minimum the element of danger. The aeroplane was never meant to kill people; it was the product of extremely clear-headed men who went up in their own ma-

chines with every intention of living as long as possible. An inventor has the best of reasons for refusing to die, especially if he be occupied with an invention that he sees is as yet only a bundle of undeveloped possibilities. But before those possibilities had been more than indicated, a race of daredevils had sprung up to press them to their limits. The daredevils are dead, most of them; a few, seeing the fatal moment fast approaching, drew out in time and retired—at all events, that period of aviation is over for good.

The aeroplane is once more in the hands of the inventor, safest and sanest of fliers, who is trying the world over to turn out a machine for the true sportsman, one whose risks are no more than those anyone must take to know the supreme joy of "living dangerously." We still have sensational feats, but for a nobler purpose. Bleriot said recently that it was his ambition to produce a vehicle that the father of a family might use for a holiday excursion—presumably with the family on board. So he sends M. Pegoud into the air to demonstrate by a series of startling tests just how much the present construction of the machine will stand. In



ABOUT TO ALIGHT ON THE SURFACE OF THE WATER

effect, M. Pegoud flies upside down that the future father of a family may keep right side up.

But from the moment when Glenn Curtiss produced a machine that flew from and alighted on the surface of the water, the element of danger withdrew from the foreground of the aviation problem. A rough "landing" that would mean wreckage and personal injury should it happen over land, makes only a splash on the water, and even a fall that might be fatal from a land machine

becomes a ducking, uncomfortable, but scarcely dangerous. The hydro-aeroplane, with its various floating devices, ended the reign of terror in aeronautics; the flying boat, the highest development of the hydro-aeroplane, begins a new era of manly endeavor.

#### THE FLYING BOAT

It is important to make clear the distinction between the flying boat and the hydro-aeroplane, or waterplane, as it is called in



MAKING A LANDING

(This picture gives an interesting view of the shape of the hull)



THE FLYING BOAT SKIMMING ALONG THE SURFACE OF THE WATER

England. The name of the latter is clumsy enough—a heavy word for so light a thing—but hydroplane is already taken by a watercraft, and the French *hydravion* has a military twist. An aeroplane that can rise from the surface of the water, return to it, and navigate its surface, using some floating device such as pontoons, is a hydro-aeroplane. It looks like a land machine except for the floats, and there are practically as many kinds as there are land machines, for every builder has had to take to the water to keep up with the others. The flying boat is an entirely new departure. It is a speed motor-boat with a hull about twenty-six feet long, capable of fifty miles an hour on water, or of going as slowly as two or three miles an hour. But to this hull are attached the aeroplane

surfaces of a standard aeroplane, so that the boat, while able to do anything any motor-boat can do and do it better, can at any moment rise from the surface of the water, mount high in air, and there attain a speed of sixty-five miles an hour, or more with the wind. Moreover, it may be equipped with wheels so that it can rise from or return to the ground instead of the water. In three elements it is at home. If you are skimming the surface or plowing through the spray of a lake and do not like that lake, you can jump over a mountain and find another lake to settle on for the rest of the sail.

#### THE SPORT OF AIR-YACHTING

It is a year since the flying-boat began to be widely used, two years since Glenn Curtiss

Courtesy of *Flying*

#### JUST BEFORE THE START OF CHICAGO-DETROIT CRUISE OF LAST SUMMER

(The boats of Roy M. Francis, L. A. Vilas, and J. B. R. Verplanck on the lake shore of Chicago)



Copyright by Fred B. Litchman

THE LATEST BURGESS MODEL FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

invented the type. Many a sportsman owns one now, and hundreds have flown as passengers since the day that, sitting by Mr. Curtiss' side, behind the spray-hood that kept the foam of Lake Keuka from us as the hull cut through its waters, I realized with a peculiar thrill not that we were leaving the water, but that we had left it, I knew not when, and that the vineyard-covered banks of the lake were flattening beneath us and the unseen hills beyond coming into view. Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy has told me that no one ever knows the first time just when the flying-boat begins to fly. He has told his passengers time and again to nudge him at the instant when the keel leaves the water, and always the sign comes long after they are in the air.

Flying Mr. Von Utassy's air-yacht, Mr. McCurdy visited during the past summer every important yacht club with stations on Long Island Sound, and took up with him hundreds of passengers, mainly novices, every one of whom went through the same change of heart within the first few minutes. When they went on board they seemed always at least a little uncertain as to the outcome. The strange new craft, half bird, half fish, attracted them by its unknown quality, and for the same reason disturbed them. But

when they were sitting comfortably in the cockpit, skimming over the waves of the Sound, so close that they could not tell whether they were on water or on the bosom of the air, anxiety seemed to fall away like a garment, and an indescribable sense of perfect security relaxed their features and their attitudes. Then the mounting flight, the fresh wind, the resistless onward rush—for this is the only form of motion where intense speed brings joy unalloyed by discomfort—so exhilarated them that when the craft came down to water again, dipping imperceptibly, to be a boat once more, there was always a new convert to the new sport of air-yachting.

#### "COMMUTING" BY AIR

These converts are men who value their lives and whose lives are valuable. Mr. Harold F. McCormick, of Chicago, "commuted" regularly last summer between his home at Lake Forest and his office in the Harvester Building, a distance of twenty-eight miles, at an average mile-a-minute speed. On most occasions the trip was made



A. "BENOIST" FLYING OVER THE EADS BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS



**THE ARRIVAL OF THE "CABIN" AEROBOAT**

(A five-passenger Curtiss machine recently built and shipped abroad for demonstration in foreign countries)

in less than twenty-two minutes. Out of eighty-eight calendar days, between July 26 and October 23, there were thirty-eight flying days; that is, when the weather was absolutely fine for flying; the longest time on a single trip was forty-one minutes, against a head-wind. During the summer 219 passengers were carried in this machine, and at the end of the lake season the craft was shipped to Florida, where it will still be in use by Mr. McCormick and his friends.

Mr. J. B. R. Verplanck, long a motor-boat enthusiast, who took up the flying-boat for short trips around his home at Fishkill-on-Hudson, saw at once the possibilities of the craft for extended cruises, and spent his vacation this year in a trip from Chicago to Detroit by way of the Straits of Mackinac, thence to Buffalo, where he shipped his craft by rail to Albany, and then flew down the historic track of the Hudson-Fulton flight to New York, more than 1000

miles at an average speed of a mile a minute. The shore along which he cruised was wild and barren, he encountered storm after storm, and yet came out practically up to schedule. A motor-boat trip becomes something out of the ordinary when one may come out of a fog-bank and find one's self within thirty feet of the arm of the Goddess of Liberty, as Mr. Verplanck did. Accustomed ideas of up and down, ultimate limits of the possible in navigation, have to be readjusted to suit the new machine that has quietly revolutionized



*Courtesy of Flying*

**THE NIEUPORT HYDRO-MONOPLANE WITH WHICH LEVASSEUR AND A PASSENGER MADE A CRUISE OF THREE THOUSAND MILES THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, GERMANY, AND ENGLAND.**

both motor-boating and aerial flight, and as quietly reinstated aviation in the hearts of American sportsmen, by whom it had long been banned.

#### THE COMFORTS OF AIR TRAVEL

Mr. Beckwith Havens, who was Mr. Verplanck's companion on the trip referred to, tells me that the flying-boat is by far the most comfortable way to travel. When he left it for a parlor car he noticed for the first time how that rolled and rocked and jolted, for he contrasted it with the cushiony

factory an argument by gesture can be than one would perhaps imagine.

Havens said that flying low was the most interesting way to travel, for one can see things go by, and feel as if one were getting somewhere; "up above the world so high" is better for occasions than for a steady thing. Good maps would be a great advantage to the aeroboat cruiser, but many of them are flying now with no better guide than railway folders, as Verplanck and Havens did. "When we started out," said Mr. Havens, "we would figure out the mileage and then



BRINGING THE BOAT OUT FOR A FLIGHT

(This picture shows the use of a turntable for running the boat into and out of the shed)

softness of the air over which his boat had flown sixty miles an hour, as against the railroad's fifty. The car was dusty, and the boat's passengers had been always clean and comfortable, wearing white flannels and soft shoes, sinking back in their seats and putting up their feet in the most restful of attitudes. They wore glasses for their eyes and put in their ears rubber stoppers such as gunners use, for they took off the muffler from the engine. The rush of the air was stimulating rather than disagreeable. To meet the ordinary requirements of management, they evolved a code of signals with one hand, the manual letter O referring to oil, a circling twist of the finger to the speed of the motor, and so on. They even had arguments in sign language as to where they should come down—and it is surprising how much more satis-

keep time, and when the time that would indicate the desired number of miles had arrived I would climb 1000 feet or so and Verplanck would take a glass, look over the territory, and find a good beach."

#### ABOVE THE CLOUDS AND OUT OF GASOLINE!

"We were four days late at Bay City, the graveyard of the Lakes for ships," said Mr. Havens when I asked him whether he had been through any thrilling moments on his late cruise, "and, a storm coming up, we stayed in; but about noon the next day the weather was better and we made a start, steering more by instinct than exact knowledge where we were. At last as we flew like wild ducks about fifty feet high, we could see the shore beneath us, all rocky, a lighthouse a little way out, and a craggy promon-





Courtesy of Aircraft

## MR. ALFRED W. LAWSON'S THOMAS "FLYER" IN DOCK

(Mr. Lawson is the first air commuter who owns and pilots his own craft. He has covered the distance of thirty-five miles from his country residence at Seidler's Beach, New Jersey, to New York, in thirty-one minutes. "Commuting" by flying boat is becoming rapidly popular, and doubtless more and more business men of our large cities will adopt this pleasant method of transportation from their suburban residences to their city offices)

tory jutting out into the wild sea. To cut across and save the twenty miles, we flew over the point of land—and ran right into a bank of fog, so that we could see absolutely nothing, whether sea or land.

"The only thing to do was to climb high, and we climbed up and up, against the gale, but there seemed no end of the solid whiteness, and we could not know whether we

were going over rocky land or raging water. Suddenly we came out into bright sunshine, above the fog. Verplanck was so happy he waved his hat when, without warning, the motor stopped dead. We were out of gasoline! We had been bucking the hurricane so long that it had taken all our fuel. Sliding down we were in the fog again, thicker than ever, its cold, clammy drops settling on



THE NEW WRIGHT AEROBOAT, ON THE MIAMI RIVER, BEING DRIVEN BY MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT

our faces, quite unable to tell whether we would make our enforced 'landing' on water or be dashed to pieces on land. Verplanck said he did not feel worried about hitting a rock, but he did hope we would not light on a steamer. All at once, as suddenly as everything else had happened, the fog opened, the lake spread out below us, and we slid down to make a good 'landing.' Then, for the first time on our trip, we got out the paddles and made for shore with their aid."

The most dangerous thing for the air-yachtsman to do is to fly after dark, for not seeing the surface of the water, he cannot readily determine how far above it he may be, and "landing" upon a narrow river, for example, must be done by slipping down, as it were, step by step, feeling the way. I am speaking now of the sportsman, from whose point of view I have so far considered the new craft, but the naval operator of a flying-boat has different purposes to serve, and must fly when and how he may. It is evident that the evolution of air-and-water machines will be along flying-boat lines, for the first requirement the Navy makes is for a seaworthy boat, and its demands are ever more exacting in the matter of seaworthiness.

#### INCREASED SIZE AND STRENGTH OF HYDRO-AEROPLANES

The boat-hull construction lends itself to endless modifications and improvements, especially in the important matters of size and

weight. The air-and-land machine—what the French call a *geavion*—has been given a lifting capacity that even a year ago would have been thought a wild dream. An aeroplane has lifted three tons into the air and flown with that weight for no brief time. This is the seven-passenger aerobus built by the Russian Sykorsky, fitted with four Argus motors of 100 horsepower each, and weighing in itself net 2700 kilos, that has flown, with its cabin holding seven passengers, for an hour and seven minutes. On another flight it covered 90 kilometers at an altitude of 12,000 feet with five passengers. It will be equipped with guns when the Russian Government, that has acquired it, fits it for purposes of warfare. Such facts as these prepare the mind for a constant increase in size and strength in the air-and-water type, especially flying-boats intended for naval uses—and this brings nearer and ever nearer the goal towards which the efforts of present-day aviators are tending, the winning of Lord Northcliffe's offered prize of \$50,000 for the successful crossing, in an aeroplane, of the Atlantic Ocean. Already the Mediterranean has been crossed, and the first of civilization's rivers, the Nile, will be the last to be traversed by the flying-boat. The Rhine was followed last fall, from Friedrichshafen to Mannheim, in an aerohydro, the pilot refilling his tanks at Mannheim and continuing to Coblenz. The Atlantic still remains uncrossed, even unattempted—but for how long?



MOTOR BOAT VERSUS HYDRO-AEROPLANE

(A race between Glen L. Martin's hydro-aeroplane and J. Stewart Blackton's motor boat)



A CAMP OF FARM BOYS IN NEW YORK STATE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE "COUNTY WORK" OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

## THE RURAL LIFE ENGINEER AND HIS WORK

BY DAVID F. ST. CLAIR

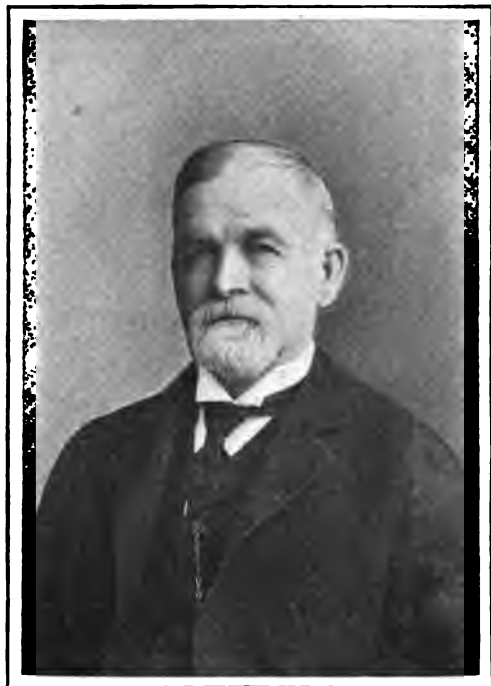
"THE boys are running forty minutes ahead of schedule. If Mr. Stetson has arrived, tell him. If he has not, please inform Mr. Hollister, so that the fellows on their arrival will get luncheon."

These words came in short, nervous, panting accents over the telephone from a man half out of breath twenty miles away. Nearly two hundred boys from more than fifty little towns and villages were running a relay race of forty miles, bringing a message to the mayor of the town where the luncheon was being prepared. The race was flying through village after village, with crowds of clamorous, flag-waving spectators in roadways, streets, and windows all along the line. As each fellow seized the message and dashed on a half a mile to deliver it to the next fellow the whole village followed him with cheers. Indeed, the entire county of one hundred thousand people had thrown its heart into the race.

As the groups of young runners entered the hall of the club-house, there was no look of competitive triumph or defeat on their faces. Within an hour three hundred boys, ranging in age from twelve to seventeen, had arrived in that hall from every community in the county.

### COÖPERATION IN ATHLETICS

"Three years ago," said a man in the hall, "if these same boys had gathered here there would have been a half dozen fights within ten minutes. Many of these boys are or were village gang boys, and in the past the gangs cherished the bitterest baseball rivalries. Villages fought villages, but now they all come here as friends. Why? All these separate individual gangs have been linked up by relay races and baseball tournaments and other coöperative athletics. Who has done the work? See that young man coming in there? See his lieutenants and young



"UNCLE" ROBERT WEIDENSALL, THE BELOVED FOUNDER OF RURAL ASSOCIATION WORK IN THIS COUNTRY

aids among these boys. That young man is the type. He is the engineer of this race."

#### A NEW TYPE OF LEADERSHIP

A man of thirty with a gray cap on his head and dust on his dark clothing quietly entered the hall. He had been one of the runners in the race. The flush of exertion was still in his face. It was he who had called over the telephone. Every boy in that room gave him the sort of a glance that a small boy gives his big brother, but there was not the slightest fuss made over him. The man was a born athlete with the gentleness of a woman in his manner and the decisiveness of a business man in his action. He was a composite character, a communal minister, a farmer in his love of rural life, and in his strength and swiftness of limb an idol to the country boy. He is the new type of leader in our rural civilization, and, though he is officially known as the County Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, we may call him the rural-life engineer. He is really a rural religious and social engineer, and it is upon the organic leadership of this new type of man that many believe that the revival of the rural community in America depends. He brings a new devotion to the country home, a new inspiration to the country church, a new life

to the country school, and a new character to the farm. But though he has done much work, he has scarcely begun his great task.

#### THE PIONEER WORK OF ROBERT WEIDENSALL

More than forty years ago Mr. Robert Weidensall, the pioneer of rural Association work in America, had foreseen, with the vision of a true prophet, the present results of the then rising tide of the country exodus to the cities. To begin the stemming of this tide, he organized in Du Page township, Will County, Illinois, the first rural Young Men's Christian Association. Then, for years on the platform and with his pen, he labored to convince the association of the need of saving the country from the city. He pointed out to his fellow-workers that spiritual life was essentially rural in its origin; that you stood ten chances to reach the man without distractions in the country to one chance to reach the man with a multitude of distractions in the city.

For a long time Mr. Weidensall was simply laughed at. But the Young Men's Christian Association is, in its purposes, first of all a religious organization, and it finally dawned upon its leaders that the country churches were fast losing out and that the re-



MR. HENRY ISRAEL

(Editor of *Rural Manhood*, the exponent of Y. M. C. A. county work)



SECRETARIES OF Y. M. C. A. COUNTY WORK ASSEMBLED FOR THEIR SUMMER SCHOOL OF 1913, WITH FACULTY, AT SILVER BAY, LAKE GEORGE

ligious organizations of the cities were not capturing the tide pouring in from the rural districts. Fifteen years ago the association, with the urban stamp upon it, with urban thoughts in its head and with urban methods and money, set out for the country. It naturally made some mistakes, but from these mistakes it learned that rural problems were not city problems and that the men to solve these problems must be found and developed in the communities where these problems existed.

#### FUNDAMENTALLY A SPIRITUAL PROBLEM

It was perceived that at the very bottom of all rural progress lay the spiritual problem and the country church, and to the church must be linked the home, the school, and the farm. The church, divided as it was among a number of sects, did not appear in the position to inaugurate the work of reclamation and recovery. In its sphere it was from bottom to top and from top to bottom peculiarly an association work, for it must be directed by non-sectarian spiritual agency, and the work could only be done in and through young men. The association felt that it was even more an heir to this great rural task than to the work that it had found to do in the cities. A new youth life must be inspired and developed in every rural community where it was feasible, but the movement must not be hurried or pre-

cipitated anywhere. In every place an adequate survey of all the conditions and forces to be met must be made, to begin with. It is not a work of argument and preaching and propaganda, but one of action and good example.

#### THE UNIT OF ORGANIZATION: THE COUNTY

It was also perceived that the county in rural America is the most convenient, workable geographical unit for individual rural organization. An organized county can maintain one or more rural-life engineers. The organization of counties began in 1900 and to-day there are about eighty counties in twenty States organized. These counties are in charge of about 100 Y. M. C. A. county secretaries or rural-life engineers. Most of these secretaries are college-trained men with an agricultural education. There are about 25,000 boys and young men in these county associations, and the work directly or indirectly affects the lives of 3,000,000 people in these rural communities.

This is the outcome of more than ten years of the hardest sort of toil, and it hardly blacks the map, yet the foundation for the greatest human conservation and reclamation work ever undertaken has been laid. Besides, the country as a whole, rurally, has been religiously, socially, and economically charted. In the New England and Middle Atlantic States rural initiative has practically disap-



FENCING AS A TRAINING FOR COUNTRY BOYS.—INDOORS AND OUT  
(It develops skill, grace, and will-power)

And beyond all must be his unswerving devotion to the Christian life. In all the organized counties many such young men are being trained, and there are nearly one hundred young men being educated at the various agricultural colleges and universities for county secretaries. There also are many at the theological seminaries preparing for the work. This new type of man is being turned out as fast as he can be found in the boy. He is hardly to be found in the city boy or the boy who goes to the city.

#### LOCAL INITIATIVE

peared. The spirit is urban, even in the most remote country districts, and the presence of the large foreign element presents an added problem to country association work. According to the opinion of Mr. Henry Israel, editor of *Rural Manhood*, the rural communities of the Middle Western and the Southern States hold the destiny of the United States in their hands for the next hundred years. Here rural power will be made to balance urban power before many years.

#### DEVELOPING "COUNTY SECRETARIES"

But there are more than 2000 organizable counties yet to be reached; they contain 65,000 communities, a work requiring half a million trained leaders in church, school, farm, and home. It is a task of two generations or more and the one supreme problem to be met in doing it is to evolve the new type of leadership demanded. Take the county secretary, who is the only salaried man in the county. A man of his ability could make from three to five times in the city what he is paid in the country. He must be the master of his county; that is, he must know its every need in the church, in the home, in the school, and on the farm, and he must be able to help devise ways and means of satisfying those needs. He must be an assistant to every pastor in the county and he must maintain the same relations to every school principal and teacher. He must also seek to be of confidential helpfulness to every boy or man in the county who may need such help. He must know how to find the making of men in boys to do the work of the county.

Then a county must be ready for the work; that is, it must be awake to its needs and the consciousness of these needs must come up from the soil, from the home, the church, and the school, and from them all before a county secretary can be of service to that county. In illustrating this fact, Mr. Fred M. Hill, one of the most experienced State secretaries in county work, who now has charge of the group of eight organized counties in New York, recently received a letter from a Methodist minister at a village of three hundred inhabitants in Niagara County. The minister had raised \$150 and wanted Mr. Hill to send a man to organize an association with a hall and reading-room to win the young men from the bars in the hotels. Mr. Hill wrote the minister that without a resident personality as strong or stronger than the personality who was holding the young men at the bars to back the association, a hall and reading-room would prove a dismal failure. The association could not lift a village or a rural community by its boot-straps, especially in a county where there had been no general demand for the work. If a dozen, or even a half dozen, communities in Niagara County send in a call, there is a nucleus for organization and the services of a county secretary.

#### THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE

The spirit of this resident or local personal leadership is voluntary service. It is planned to inspire all athletic meets with this spirit. To help the other fellow is the keynote of the relay races among the school boys of a



A GROUP OF MICHIGAN YOUNGSTERS INTERESTED IN THE ASSOCIATION'S RURAL ACTIVITIES

county. It is made to prevail in the organization of the the baseball leagues and their tournaments. It predominates in the corn and tomato club contests of the boys and girls. Registered seed and animal prizes, instead of cash prizes, are awarded. Commercialism is taken out of sport and it is made truly democratic and character-building. Corn-growing in this spirit is character-growing. A boy, in getting the scrub out of his corn, or out of his calf or out of his pig, is training the scrub out of his character. The same spirit is injected into the churches and Sunday-schools. The denominations are drawn together in union meetings in scores of ways.

But while this spirit animates the policy of the association and its local workers, its dominant working principle in these rural communities, to quote Mr. Hill, "is to do nothing itself which should be done or could better be done by another agency. It is the business of getting things done rather than assuming to do everything in sight which needs doing. It helps to chart the needs, define the task, and devise ways and means. If it is necessary, it calls into being a new organization to meet the situation."

In organizing a county it is planned, if practical, to put an association in walking distance of every boy and to give every ten to fifteen boys in a Bible class a teacher. The value of intimate personal contact in all teaching and training is recognized as one of the chief factors in the success of the work.

Tools, such as buildings, are a secondary consideration.

Now for a brief summary of the results of the work in some of the organized counties. Let us simplify the classification of the work to the four primal institutions, which it seeks to improve and reclaim in efficiency.

#### EFFECT ON CHURCH LIFE

Take the church. In quite all of these counties there has been a quickening of its life. Most of the groups in whatever activity have their devotional and Bible-study periods. In some counties as many as 300 or 400 boys are annually enrolled in Bible study. This has inspired them for all sorts of unselfish effort in their groups and in their committees and resulted in their connection with the church. In the fourteen Michigan counties, where the work is going on, there are nearly 3000 enrolled Bible students.

In Burlington County, New Jersey, church attendance has quadrupled within five years as a result of association work. In Rockingham County, New Hampshire, the Sunday-school attendance in organized communities embraces 57 per cent. of the boys; in unorganized communities it embraces only 26 per cent. All the churches in Rockland County, New York, have combined with the association in maintaining a circulating library. All the ministers in Shenandoah County, Virginia, have formed a ministerial association. At Conway, Massachusetts, a number of churches have abolished separate





A GOOD TIME FOR GIRLS AS WELL AS FOR BOYS.—COMMITTEES OF WOMEN SERVING IN RELAYS TO GIVE SUPERVISION

organizations and united in a common body. The rural pastors of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, are coöperating to solve their rural problems. In northern New Hampshire eleven small towns have united in seven groups for Bible study.

A county ministerial union has been effected in Marshall County, Kansas. In Washington County, the same State, the Sunday-school attendance has increased from 15 to 23 per cent. In one community in that county the increase jumped from 7 to 90 per cent, last year. Michigan's fourteen organized counties met in groups, camps, and conferences last summer in Bible-class study.

#### APPEALING TO BOYS' LOVE OF SPORT

One of the most remarkable facts of this whole movement is that the church and the Bible seem to be going hand in hand with the public school, the agricultural societies, the county fairs, relay races, ball tournaments, country-side festivals and picnics. In some communities the schools are permeated with the new religious spirit. The schools are, of course, being captured through the association's great talent for athletics, notwithstanding the fact that no prizes are ever given in contests.

Westchester County, New York, a suburban county of many small towns, is an example of how the association is corralling the boys and young men through their love

of sport. Mr. W. H. Baxley, the county secretary, has organized 1100 boys in a county baseball league. He has grouped the "gangs" and taken much of the feud spirit out of them. He has succeeded in getting many of these boys into the association and not a few of them into the Bible classes. Last season he got Christian Matthison, the baseball star, to lecture to the boys, and "Matty" told the boys just what the association leaders had been telling them all along,—that a boy who smokes cigarettes and contracts some other vicious habits cannot play ball. Matty's talk was a "clincher."

It was reinforced by another by Dr. Winfield Scott Hall on sex hygiene. Dr. Hall's lecture was illustrated and it emphasized the close relation between a clean life and success, not only in athletics, but in all other lines, where body and mind are tested. Another lecture of peculiar attraction is that on tuberculosis, illustrated with an actual section of a pig's stomach. The material of the stomach is pressed together and each boy is permitted to view it under the microscope that he may get some idea how his own lungs, cramped and pressed together, contract the disease. "You must laugh, boys, and spread your chest," says the lecturer, "that your lungs may not stick together like that."

Such lectures are being given in many of



A NOVEL COMPETITION,—A HARNESSING CONTEST WHICH WAS "HUSTLE" FROM THE START

the organized counties. Boys suspected of bad habits or whose habits are unknown are sometimes tried out in contests to reveal what they are to the trainers. Two boys were kept out of a relay race in Republic County, Kansas, by the doctor, because of weak hearts. The incident revealed that they were secret cigarette fiends, but they did not smoke any more. The cigarette is regarded as one of the greatest enemies of the association work and athletics is a powerful means in breaking up the habit.

#### ATTACKING THE CIGARETTE HABIT

Mr. Herbert Hungerford, the clever county secretary of Walworth County, Wisconsin, gives a typical example of how a county secretary tackles a community with the cigarette habit. He says:

I have one town in which practically every boy in the village smokes—even boys in some of the grades. Not a single boy above twelve attends any church or Sunday-school, except in the Catholic Church. The principal of the school has shut down on all athletics! Altogether the town looks like one of those big green prickly chestnut burrs. But it is the most interesting town on my list. Seven boys, all smokers but one, are fairly insisting that I organize them into a Bible-study group. I told them plainly that the fundamental activity of every group must be Bible study. I spent three days in steadily fishing for a group leader in that town and I think finally landed one, who, I believe, will make good.

#### AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIONS

The farmers in many communities have found the aid of the association of great value in promoting agricultural education. For instance, in Dutchess County, New York, where supplementary agricultural education was generally conceded as being an outstanding need, but where an attempt to organize the farm bureau had failed, the county committee of the association inaugurated the agricultural contest feature with boys and girls, and when it was an assured success brought about the organization of a farm bureau, and assisted in financing and manning the same. The bureau has taken over the contest features as one of its functions, and last year about 600 boys and girls were enrolled in corn and potato-growing, poultry and egg-raising, plain sewing, cooking, and other similar activities. This work is very closely affiliated with the public-school system, and it is heartily supported by the district superintendents, principals, and teachers, as well as by the grange and farmers' institute of the county.

Another test of the value of this rural association work is its influence in attaching the bright country boy to his home and farm. There are as yet no statistics on this point, but some of those who have closely studied the work are convinced that the tide to the cities is being checked. The association, however, does not attempt to keep boys away



A PRIZE CALF WON BY ONE OF THE BOYS OF BURLINGTON COUNTY, N. J., IN A CORN-GROWING CONTEST

from the city. There are many country boys who belong in the city, but there are many other country boys who do not. County Secretary Newton, of Oneida County, New York, has adopted an interesting plan of helping the boys of each of these classes to

find themselves. He has now for two years brought groups of Oneida County boys on excursions to New York to study the city and to choose for themselves with all the light that can be given them. It is estimated that 25,000 raw country boys come to New York every year. If each of them had a friend like Mr. Newton no doubt many of them would escape misery and a misfit.

One of the leaders summed up in the following phrases what the work is definitely accomplishing:

A new citizen leadership in rural communities out of which is being evolved a communal type of country minister. The distinctive preacher type is even now being displaced by the new type.

Abolishing sectarian differences and welding together the country churches for practical coöperation.

A spirit coming into sport that will head off its tendency towards the spirit of the Spanish bull-fight.

Giving back to the rural communities their rightful place and power in government.

Nullifying the country-life demagogue and the pretended friend of the farmer.

Improving the institution of marriage by the farm and school festivals and the new science of play.

Abolishing the country sweatshop, to which the city sweatshop is not to be compared.

Heading off an ultimate economic rural peasantry by growing character in corn.



BOYS OF LYON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, IN MILITARY DRILL

# COMPLEXITIES OF THE INCOME TAX

BY BENJAMIN S. ORCUTT

ON October 13, 1913, there was placed on the statute books of the United States the new income-tax law. Before this, only under the stress of civil war has the United States Government levied an income tax. Then it was looked upon as an emergency measure and was generally regarded as extra-constitutional. It was, in any event, a temporary expedient, renewed from year to year only while the emergency existed, and its administrative features were simple. In 1894 Congress passed another income-tax law, which was overthrown by the Supreme Court. A long campaign ended in February, 1913, in the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which obviated the legal disability raised by the court. This amendment was in the following form:

## ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Promptly upon the ratification of this amendment by the necessary number of States Congress proceeded to the discussion of an income-tax law, with the result that such a measure is now in full force. The wisdom of the law, except under extreme conditions of need for extra revenue, is still a mooted question, but the fact of its existence is a condition and not a theory, and discussion of its administration is one of the burning topics of the day. The ablest lawyers, the most experienced and astute business men, the most careful students and writers fail utterly to agree as to its interpretation and scope. The law provides:

That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the entire net income arising or accruing from all sources in the preceding calendar year to every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and to every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, a tax of one per centum per annum upon such income, except as hereinafter provided: and a like tax shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the entire net income from all property owned and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing elsewhere.

It further provides that in addition to the aforesaid tax—styled the normal tax—there shall be "levied, assessed, and collected" an additional or super-tax graduated on a scale upward on incomes from \$20,000 to incomes of \$500,000 or more, in the last case the total amount of tax being 7 per cent.

## CONFUSION IN EXCEPTIONS

The confusion in interpretation of the law begins with the opening paragraph just quoted. The law levies a universal tax, and then proceeds to make exceptions. The first exception, by which about 99 per cent. of the population are placed beyond the reach of the direct levy of the law, is an exemption from tax of all personal incomes of less than \$3000. This, however, does not insure freedom from tax on incomes, no matter how small, provided such incomes are derived from dividends on corporate stock. Thus, a clerk with a yearly salary of \$2999 would not be called on to pay any tax, while a widow, whose sole income is \$500 a year in the form of dividends from corporate stock left to her by her husband, is indirectly subject to her proportionate share of the tax, since the income of the corporation is taxed before her dividend can be declared.

This effect is accomplished by incorporating in the income-tax law what is virtually an excise tax on corporations for the privilege of doing business, and which must be paid before any income is distributed to stockholders.

## STOPPAGE AT THE SOURCE

The authors and advocates of the income-tax law justify their approval of it on the ground that it will distribute the burden of taxation where it can best be borne, and that it is superior to the indirect form of taxation because a poor man with a large family actually pays more tax on food, for instance, under the indirect form than a rich man with a large family. This alleged benefit of the new income-tax law is, unfortunately, more or less negated by the manner in which the present bill is drawn. The effort has been made to reach the larger incomes by a graduated tax, which runs as follows:

- 1 per cent. underlying or normal tax on all income above \$3000.
- 1 per cent. surtax on income from \$20,000 to \$50,000.
- 2 per cent. surtax on income from \$50,000 to \$75,000.
- 3 per cent. surtax on income from \$75,000 to \$100,000.
- 4 per cent. surtax on income from \$100,000 to \$250,000.
- 5 per cent. surtax on income from \$250,000 to \$500,000.
- 6 per cent. surtax on income from \$500,000 upward.

In order to insure the collection of the normal tax, resort was had to the device of "stoppage at the source of the income"; that is to say, the paying creditor or employer was made an involuntary collection agency for the Government and held responsible for the moneys found to be due as a tax. Thus, if a man receives (say) \$10,000 a year salary, his employer must deduct 1 per cent. from such portion of such salary as exceeds the exemption limit, unless the employee takes repressive measures to prevent inquiry into his private affairs. In the case of a single man, the exemption is \$3000, and in the case of a married man living with his wife it is \$4000; so the employer is primarily required to withhold a tax of 1 per cent. from either \$6000 or \$7000 of the \$10,000 salary, as the case may be.

#### DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES

This would be a fairly simple process if the employee's affairs did not involve any other consideration than the collection of his salary. But this is almost never the case. A man with \$10,000 salary is sure to have some outside business interest of some kind. He may own the house he lives in, under a mortgage, the interest payments on which absorb part of his salary. If he owns his home he also has taxes to pay. If his home burns down his insurance may not cover the loss. If he invests his surplus salary or other income in an outside business venture, he may sustain losses or be under a legitimate business expense. He may have personal indebtedness on which he has to pay interest. He may have loaned money and never got it back. All such elements complicate the determination of his actual income. The exemption of \$3000, or \$4000, is made to cover the item of living expenses. The other items enumerated represent business ventures, and might so reduce his \$10,000 salary as to bring his actual income below the exemption, in which case he would not be subject to any tax. It would, therefore, be manifestly un-

fair if the employer were forced to deduct 1 per cent. on the entire salary, less the exemption.

To obviate any such injustice the law has attempted to define "net income" by allowing deductions, as outlined in the foregoing—and for other reasons—in order to determine the question of taxability. To take advantage of these deductions and to estop the employer from withholding the tax, the employee must either disclose his private affairs to the employer by filling out a certificate and filing it with the employer, showing any source of income in addition to his salary, and claiming the deductions allowed, or fill out a certificate to the effect that he claims the flat benefit of his exemption. If all he cares to do as an employee is to claim this exemption for his single or married status, then he must resort to the slow and expensive method of applying to the internal revenue collector for a refund on such income as he does not desire to disclose to his employer.

This requirement has naturally raised a storm of protest. There are many employees who receive salaries above the exemption limit. But the only way out of the trouble for any salaried employee in receipt of more than \$3000 a year is either to permit the withholding of the tax, whether justly or not, or to forfeit the tax and go through the tiresome and vexatious process of demanding a refund from the Government. To be effective, either the disclosure to the employer or the demand for a refund to the collector must be filed at least thirty days before the first day of March of each year; at or before which time all returns of income must be filed.

#### WHAT IS THE NET INCOME?

It is around the definition of "net income," as used in the law,—and as it is applied in such cases as are here suggested,—and the necessity for making a return of "net income" to the collector of internal revenue, that one of the warm controversies in regard to the interpretation and administration of the law is now raging. Although the law seems to say that only persons in receipt of "net income" of \$3000 or over need file a personal return with the collector, it specifically declares that in filing the return of his income the taxable individual must set forth specifically "the gross amount of income from all separate sources, from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of expenses or allowance hereinafter authorized."

The law also provides, in one of the forms prescribed for use by an employee in claiming deduction through an employer, that he shall itemize his allowances in order to show to the employer that his net income is less than \$3000, or \$4000. It would be manifestly unfair to require a report or return from an employee on his salary and not require a return from a person whose income is derived from dividends on stock and interest on bonds.

Some authorities, however, have interpreted the law to mean that "a person whose income may be as high as \$20,000 need make no return of same provided it is derived from dividends on stock or interest on bonds or other items upon which the whole of the tax has been paid at the source." At the date of this writing the Treasury Department has made two rulings on the matter: (1) That "if an individual has an income from any source other than dividends, the aggregate amount of which income, including dividends, is in excess of \$3000, such individual is required to make a return, and for the purpose of the normal tax he will be permitted to include in his deductions such dividends as were received on the stock of the corporation subject to tax"; (2) that "returns will be required only from taxable persons." As the word "taxable" is not defined in the second ruling, the question of the need for filing returns would seem still to be an open one.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS

This brings up the validity of Treasury regulations where they seem to exceed or to be contrary to the text of the law. It has become the custom to give wide latitude to the Treasury Department in drafting administrative regulations, and the courts have repeatedly upheld the Treasury regulations in what, to the lay mind, appear to be drastic departures from the law which they interpret. So, in the case of the requirement of the present law that deduction shall be made "at the source" from the income derived from interest on bonds and mortgages or similar obligations of corporations, "although such interest does not amount to \$3000," the regulations issued by the Treasury Department have authorized the recipients of such interest to make claim for exemptions and deductions regardless of the wording here quoted.

In promulgating regulations under the present act, the Treasury officials have already occupied more space than the law itself, and have only touched on the one subject

of deduction at the source. Although there is no specific provision in the law bearing on the point, the regulations have required that "any corporation, collecting agency, or person first receiving from the owner any interest coupons or orders for the collection of registered interest, and to whom the certificates above provided are delivered, *should* require the persons tendering such coupons or orders for registered interest to satisfactorily establish their identity."

#### COLLECTION OF BOND COUPONS

At a casual reading this regulation would seem to demand the production of a certificate with coupons that would establish the ownership of the bonds from which the coupons were detached. Many banks and paying agencies have refused to accept coupons unless accompanied by such certificate, but the Department provides for a form of certificate which could be filled in by the first bank or collecting agency receiving the coupon, to be presented in its own name "with coupons or interest orders when not accompanied by certificate of owners." The use of this form of certificate implies the loss on the part of the owners of the bonds of any exemption or deduction which might otherwise be claimed on their behalf, but there are many owners, especially among foreigners, and in States where there is a heavy personal property tax, who would rather forego any saving on their income tax than disclose their ownership even to the United States Government officials, for fear that the certificates would possibly become available for use by local assessors in the collection of State and foreign personal tax.

For the use of those persons who do not attempt to secrete their ownership there have been several forms of certificates provided under which by revealing ownership they can secure legal exemptions or allowances. In the case of perhaps 90 per cent. of the bondholders of the United States this is a valuable privilege, for the great majority of corporate bonds issued within the last twenty years have contained a covenant to the effect that "all payments upon this bond of principal and interest shall be made without deduction of any tax or taxes which the ——— company may be required to pay, deduct or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or county or municipality therein." This covenant operates to enforce the payment by the issuing corporation of the normal tax levied on income derived from bond interest by citizens of the United States. Although the tax is

not directed against the corporation, the requirement that the latter shall retain the amount of the tax relieves the owner of the income from the burden of taxation and places it on the stockholder of the creditor company.

#### FILING CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION

Even in cases—and they are numerous—where recipients of income are not taxable under the provisions of the law, because of insufficient income, the filing of the certificate provided is necessary in order to protect the corporation, which otherwise might have to pay over the money retained, although it is not legally due to the Government.

This is another of the hotly disputed points. While the paying corporation is instructed to withhold and pay to the Government the normal tax on bond interest, the law also says that there shall be "assessed" as well as "levied" a tax, etc., and further provides "that all assessments shall be made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all persons shall be notified of the amount for which they are respectively liable on or before the first day of June of each successive year, and said assessment shall be paid on or before the thirtieth day of June." It still further requires that where no return has been made "the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, upon the discovery thereof, at any time within three years after said return is due, make a return upon information obtained as provided for in this section or by existing law, and the assessment made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereon shall be paid by such person or persons immediately upon notification of the amount of such assessment."

#### MUST ASSESSMENT NOTICES BE SERVED?

This wording of the law would seem to make it doubtful whether any tax could be collected, either from the corporation which has assumed the tax or from the individual who had failed to make a return, until an assessment stating the amount of tax due had been served upon the taxable person. If that reasoning is correct stockholders of a corporation would have cause for recovery from any company that paid out the money it had set aside until notified of the amount due to the Government on behalf of the owner of the bonds. Similar reasoning would apply where any moneys were turned over to the Government because of the failure of a corporation which owned bonds to notify the issuing corporation of its ownership. For it should be

remembered that the normal tax is to be withheld and paid over "at the source" only on behalf of the individual taxable persons, and that there is no obligation "at the source" in respect to any tax upon the income of corporations, which are taxable only on net income as shown in their own returns. This latter remark also applies to benevolent or charitable institutions, colleges, libraries, etc., all of which have received large endowments in the form of bonds, but are themselves free from taxation.

#### FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS

Again, in the case of foreign owners of bonds the United States can levy no tax, and although the procurement of the necessary certificates from the thousands of foreign owners is fraught with the greatest difficulty it would be manifestly improper that an American corporation should pay for their account a tax which is not due from them. Indeed, the whole subject of distribution to foreign investors of income derived from American securities is complicated almost beyond measure by the duty of securing certificates of ownership and exemption. So also is the collection from foreign sources of income paid to residents of the United States and of income derived from foreign securities owned by residents of foreign countries but paid "through" the United States. In the former case there is, of course, no deduction at the source, and the first collecting agency which receives an item from abroad payable to a resident of the United States is obliged to deduct and become responsible for the tax. For this purpose all collectors of foreign items are obliged to take out a license authorizing them to make such collections, and to give a bond to secure the transmission of the tax unless their general standing and reputation is such as to cause the Treasury Department to waive the requirement.

In the case of collection "through" the United States from foreign countries on behalf of foreign owners, it is necessary to provide certificates covering every contingency. For instance, an alien owner of Canadian Pacific stock resident in London transacts his business through a New York bank. The dividends are sent from Montreal to the agent in New York, who in turn either transmits the proceeds to London or holds them here for reinvestment for account of the London owner. To secure immunity from the tax because the income comes into this country, each item of foreign exchange received must be identified as to the ownership and the pur-



pose for which the bill or draft was issued, in order that no resident of the United States shall be allowed to escape the tax due on his foreign investments. It is also the cause of an extraordinary expense imposed on such houses through the extra work involved. In fact, the expense of "collection at the source" on ordinary domestic items probably exceeds the amount of tax detained "at the source," and many of the banks and larger collection agencies have been forced to establish special departments to take care of the business.

#### THE EXEMPTION OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

One of the interesting lesser points, though highly important to the persons concerned because they are in many cases persons with small income, is that involved in the exemption of husband and wife when living together. As has been pointed out, a single man is allowed an exemption of \$3000 and a married man living with his wife an exemption of \$4000. If the wife has an income independently of her husband's the joint exemption allowed is still only \$4000, according to most interpretations of the law. If the husband and wife be living apart and each is in receipt of a taxable income—that is, an income in excess of \$3000—each may claim the full exemption, thus penalizing the husband and wife who live together, to the tune of \$2000 exemption. Many lawyers question the validity of such special legislation, and certainly no one doubts its injustice.

#### COLLECTION OF THE SURTAX

When it comes to the collection of the additional or surtax new problems will arise. This tax is laid at the rates hereinbefore stated on net income exceeding \$20,000. The term "net income" is not defined as used in this connection. Except for the word "net" in connection with income there is nothing to show what may be deducted from gross income in order to arrive at the "net" which is subject to the surtax. In the earlier stages of the bill it was pointed out that the definition of net income as it affected dividends received by individuals clearly omitted such dividends from liability for the surtax. The law was thereupon changed by the insertion of the words "for the purpose of the normal tax" in the paragraph describing deductions allowed in computing net income, and there was also inserted a paragraph to this effect:

For the purpose of this additional tax the taxable income of any individual shall embrace the

share to which he would be entitled of the gains and profits, if divided or distributed, whether divided or distributed or not, of all corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations however created or organized, formed or fraudulently availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of such tax through the medium of permitting such gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed; and the fact that any such corporation, joint-stock company, or association is a mere holding company, or that the gains and profits are permitted to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business, shall be prima facie evidence of a fraudulent purpose to escape such tax; but the fact that the gains and profits are in any case permitted to accumulate and become surplus shall not be construed as evidence of a purpose to escape the said tax in such case unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that in his opinion such accumulation is unreasonable for the purposes of the business. When requested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any district collector of internal revenue, such corporation, joint-stock company, or association shall forward to him a correct statement of such profits and the names of the individuals who would be entitled to the same if distributed.

In no case is the exemption of \$3000 deductible in computing income for the purpose of the surtax, nor is there any provision in the law for the collection of the surtax at the source.

#### TENANTS AND LANDLORDS

In the original draft of the bill as it passed the House tenants were required to make deduction from rent paid, on behalf of landlords, who in most cases would naturally be the more responsible parties. This was amended in conference to provide that no deduction shall be made except where the rent paid was in excess of \$3000 a year, and is paid to individual landlords. In no case is any deduction to be made where the rent is paid to a corporation. By the Treasury regulations trustees have been placed on the same footing as corporations in this respect, so that no deduction need now be made from rent paid to a trustee. In a similar manner trustees have been placed on a footing with corporations in the receipt, also, of interest on bond coupons, and therefore no deduction need be made at the source in respect to any payments made to trustees. In many cases, however, the use of such permission would work to the disadvantage of the beneficial owner of a bond, for the reason that where the so-called "tax-free" covenants exist in the bonds, the corporation would be relieved from its obligation to assume the tax and the burden would fall on the wards or the trustee, unless the proper one of three possible forms provided be used.

### GENERAL METHOD OF STATING TAXABLE INCOME

To summarize the general features of the law as it concerns the individual taxpayer, the method of arriving at a taxable income is as follows:

The normal tax is to be ascertained by deducting from the gross income of the individual the following items:

1. Expenses of carrying on business (not including living expenses).
2. Interest paid on indebtedness.
3. Taxes (except assessments for local improvements).
4. Losses in trade.
5. Bad debts.
6. Depreciation of tangible property.
7. Dividends on stocks.
8. Income, the tax upon which has been withheld at the source.

There is exempt:

9. \$3000 plus \$1000 additional if the taxpayer is a married man.

There is excluded from consideration as income, interest on bonds of a State or political subdivision thereof, bonds of the United States or its possessions, compensation of judges of the United States courts now in office, compensation of officers and employees of a State or any political subdivision thereof.

### WHEN THE TAXABLE PERIODS BEGAN

It should be borne in mind in all cases that so far as the year 1913 is concerned the tax applies to income accrued from March 1 to December 31, and that the deductions and exemptions allowed are by the same token merely for five-sixths of the calendar year. In other words, the law levies a tax on income "arising or accruing," in the year, so that income which accrued before March 1 should not justly be returned in the statement for 1913. Neither should deductions or exemptions be claimed for January and February. In some portions of the law the words "received" and "paid" are seemingly confused with "accrued." This was manifestly inadvertence and should be ignored in making out returns.

For a similar reason no deduction should be made from salaries except such as exceeded \$500 in November and December, the em-

ployee being personally responsible for the tax which may be due for salary which he received prior to November 1. For the year 1914 there should be no deduction on the part of the employers until the salary paid has reached \$3000 or \$4000, as the case of exemption may be.

### THE CORPORATION TAX

The third section of the new income-tax law relates to the tax on corporations, but it is in large measure a repetition of the corporation-tax law of 1909, and therefore all corporations and corporation lawyers may be assumed to be fairly familiar with its provisions. One important change is that the exemption of \$5000 allowed in the act of 1909 has been omitted; another is that any corporation may in the future, on proper notice filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue sixty days before the expiration of its own fiscal year, thereafter file its reports as of said fiscal year rather than of the calendar year, as now required. For 1913 all reports, however, must be made for the calendar year unless due notice of an intention to adopt the fiscal year has already been filed. If the corporation which has filed its report for the calendar year 1913 now desires to make the change, say, to a fiscal year ending April 30, 1914, it must make an intermediate report for the months of January, February, and March, 1914, and not attempt to embody those three months in a report covering fifteen months from January 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915.

Still another vital change lies in the fact that whereas under the 1909 law corporations were allowed to make deduction for interest received from other corporations which had already paid the corporation tax they now must include that interest in "net income," and make duplicate payment on the items so included so often as they may be passed from one corporation to another. This, in many cases of holding companies, may involve a triplicate or even quadruple tax on portions of income.



# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## AMERICAN REVIEWS

**T**HE *North American Review* for December opens with an editorial discussion of "The President and Mexico," leading up to the proposal that inasmuch as the policy which President Wilson sincerely believes to be the wisest in dealing with Mexico has failed, a new attitude should be adopted by our Government, involving the recognition of the de facto government of Mexico and the holding of that government responsible for the lives and properties of all foreign residents.

In addition to Dr. Blakeslee's proposal of a new basis for the Monroe Doctrine, which is reviewed elsewhere in this department, there are articles in this number of the *North American Review* on "The Crisis in Constitutionalism," by former Ambassador David Jayne Hill; "The President and the Segregation at Washington," by Oswald Garrison Villard; and the international currency situation ("If Gold Were Dross"), by Charles A. Conant.

"Anglo-Saxon Coöperation and Peace" is the title of a suggestive contribution by August Schvan, an ex-officer of the Swedish army who served as well in the armies of Austria and Germany, is now a British subject, and is in this country to make a study of American institutions.

Among the *Forum's* December articles are two dealing with present-day conditions in American colleges, from which we quote on another page of this department. A thoughtful study of "Judaism in Amer-

ica" is contributed by Rabbi Joseph F. Kornfeld. James David Kenny writes on "Irish Nationalism," E. E. Miller on "The Town that Would Not Be a City," and Harold C. Ridgely on "How to Raise the Cost of Living." In a contribution on the "Queer Beasts and Birds of Peru," Miss Millicent Hodd gives much information quite new to North American readers.

The *Atlantic's* initial number of the new year opens auspiciously with an essay by Agnes Repplier on "Popular Education." There is an incisive survey of the feminist movement under the title "Much Ado About Women," by Edward S. Martin. The "Letters of a Woman Homesteader," which seem to have proved a popular feature of the *Atlantic*, are continued into the new year, the current instalment having to do with "The Adventure of the Christmas Tree." "The Case Against the Single Tax" is ably summarized by Alvin Saunders Johnson. The *Atlantic's* Syrian contributor, Abraham Mitrie Rihbany, continues his autobiography under the title "A New Light." There are essays also in this number on "The Relation of Music to Poetry," by Alfred Hayes; "The Vanishing Actor and After," by Annie Meyland Meyer; "Raymond Poincaré," by Ernest Bimnet; "A Prophet of the Soul" (Henri Bergson), by John Burroughs, and "Life's Little Ruses," by Lucy Elliott Healer. The January number has another instalment of "Secret Annals of the Manchu Court."

## TOPICS IN CURRENT BRITISH REVIEWS

**I**RISH Home Rule, Woman Suffrage, and Chancellor Lloyd George's land reform schemes are the topics most frequently discussed in their different phases in the current British reviews. The *Contemporary* has an article by an eminent Irish publicist, J. M. Hone, on Larkin, the impressive new figure in the industrial situation in Ireland and his influence upon the Nationalist party. The Hon. H. de R. Walker speculates as to how the administration in Ireland would work out under Home Rule, while J. A. Murray Mac-

donald, M. P., refers to the Irish situation as a constitutional crisis. The *Westminster* has a strong article entitled "The Case for Revolution," by W. R. MacDermott, portions of which we quote on another page. The *National*, in addition to the vigorous editorial paragraphs entitled "Episodes of the Month," prints a very extraordinary article by the Earl of Arran, "Irish Covenanters and Their Oath," from which we also quote on another page. An anonymous writer, who signs himself An Outsider, says very appreciative

things about Sir Edward Carson and his patriotism and calls upon King George to intervene.

Certain non-sensational phases of the woman question are presented in an article in the *National* by Miss Edith Barnett entitled "The Education of Middle-Class Girls." Why, this writer asks, do "parents hope for a son-in-law and train their daughters for spinsterhood?" The English system of education, as it deals with girls, this writer believes, is all wrong. The *Englishwoman*, that ably edited, serious organ of the feminist movement in England, has for its leading article a report of progress: "The Present Position of Woman Suffrage," by Philip Snowden, M. P. This sympathizer with "Votes for Women" deprecates militancy and advises the women to try and secure pledges from candidates for the next Parliament. This issue of the *Englishwoman* contains the usual number of articles on the different phases of the woman question, including a suggestive paper on Florence Nightingale, based on the biography by Sir Edward Cook, about which we have more to say on another page this month.

A study of the tenure of small land hold-

ings in England reveals many curious historical inconsistencies. J. W. Greig, M. P., has an informational article on this subject in the *Contemporary*. The *Westminster* publishes a suggestive study of "Land Liberators, Ancient and Modern," which we condense on another page.

A rather pathetic description of the life of the German child in the school, by A. D. McLaren, is given in the *Contemporary*, showing what he calls the results of over-training as indicated in the increasing number of suicides. An interpretation of the results of the last general elections in Italy, by Thomas Okey, is also noteworthy. Finally, there is Dr. E. J. Dillon's always interesting and stimulating review of foreign affairs. The *Westminster* has a study of Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet, who has just won the Nobel Prize for poetry. This article, entitled "An Oriental Optimist," is by Edward G. Gilbert-Cooper, who does not agree with the Tagore philosophy. "He has no form; his style is that of Maeterlinck—robbed of his charm and sweetness." On the other hand, we refer our readers to some more appreciative comment on the Hindu poet, which appears on page 101 this month.

## REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS

IN the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March, 1908, and again in March, 1911, Mr. Victor Rosewater called attention to the necessity of Republican convention reapportionment, showing how delegations from the Southern States which contributed no votes to the Republican column obtained a disproportionate strength in the convention. This, of course, was fully demonstrated in the National Convention of 1912, over which Mr. Rosewater himself presided.

In the December number of the *Political Science Quarterly* (New York), Mr. Rosewater returns to the discussion, stating that in connection with the proposed "rehabilitation" of the Republican party, the most insistent demand is for the readjustment of the party machinery to render it truly representative of party membership. He finds that the complaint against disproportionate representation in determining Republican Presidential nominations is not new, nor have previous efforts to correct the apparent abuse been wanting. In order to give proper perspective to the subject, he treats it from two view-points: first, the historic origin and subsequent evolution of the present appor-

tionment; second, the various remedies proposed, the differences between them, and the results which might be expected from them. In all this it is assumed that, at least for the immediate future, we shall continue to choose Presidents by the mechanism of convention nominations and the electoral college balloting. (This article was written, it should be borne in mind, before President Wilson had addressed Congress on the subject.) Mr. Rosewater finds that there have been five reapportionment proposals already made, each proclaimed with a purpose to make representation more nearly reflect the strength of the party, and every one of them different from the others.

1864—Presented by Ashley of Ohio:

That the basis of the nominating vote be fixed as near as may be in proportion to the number of Republican electors found to reside, at the last general State election preceding the nomination, in each congressional district throughout the Union.

1884—Presented by Mr. Chahoon of New York:

Resolved, That in future Republican national

conventions representation by delegates shall be as follows:

**First**—Each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and to one additional delegate-at-large for each representative-at-large, if any, elected in said State at the last preceding presidential election.

**Second**—Each territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates-at-large.

**Third**—Each congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast for the Republican presidential electoral ticket at the last preceding presidential election.

**1900**—Presented by Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania:

That hereafter each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for Republican electors; and six delegates from each organized territory and the District of Columbia.

**1908**—Presented by Mr. Burke of Pennsylvania:

That the basis of representation in the Republican national convention hereafter shall be as follows: Each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for Republican electors, four delegates from each territory, and two each from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

**1912**—Presented by Mr. Coleman of Pennsylvania:

*Resolved*, That hereafter representation in the Republican national convention shall be as follows: One delegate from each congressional district within the various States of the Union, and one additional delegate from each of said congressional districts for every 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for Republican elector receiving the largest vote, and two delegates each from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

This latest plan goes back to the congressional district unit of representation, and in so doing eliminates the delegates-at-large. This, Mr. Rosewater thinks, would obviously accentuate the preponderance of the big States over the little States, and would also give the Territories not yet integral parts of the Union as many, if not more, votes than it would give to certain of the States (those having but one congressional district) admitted to full membership in the Union.

Mr. Rosewater proceeds to show, however, that for the 1916 convention (if one should be called) the Republicans have conditions confronting them which are not with-

in the purview of any of these five plans proposed. No one pretends that the vote polled for the Republican candidate in 1912 would furnish a fair basis for any of these apportionment schemes. In two States, in fact, the Republicans were deprived of even the party place on the ballot; in many States large numbers of the Republicans voted the Democratic or the Progressive ticket with no intention of permanently abandoning their own party, and they expect to participate in the next Presidential preliminaries. In fact, Mr. Rosewater maintains that the very purpose of reorganization is to bring such Republicans back into the fold. The strangest thing about this is that the Southern States, for the most part, whose over-representation had precipitated the trouble, would suffer less from the defections in the last election than would several Northern States which pride themselves on being the bulwark of the Republican party. Mr. Rosewater thinks that to go back to 1908 for a basis of representation would hardly supply the deficiency, for under normal stress the changes of eight years would alter relative values, and it is certain that the 1908 returns do not now reflect the distribution of the party's strength among and within the States and Territories.

Another new development—the change in the body of the electorate—demands consideration. It was held that the allotment of delegates on the electoral college plan was vitiated by the enfranchisement of the negroes in the South, but, as Mr. Rosewater shows, the enfranchisement of women in other States has there sent the pendulum as far in the other direction:

A congressional district in California, for example, elects but one member of Congress (being apportioned on the basis of population) and adds but one member to the electoral college. But in choosing convention delegates such district, if awarded an additional delegate for each 10,000 votes or major fraction, would have two votes for one as compared with the non-suffrage district. The unfairness of this disproportionate representation would differ only in degree from the unfairness of giving to Southern States convention delegates for disfranchised black voters shut out of the polls at the election.

Finally, from his study of the subject, Mr. Rosewater has a distinct plan of his own to propose. He is convinced that the national nominating convention should rest on the same dual basis of equality between States and proportion to numbers as does Congress in its two branches. He would retain the delegates at large for the State in double the numbers of its Senators as now, and he

would accord each congressional district one delegate, with the right to earn an additional delegate, or delegates, by substantial contribution to the voting strength of the party. He would compute this ratio, not by absolute number of 10,000 votes, but by a proportion, say 20 or 25 per cent., of the entire vote for President cast in each particular district. If the vote were double, then by the inclusion of women the percentage representation would still maintain the parity. In the matter of the Territories, the District of Columbia, and the insular possessions, he would go back to the original plan of the first Republican conventions, which also conforms to the practice of Congress, and admit Territorial delegates to have a voice in the councils of the party, but with no vote in them. The advantages of this proposal, as Mr. Rosewater sees them, he enumerates as follows:

(1) It insures a national, as against a sectional, party organization. It does this by according delegate representation in the convention to every State, congressional district, and territorial possession.

(2) It makes party strength a main, but not exclusive, factor in determining representation. To that extent it reduces the disproportion of representation, and gives effective voice to the party membership in States which must be depended on to elect the ticket.

(3) It holds to the dual unit of State and congressional district representation with accompanying safeguards against misrepresentation of each constituency.

(4) It provides against complete disfranchisement of party membership in any State by "grandfather clauses," or other arbitrary restrictions, imposed by legislatures under domination of a hostile political party.

(5) It contains an element of elasticity by which it will adjust itself to changes in the electorate whether limited by education tests or poll taxes, or enlarged by woman suffrage. This percentage method of computation would also protect the representation where but a small total vote is polled in States or districts practically uncontested because "sure" for one side or the other.

(6) While formulated to meet the conditions of Republican convention representation, it will stand the test of general application, and would in like manner work a similar improvement in the apportionment plan of the Democrats, the Progressives, or of any political party in the national arena.

## HAVE WE TOO MANY MOUTHS TO FEED?

THE time-honored American notion that population never can and never will increase too rapidly in this country is vigorously combated in the December number of *Business America* (New York), by Prof. Frank A. Fetter. Referring to the densely populated countries of Europe, where the standards of living are far below those of the United States, Professor Fetter declares that in the light of such facts the flights of speculative statistics regarding the possible increase of our population evidence a forgetfulness of economic principles and a recklessness of economic consequences.

As to the cry "back to the land," Professor Fetter says:

As a plan to be followed by masses of men with the hope of relieving the pressure of population it is vain. Every time one pair of hands is added to the agricultural population, three more mouths are added to the city population waiting to consume the products.

Mechanical inventions are internationally patented and are for sale the world over. Whoever finds it profitable may use them. If they are used less in other countries than in America, Professor Fetter maintains that it is because the work may be done more cheaply by hand under the conditions in those countries.

The general level of the use of machinery is largely fixed by the relations between population and resources, and not by any mysterious racial talent for machinery. It is the density of population that mainly explains the contrast in this regard between the people of Europe on the one hand, and on the other those of the same races in America, Canada, and Australia.

Can we assume that improvements in agricultural methods will offset the influence of the increase in population? New agricultural methods, important as they have been, have not in the last two decades even kept the cost of food from increasing in terms of wages. Shall we, then, asks Professor Fetter, base our economic policy on the assumption of much greater improvements which, as yet, are only in the realm of imagination? The development of water power will undoubtedly retard the trend toward higher prices of coal, forestry will eventually grow lumber to meet the curtailed demand at higher prices, but, given a population steadily increasing at anything like the present rate, and real wages in America must decrease in terms of food, clothing, and fuel, and all the commodities dependent on wood, iron, copper, and other primary materials. The steady increase of population may offset the popular benefits of industrial progress.

## A BUREAU OF NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

**A** RAPID survey of the present relations of the nations of the world leads Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman to contribute to *Bibliotheca Sacra* a stimulating article suggesting the formation of a voluntary body described in the title of this article.

The world and its contents, it is now almost universally recognized, are to be used for the benefit of all the world.

No longer will it be tenable to hold that separate portions of the earth are the exclusive property of separate people who occupy them, to be administered regardless of the peoples who occupy other portions, but every portion must be held subservient to the welfare of the whole. Any policy which prevents any portion of the earth from being contributory to the welfare of all the nations, to a reasonable fullness of its capacity, is contrary to sound world policy. It is to be condemned and prevented on that ground, just as any internal policy of one of our states or of our nation is condemned and prevented by our courts on the broad ground, without giving specific reasons in detail, that it is contrary to public policy. World sovereignty will affirm the soundness of enforcing this theory in regulating the conduct of the occupants of any particular part of the earth's surface.

This is Mr. Bridgman's text. He then proceeds to attack the practical difficulties. Rebellions and revolutions, he reminds us, are the cause of an immense drain upon the entire human race which ought to be stopped. However, he continues:

There is no power which can assert itself to stop these immense losses without an assumption of virtue and superiority which exposes it to criticism and antagonism, and which cannot be justified save as humanity demands that the destruction of life and property cease. Every nation is slow to intervene, save in cases where an excuse is apparently wanted for conquest or exploitation. No one is charged with the duty of taking the initiative and bringing the civil war to a close. The nations wait, and the victims suffer, till the total of misery and death moves the sluggish emotions of the spectators.

The proposition, continues Mr. Bridgman, is something like this:

The people of all the world have a right to say to the people of a part of the world that they must not settle their political quarrels by arms, but that they must settle them through the courts. The practical problem is how to provide means of enforcing the command to stop fighting and, at the same time, prevent the continuance of injustice and the supremacy of bad government; also, to sustain a tolerable government against corrupt and dangerous rebels; also, to promote such conditions as will tend to remove occasions of rebellion and revolution.

He proposes the creation of a Bureau of

National Assistance, made up of representatives of all the so-called sovereign powers of the world. Elaborating this idea, he says:

In every case where it was possible, the assisting force should be no more armed than is customary for the usual police force of a civilized nation; but it is quite probable that, at times, a military force would be indispensable, and the bureau should have power to make requisition upon the nations for military support of its authority, always having regard to the use of military force and to the use of rigorous measures to as small an extent as would be consistent with the attainment and maintenance of public order.

In case of either military or police service, if the people of the country resisted both the government and the revolutionists, it would doubtless be found sufficient to occupy the seat of government and to exercise, under the laws of the country, the administrative powers which the government was unable to exercise unaided. But the presumption is that the government would be glad of the police or military support of the official representatives of all the world, and that there would be the utmost harmony and co-operation between the government and the officers of the police or military force during the period of assistance.

If, however, all of the people of the disturbed country were to resist the world force, it would remain for the bureau to send sufficient military or police strength to hold the seat of government and to protect the courts, always acting under the laws of the country as far as practicable, until there should be some restoration of order sufficient to warrant the bureau in withdrawing its force and to dispense justice according to the forms of the laws of the land. . . .

In every instance of disturbance, no matter from what source the initiative for intervention might come, the official representative of the country who is a member of the bureau would have his opportunity to present the side of the administration and to vote upon the policy to be adopted. As a matter of fairness, in the case of rebels asking for intervention, they should have a free and full opportunity to state to the bureau their reasons for rebelling and for asking intervention. They should state the facts which constitute their grievance. They should set forth the reforms which they demand. They should establish a case of good faith and good judgment before they receive favorable attention, proving to the satisfaction of the decisive proportion of the bureau that it would be for the welfare of the country and of mankind that they should win over their opponents.

Such presentations by the rebels would give the existing government an opportunity to guarantee reforms, to make concessions, and to remove misunderstandings, thus tending to secure national peace and an efficient government. It would tend to prevent civil war, with its terribly destructive consequences to life and to property and to the peace of future years—consequences which the United States knows well how to appreciate, with the burden of debt of disturbed politics, of delayed progress, and other great evils which are destined to affect us for an indefinite future, and which are distinct consequences of our civil strife, throwing their shadow upon unborn generations.



## A GERMAN OPINION OF WILSON'S "NEW FREEDOM"

**P**RESIDENT WILSON'S book, "The New Freedom," rendered into German by Hans Winand, is the occasion of the translator's penetrating analysis—in a foreword to the work—of the conditions and tendencies, past and present, characteristic of our country. Portions of this introduction appear in Maximilian Harden's weekly, the *Zukunft*.

The United States—the writer says—now stands at a new turning-point of its national life. It has in a brief space passed through a phase of development with an exhibition of strength which compels admiration. The issues confronting it have become too vast to be of easy solution. The unprecedented economic growth of the last decades, which throws that of Germany into the shade, "swelled with furious force in the direction of a decidedly plutocratic economic system." The country had perforce to pass through this stage; the older nations are likewise preparing to do so, with greater deliberation. "Had the Government sought in time to check this economic tendency, the vast earnings would have spread to larger masses." The Government could have coped with the existing conditions only by a thorough change of the methods which had been suitable to a society still in a state of flux.

The idealism of the people is attested by the fact that the impelling motives of their statesmen have by no means been of a purely material nature. The great crisis in American history, the Civil War, began as an ethical conflict and developed into an ideal of national unity. That the South had a material object as well only gave added strength to the resistance of the North. Outside of that sanguinary struggle and the policy, tinged with plutocracy and imperialism, of the most recent time, the newer American statesmanship has been directed almost exclusively to the correction of the crop of abuses. It is confronted with the logical consequences of the old ideal that that government is the best which governs the least. Time has demonstrated the inexpediency of a consistent carrying out of that principle. Coquetting with that ideal, again and again, after it had lost its vitality, is one of the political shortcomings which now make it necessary for the country to reverse its policy.

Since the time when the cry "To the victor belong the spoils" became a national one, it has been impossible, in spite of wholesome reaction against it, to banish that principle from American politics. This egoistic factor naturally acted as a powerful spur to the formation of campaign organizations; but it paved the way not only for a more rigid political machine, but for the development of the boss system. . . .

In the 70's a new element, which was soon to

swell with volcanic force, appeared in the nation's life. The country was being transformed from an agrarian to an industrial state. It was the beginning of a new economic order, which from the outset tended to big business. This trend attained national significance after the economic crisis of '93. Its aim, primarily, was to build up an industry which should make the country independent of the world-markets. There is something imposing in the *élan* with which this industrial structure, behind its protective tariff wall, was erected as if by magic strength. But it soon became evident that governmental usage could not keep pace with the swiftness of this growth. And for the first time the division of powers, created by the "fathers," was felt as a hindrance. For a time the brilliance of the economic development dazzled the eye, but when the mailed fist of over-organized capital encroached more and more upon the necessities of life, it was seen that a plutocratic oligarchy threatened to supersede democratic self-government.

McKinley, towards the last, already saw this cloud lowering. Later, Roosevelt as President sounded the alarm. He left much undone; the beckoning fame of a "practical politician" obscured his otherwise keen sight. Years of but partially successful struggle may have subdued his fiery temperament, and at a time when only "all or nothing" would have served he allowed his ambition, step by step, to turn in the direction of realizable compromises. The true significance of the danger revealed itself to him only when he made shy, sporadic attempts against the trusts. Instead of striking at the roots of the evil, he aimed only at its worst excesses. His efforts failed for lack of the support of his own party. To the distant observer the force of circumstances which drove Roosevelt into compromise—so antagonistic to his nature—seems almost like a happy stroke of Fate. It fell to him to wake the nation. He roused the people from a lethargy more dangerous than open discontent. The petty victories which he gained over the trusts proved, indirectly, more fruitful than the full realization of his aims would have been. The impotence of the Government was clearly revealed.

The unenviable position of the Executive was still more distinctly shown up under Taft. An appeal to the highest powers of the democracy remained the sole resort.

The old principle of the sovereignty of the people, the holiest of American traditions, appeared to be threatened—almost abrogated. It had sunk in the last decades, owing to the pressure of formal legislative practice, to a rigid lifelessness. People now began to probe how the traditional convictions would stand the sharp air of a world which was transformed over night, as it were. Beyond the political issues of the day, there looms the task of revising the whole gamut of American cultural ideas in consonance with the new social order. How soon the nation will succeed in passing the turning-point remains to be seen. The danger of democracy—the leveling of thought and effort—is recognized now in the New World, too. How this danger is to be met still awaits an answer.

Wilson's rapid rise to national prominence,

the general, absorbing interest in his personality, are attributed by the writer mainly to two causes—his resignation of the presidency of Princeton and his administration as Governor of New Jersey.

The first was the action of a man who refuses to abandon his ideals. What took place at Princeton has many points in common with the conflict of principles throughout the land. It was a conflict of democratic ideals against plutocratic power—only, at the University it assumed a purely ethical form. During his presidency Wilson reformed its entire organization. Princeton has always been favored by the youth of the wealthier classes. The increasing extravagance of the outside world found its echo among the students. Wilson's plans of reform aimed at a closer touch between student and teacher and a greater spirit of comradeship among the pupils. The power of money carried the day. At a crucial moment for the University, twelve million dollars was donated to it, the money to be applied in a way which, in Wilson's view, would intensify the class distinctions. American universities are dependent for their existence upon donations; financial difficulties often weigh very heavily upon them. The Board of Trustees, which had up to that time vigorously supported Wilson, hesitated and finally capitulated to the great gift.

The unusual circumstances attending this battle of convictions aroused national interest and led to the election of Woodrow Wilson as Governor of

New Jersey. In a short space he effected a new legislation which restored self-government to a State that had for decades been controlled by the trusts. The astonishing part was the self-confidence with which a single individual constrained a Legislature inimical to his reforms to pass the proposed measures. The new Governor broke at once with the old tradition which precluded a closer collaboration of the Executive with the legislative branch. Contrary to all usage, he appeared in the legislative hall in person in order to defend his laws in an open discussion, point by point. He met the opposition of the legislative majority by resorting to a simple panacea—a direct appeal to the electorate. On the rostrum and in the columns of the press he fought for the platform on which he had been elected. Public opinion was enlisted on his side; the Legislature had to fall in line.

Whether and how Woodrow Wilson as President will be able to overcome the greater powers of resistance which await him in the Senate, the future will show. The significance of Wilson's advent into the White House transcends any future victories or failures of his administration. It attests the resolve of the people for a political and ethical reconstruction of the national life strong enough to impose it henceforth upon the march of events. How often and how effectually opposing forces will check that will is a question of fleeting political importance. Reactions may slacken the pace of the march, but they will never again thrust it entirely or lastingly into the old paths.

## SOME INSISTENT PHASES OF IRISH HOME RULE

**T**WO significant articles on the present stage of the Irish Home Rule situation appear in current numbers of the English reviews. The *National* publishes an amazingly serious, even fanatically devout, article entitled "Irish Covenanters and Their Oath," by the Earl of Arran. This Irish peer extols the sincerity and piety of the Ulsterman. He gives the wording of the famous oath to oppose Home Rule as follows:

*Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster, as well as of the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious feeling, destructive of our citizenship, and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we whose names are underwritten, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of H.M. King George V, humbly relying on the God whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, do hereby pledge ourselves in solemn covenant, throughout this our time of threatened calamity, to stand by one another in defending for ourselves and our children our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland. And in the event of such a Parliament being thrust upon us, we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to resist its authority. In sure confidence that God will defend the right*

*we hereto subscribe our names. And further we individually declare that we have not already signed this covenant.*

There may be waverers, he says, but they are hard to find. He concludes:

The men who have sworn the Covenant will fulfil the duty that their oaths and their consciences impose upon them, and consequently refuse under any circumstances to countenance the latest conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland, and will take all means necessary to resist it, even at the cost of their lives.

It is, perhaps, as difficult for Americans to understand the intensity of a position such as is indicated in these words as it is for them to fully appreciate the apprehension of a writer in the *Westminster Review*, W. R. MacDermott, who asserts, in an article entitled "The Case for Revolution," "The Ulster question now means that the House of Commons must either abdicate its absolute power or else fight for it." We quote further:

It is sheer stupidity in the House of Commons not to see that the resistance of Ulster is at bottom to its absolute power, just as the resistance of the American colonies was. It is sheer stu-

pidity in it not to see that the resistance is an expression of revolt in the whole kingdom, an expression of alarm at the insecurity attending the incalculable exercise of the power it has usurped by deluding the people by the idea that it represents them—it!—an assembly of men scrambling for power, place, titles, the gratification of personal vanity, at least so much so that the people are ripe for revolt against it, profoundly distrust its conduct as their agents. I am only reproducing what I hear every day in Ulster, have heard for years. Just now, for instance, I hear comments on the proposal that the leaders of the two great parties should confer and settle the "Ulster question" between them. No wonder a civil war should occur when the House of Commons in agreement or disagreement assumes the arbitrary power of settling the fate of a million people as if they were cattle. But no civil war will occur except as a spark firing a magazine. Millions are now alive to the fact that the fate of the million to-day may in turn be their fate to-morrow. An *émeute* in Ulster would be the signal for a revolution in the United Kingdom directed against the absolutism of the House of Commons. The revolt in Ulster will be no *émeute*, no riot, but a rising similar to that which placed William III. on the throne, aiming at reconstituting the House of Commons so as to prevent it acting as a tyranny as fatuous and imbecile as that of James II. If

this is not now the deliberate design of the men who in Ulster and the whole United Kingdom are organizing armed resistance in the province the course of events will very soon compel them to adopt it; they cannot leave the House of Commons the power to punish, ostracise, or injure them, and it could be trusted no more than James II.

It is quite natural, concludes this writer, that the Irish Nationalists should be willing to take advantage of the parliamentary situation to further their own ends. But:

The sanest section of the Irish Nationalists, while firmly adhering to their aim, recognizes the dangers attending the enforcement of an arbitrary act of the British House of Commons, but that body seems quite blind to the case for revolution threatening itself in the United Kingdom.

Mr. MacDermott's opinion as to what should be done is put thus:

Subject to the unity of the United Kingdom, necessary in the face of the great military European powers, the Irish people should be left to frame a constitution for themselves and not have one arbitrarily imposed on them.

## A RUSSIAN IDEA OF PACIFISM

IN his regular contribution to the *Vyestnik Yevropy*, of St. Petersburg, Mr. L. Slonimsky, an able journalist of decidedly Radical tendencies, discusses the Pacifist movement and the forces that impede its progress and make it ineffective. The recent war between the former Balkan allies, begun in spite of the fact that their treaty of alliance contained a clause stipulating for arbitration in case of disagreement, serves as a basis for his rather pessimistic conclusions. He says:

We see that the persistent preaching of Pacifism which has been carried on for many years does not avert or weaken the sudden outbursts of militarism which leads countries in the path of fearful collisions and catastrophes. Germany, always armed more than the neighboring countries, is making colossal efforts to increase her army, giving as an excuse the military successes of the Balkan Powers, who, according to her, are at one with Russia. The example set by Germany is followed by France. Yet earlier, independently of them, Austria-Hungary was arming herself, preparing for participation in the Balkan affairs. The military epidemic has suddenly affected the advanced and cultured nations, despite all the optimistic prophecies of convinced Pacifists. The beneficent intellectual movement, which has had such great financial support from Mr. Carnegie, has suffered something like bankruptcy. The hopes entertained with regard to the efficacy of arbitration treaties have not been justified. The inciple of Pacifism, with which all agree, has

again manifested its total impotence in questions of practical politics.

Are we to infer from the above that the idea of Pacifism is a false one; that it does not correspond to the actual conditions of life of contemporary states, or the real aims and needs of civilized nations? asks the writer. And his answer is:

Of course, nothing of the kind can be asserted. War remains as revolting and horrible a spectacle as it is insensate and immoral. Perpetual and undisturbed peace regulated by certain treaty obligations is that normal state which nations have a right to expect when they are surrounded not by marauding bands, but peaceful, laboring neighbors.

But the Pacifists, according to Mr. Slonimsky, go the wrong way about preaching their doctrine:

Addressing their sermon of absolute peace to public opinion, the Pacifists are breaking into an open door. The nations do not need any proofs of the undesirability of wars as inhumanly-barbarous forms of international conflicts. The arguments of justice and common sense have long been exhausted in the question of the significance and consequences of armed struggle between nations. But there exists a ready war apparatus, which is ever developing and acquiring all the characteristics of an independent organism; an apparatus which embodies all the external powers of the countries, which makes its own laws and has as

its only aim and its only justification the preparation of war and victory. This extensive and complicated war apparatus, which consumes enormous means and efforts, is in the service of a special class of people . . . whose object in life consists in preparation of future wars and in securing their successful course. The army is an instrument of war, not of peace; it is fitted for military operations, not for the maintenance of peace. It loses its most important and valued qualities during long periods of inactivity. By its very existence it causes and promotes happenings which can lead to a terrible international catastrophe. The leaders of the army are obliged by the duties of their calling to think of and care for war and not for peace: to them the virtuous efforts of those who are opposed to war on principle, who dream of solving all political disputes by means of voluntarily recognized arbitration—according to the program of Mr. Carnegie and his fellow-workers in the movement—have no meaning.

Where there exists an army, there obtains an influential military class, and to a military class, particularly its commanding element, is natural a striving for military deeds and military glory. As with the army rests the most important of state problems—the protection of its territory against external enemies—all other interests of the country are subordinated to the needs of the army, and nothing can stop the constantly growing rivalry of nations in the matter of armaments. Small kingdoms which have their historical and national aims do not spare any efforts to create powerful armies, and, having created, must endeavor to put them into action at a most favorable moment, when there is chance of success. The great and rich nations can patiently bear for many years the burden of the colossal military budget, in the expect-

tation of future dangers which may never come. But the small and poor powers cannot afford too long and ruinous preparations: they are unwillingly waiting for the day when their extreme effort can bring the desired fruit. . . .

If war is to cease and give place to a peaceful court of arbitration, then the army will lose the meaning and object of its existence, and the powerful military class will remain idle. . . . It were useless to assure the Germans of the desirability of peace and the absurdity of war. The enlightened Germans know that very well themselves. But it is impossible to argue with the German army that there is no necessity for it at present and that there will be no need of it in the future. The German army, with its excellent commanders, is a national institution, against which the ordinary reasoning of peacemakers like Carnegie is powerless. The Pacifists are directing their activity to those spheres in which there is anyway an inclination toward peace and compromise. They are silent on radical political questions which are bound with the traditional cult of war and with the domineering rôle of permanent armies in the life of nations.

In conclusion Mr. Slonimsky sums up the matter in these words:

The armaments continue in all Europe, despite any ideas whatever, under the influence of various motives of dynastic and military ambition, and the army thus becomes a self-sufficient force which develops with the regularity of an elemental process. Pacifism hardly touches those substantial sides of the question of peace and war, and therefore it is doomed to failure.

## A GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT CARS

**T**HAT smooth and even flow of trade which is the very life-blood of a modern nation has been seriously obstructed of late by the inability of the railroads to handle promptly and adequately the increasingly immense volume of traffic. At the end of October it was reported that there was a deficit of 6048 freight cars in the number required by shippers. This was due partly to an exceptional activity in the movement of farm products at this time—especially wheat—and partly to a really phenomenal and record-breaking increase in foreign trade.

There are other more general causes, however, which have been operative for years. The shortage above noted was predicted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which took occasion to warn the railroads to avert it. Evidently, therefore, the commission blames the roads for an inadequate provision of facilities for handling trade.

The roads, however, complain that shippers all want to be served at once as their need arises, and that many of them delay unloading the cars, in spite of the penalty of heavy "demurrage." Furthermore, they declare that there is a difficulty in finding capital to enlarge their plants, and that there is a shortage of revenue. The latter they blame partly on injurious legislation and partly on increased operating expenses, including the steady rise in wages due to the demands of the unions.

In view of these circumstances it is peculiarly interesting to learn that Germany has long been suffering from a similar shortage of cars, and that one of her foremost Government engineers, Franz Woas, of Wiesbaden, proposes a very radical remedy.

In brief, Mr. Woas' argument is that the railroads have "outgrown their clothes." In other words, the freight cars used are too

small to handle the huge volume of modern traffic. Obviously it is easier and quicker to empty a bucket of water by means of a dipper than by means of a tea-spoon. He therefore proposes that 100-ton cars should be built and that to make their operation feasible the present gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches should be changed for a gauge sufficiently broad and well-ballasted to stand the impact of such heavy cars. Commenting on this plan, the Superintendent of Freight of the New York Central remarked, "That man is twenty years ahead of the times." The proposition is, in fact, more revolutionary in Germany than it would be here, since here the standard American freight cars are of forty tons' capacity, while in Germany they still use the tiny ten-ton cars of former days.

Mr. Woas argues vigorously in favor of his plan in a recent number of the German technical magazine, the *Technische Monatshefte*. He points out that the so-called normal gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches was adopted by Stephenson, the "Father of Locomotive Building," from the width of the farm wagons used in country roads and lanes. Since Stephenson's day, however, the world has seen a stupendous increase in the output of coal and ore, in the growth of population, in manufactures of all sorts, and in both domestic and foreign traffic and in both raw and finished products.

The roads themselves don't realize their enormous waste of time and money because they possess a monopoly. For passenger traffic the normal gauge may suffice a while longer, though even to-day it is worth considering whether city roads, and above all, express trains should not have a wider gauge. But big industries must have broad-gauge roads if they are to develop unchecked. The width of this new gauge depends on the judgment of the engine-builders and car-builders. The latter must tell us what gauge is needed to bear 100-ton cars. A firm in Aix tells me that with a two-meter gauge (about 6 feet 6 inches) properly constructed they could furnish an exceptionally suitable and advantageous 100-ton car. These *must* replace the ten-ton cars now in use, which are mere toys.

The chief objections to such a radical change both in size of car and breadth of gauge are, of course, financial. Such alteration in tonnage and gauge would involve a corresponding alteration in bridges, tunnels, cuts, embankments, etc., and the ultimate cost would be enormous. Mr. Woas does not fail to foresee this difficulty, but is firmly convinced that the end would justify the means. Moreover, he suggests a practical plan of making a beginning by building such roads at first only between the great producing centers

and the great distributing centers. Thus coal and ore mines, for instance, would be connected with foundries and iron works. It is worth noting here that in certain portions of the Pennsylvania System cars having a capacity of from 50 to 80 tons are already in use, while the Norfolk & Western Railroad, in Virginia, has for some years used specially constructed 100-ton cars. In the latter case, however, these large cars are used for coal, and are run between the mines in the mountains and the barges at sea level. Consequently the full cars are on a down-grade, and the climb is taken only by the empty cars.

Mr. Woas, however, invites the most extensive consideration and criticism of his plan, and in a later number of the same periodical a civil engineer, Mr. P. Schmidt, of Hamburg, accepts the challenge. He is of opinion that there are several other serious difficulties in the way. For instance, shipments of 100 tons at a time might be common enough in the case of raw products, such as coal and ore, but when we come to manufactured products, what dealer is in the position to order 100 tons at one shipment! And if he did the works would doubtless reply that he could have a part of his order furnished from stock on hand, part would be ready in two or three weeks, and the remainder would be sent still later. Another point he raises is thus expressed:

A buyer who now orders a ten-ton shipment daily would have to take 100 tons every ten days. To unload this properly he would need ten times as many men, who would thus be idle in the interim. Small buyers would have difficulty in commanding either cash or credit sufficient to place such a large order.

Mr. Schmidt objects also that all the accessories, such as the size of buildings and their distances, the height of lifting-cranes, the unloading arrangements, etc., would have to be altered for the big cars. He advises as an alternative remedy the development of the canal system throughout the country to relieve the congestion of the railroads. He suggests also that freight and passenger traffic should be entirely separated, so that freight trains would no longer have to be switched off to allow express trains to pass.

To these criticisms Mr. Woas returns that a reconstruction is inevitable and need be very gradual, but with a definite goal in view; that the roads will hardly care to divert their traffic into a canal system; and finally that there are big prizes to be won by the solving of problems of unloading and of systemization.

# LAND LIBERATORS, ANCIENT AND MODERN

**C**OMPARING Mr. Lloyd George to the Roman reformers, the Gracchi, a writer in the *Westminster Review* (Rev. W. J. Acomb) says:

It is a matter of unspeakable satisfaction to us who know and love country life that the mantle of the Gracchi has fallen on such capable shoulders. It will fit and become him well; but beneath that mantle he must be fortified by a coat of mail against malignant calumny, and probably violence. The spirit of Belfast will crop up in every town and village where he advocates the natural rights of the landless. Lloyd George would appear to embody the very spirit of the Gracchi—so much as to suggest a reincarnation. His advocacy is almost a guarantee of ultimate success. His intimate knowledge of rural conditions, coupled with large experience of involved questions, especially qualify him. His very Celtic temperament is a godsend; his hatred of oppression proverbial. He has within the stimulus of recent success on a gigantic scale; he has behind him the incentive which springs from the enthusiastic support of the best life of Britain.

Referring to the efforts of Mr. Lloyd George's detractors to injure his reputation, Mr. Acomb pursues the parallel still further, quoting from Plutarch's famous "Lives":

"As for the Gracchi, not even their bitterest enemies could deny that they were the most virtuous of all the Romans or that they were excellently well nurtured and educated." Also, Plu-



LLOYD GEORGE, CHATTING WITH A WELSH FARMER WHO IS AN OLD AGE PENSIONER

tarch declares that "the greatest proof of the unselfishness and indifference to money of the Gracchi is that they filled various offices of state, and yet kept their hands clean from dishonest gains."

These detractors have failed and Britain is now convinced that "nothing but disinterested motives lie back of Lloyd George's efforts to ameliorate the lot of the 'groaning multitudes of earth.'" At one period in the Roman agitation, the Gracchi, "sharing the superstition of the age, were deterred by inauspicious omens"; we doubt if our champion of landless men will be intimidated, though every day brings its bomb scare.

Is there a specific demand for a Land Crusade, with a modern Gracchus at the head? asks Rev. Mr. Acomb, in conclusion. There are three all-sufficient answers: the vacant countrysides; the congested townships; the never-ceasing emigration.

One of the wisest things that Napoleon did was to break up those huge estates in France which Church and nobility had aggregated, until there was scarcely breathing space outside of them,



THE GRACCHI  
(From the busts by Guillaume)

and make possible a multitude of small holdings.

It is like a romance,—knowing the history of old France,—to read that within her borders more than seven millions of peasant farmers delve and reap on their own soil. They truly manage things better in France. Let us hope that the *entente cordiale* may in this matter, also, prove of prac-

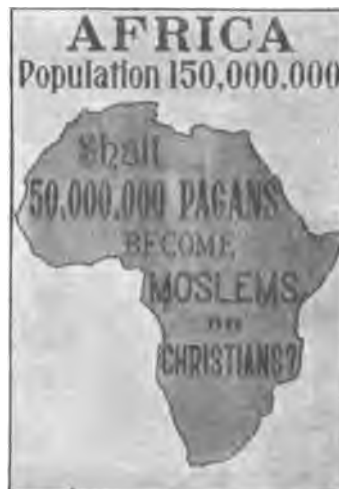
tical value, and that we may learn from the prolific prosperity of our progressive neighbor, that there is a better use of the land than devotion to sport, and likewise that the heavens do not fall because the feudal system comes to an end. If precedents are to count for so much, our Cymric Gracchus may dwell upon the object lesson across the silver sea, and take courage.

## UNITING FOR MISSIONARY WORK

ON the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of David Livingstone, the great apostle to the Dark Continent, a notable missionary decision was reached by organized religious forces throughout the United States. On that day, March 19, 1913, representatives of the various Home and Foreign Missionary Boards of North America met in New York City for conference and decided unanimously to coöperate in a united missionary campaign to bring world-wide missionary needs and opportunities before the Christian people of North America. In the *Missionary Review of the World* for December, Mr. William B. Millar, General Secretary of the United Missionary Campaign, has an article describing the results of this conference and the plan there adopted.

The details of raising funds and assigning special fields are, perhaps, not so interesting to the readers of this REVIEW as would be some of the graphic appeals for coöperation on the part of missionary workers in general. Four charts here reproduced indicate the vigorous and graphic way this non-denominational appeal is being made. The Layman's Missionary Movement, as it is called, has determined to devote at least three years to cover the United States with interdenominational missionary conferences. The message which these workers will present to those interested in missionary work all over the world is characterized by Mr. Millar as "inspirational, practical, strong, positive, and not apologetic." He closes with the following paragraph:

The day for apologizing for missions, thank God, is passed, and



CHARTS AND MAPS USED IN THE MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN



passed forever. The appeal in this campaign, if it is to win, must be of a virile character, and must appeal to the heroic and sacrificial. The Christian men of America do not ask an easy task—it would make no appeal to them. They have

not lost the fire and heroism of their ancestors, nor has the iron departed from their blood. What challenge is there to-day compared to the missionary challenge to rally such men for a vigorous world-campaign?

## “AT THE CENTER OF THE PACIFIC—FRANCE!”

AT the moment when the eyes of the world are turned toward the Panama Canal, with its opening so near at hand, it is interesting to note the various conjectures made, and the speculations advanced, as to what world power is to be most benefited by the new waterway. France comes forward in an article by George Froment Guieyesse in *Illustration*, the picture weekly of Paris. He points out that the Tahiti Islands, with Papeete for a port and coaling station, constitute the very center of navigation for almost all vessels crossing the South Pacific. His article is a claim for the substance of our title, which is a dramatic sentence from a speech in the Chamber of Deputies on this topic.

While Hawaii will remain the touching point for all American merchant marine bound for the extreme Orient, asserts this French writer, the Polynesian group must be the stopping place for European and American vessels bound for Australia. Granting this, Papeete, the town of Tahiti, becomes, by virtue of its geographical position, the inevitable port and coaling station.

It is a rich, picturesque, and luxuriant island situated in the very heart of the Society Islands, which is destined to become the great market of exchange and an interesting and attractive point for tourists. It already has a well-known and much-frequented harbor.

The only rival points that might be considered are the Galapagos, situated almost at the mouth of the Canal, at the East, and

is also Cook's Archipelago, 540 miles to the west of Tahiti, possessing no natural advantages and no available port for trans-Pacific liners, and, for extreme southerly courses, the little island of Rapa, situated south of the Gambiers; but this, being of difficult approach in bad weather and an unproductive, unattractive island, may well be counted out of the race. Coming down to figures, Monsieur

Froment Guieyesse says that “the distance from Panama to Sydney through Tahiti is 7900 miles, while from Panama to Sydney by way of Apia it is 8065 miles. The distance from Panama to Wellington through Tahiti is 6826 miles, while the distance between the same points by way of Apia is 7666. Through the Fiji Islands it would be 7948 miles. These figures speak for themselves and prove conclusively that Tahiti is the most central point of the Pacific.”

Tahiti, like all the islands of the Society group, is volcanic, and is surrounded by a belt of coral reefs visible above the water, with gaps here and there. Some of these will have to be widened to make the entrance to the port of Papeete available to vessels of the heaviest tonnage. Lighthouses will also have to be erected to provide a perfectly lighted harbor. All the proposed improvements



CENTRAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY ISLANDS

will enhance the value of the Polynesian Archipelago immeasurably. It is four times larger than the Martinique and has enjoyed for the past eight years an era of unprecedented prosperity (its commerce having grown from six million francs in 1905 to 16,228,000 in 1912). The islands are rich in agricultural possibilities and produce cocoa, vanilla, cotton, and coffee in abundance. Tahiti, about half the size of Rhode Island, is the center of a French population of the first order. Papeete in 1905 had a population of 4000.

The French Government is seriously considering the expediency of making Papeete a first-class seaport, at the cost of seven million francs, and is urged to set about it without delay, to be in readiness when the Panama Canal is finally open to navigation. The plan was submitted to the Chamber before the closing of its last session and it is generally believed that it will be approved.

## MUCH OF THE ANCIENT WORLD'S ART YET UNDISCOVERED

WHILE we all know something of the wealth of art treasures amassed in Rome during the period of Roman supremacy from the splendid examples to be seen to-day in museums and private collections, we are apt to forget that what has been preserved for us represents but a small fraction of the original accumulations. These untold treasures were not, as a rule, to be found within the precincts of the Eternal City, but rather in the sumptuous villas of the wealthy Roman citizens. A valuable contribution to the study of these villas in connection with their rich artistic adornment is given by Signor Giuseppe Baracconi in *Nuova Antologia*. Noting some typical examples, he says:

What a treasure of statues and columns of polychrome marbles—unique in the world, as the quarries whence they were taken have been either lost or exhausted—were recovered from the Villa Adrianea! To turn to a much less famous example, from a single villa in the neighborhood of Herculaneum came the most admired bronzes of the Naples Museum, the six bathers who are reclothing themselves, the two swimmers about to plunge into the water, the drunken Faun, an archaic Minerva, the busts of the last of the Ptolemies and the two Berenices, the Plato, the Archytas, the Heraclitus, the Democritus, eleven Roman busts, and the wonderful figure of Mercury in repose, as well as the masterpiece representing Aristides. Besides all these were four remarkable paintings in enamel on marble and 1500 papyri from the library.

In fact, a great part of the artistic and literary treasures of which the Romans spoiled their conquered foes, more especially the Greeks, served for the adornment of these villas, erected either in the neighborhood of the city, on the soft slopes of Latium and in the Campagna, or on the smiling lakes and sunny shores of Italy. It is from the time when Sylla led his victorious legions back from Asia to Italy that we may date the beginning of this taste for art among the Romans, of this enthusiastic admiration of the paintings and marbles, the wonderful metal-work, and the other exquisite products of foreign lands.

Although the appreciation of art in its finest manifestations was, at the outset, con-

fined to a small minority of the Roman community possessing the power and the wealth to gratify this taste, with the growth and diffusion of culture, the capacity to enjoy the contemplation of such works spread to those who were unable to own them. The necessary result of this broadening of culture is thus presented by the writer:

We may well imagine that to see all the rich fruits of victory and conquest dispersed and relegated to private residences must have provoked a certain discontent in the public mind, for in this way the people were deprived of a certain special gratification, of so much of culture as might be absorbed from viewing these masterpieces of art, and that just at a time when the public taste, long stunted in its growth, had begun to manifest itself. The modern idea that the heritage of art, although it may, as property, be in the hands of private persons, does not cease to belong to the public, and that therefore its use and preservation should be controlled by laws and edicts, appears to have first asserted itself in Rome, in the early part of the reign of Augustus. A regulation requested by Agrippa, the celebrated son-in-law of that emperor, was perhaps the concrete affirmation of this opinion, which, as I have stated, must have been making itself felt in the public mind against the segregation and monopoly of so many *chefs-d'œuvre* by private owners. Of Agrippa's proposal we have only a brief, casual notice in Pliny's *Natural History* (xxxv. 9), where, in praising the artistic taste shown by Agrippa, in spite of his rude martial training, Pliny says: "One of his orations is magnificent and worthy of the greatest citizen—that in which he advocated that all pictures and sculptures should be publicly exhibited, as this would be far better than sending them into exile in the villas."

However, in the villas built in Pliny's time art objects had already become almost insignificant accessories. It was but natural, indeed, that to the first flush of enthusiastic admiration for them stimulated in the hearts of the rude conquerors of Greece and the Orient, should succeed a certain weariness and indifference, as is common in the case of things that have been superlatively ad-

mired. . . . A tendency to favor utility and devotion to magnificence and beauty testified comfort in the Roman villas of this later to in those of the Augustan Age, also time, at the expense of the more exclusive worked in this direction.

## A HINDU ON THE CELTIC SPIRIT

NOT only India, or Asia, but the whole world, has reason to rejoice over the award of the Nobel Prize for "idealistic literature" to Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, playwright, essayist, composer, and philosopher. It not only means the fullest recognition of an Oriental genius by the West. It inaugurates the dawn of a new era of friendliness between the East and the West, so long at odds on account of the age-long struggle for material supremacy and territorial aggrandizement.

While we in the West are writing about this great poet, he is not silent regarding us. He is, we are told, writing in the Bengali magazines about the social, educational, and literary life in the West. Mr. Tagore has some definite ideas about things Western, as will be seen from his article on William Butler Yeats, as published in the *Prabashi*, of Calcutta. He wrote this article when in London, and the translations are especially made for this REVIEW by Basanta Koomar Roy, a Hindu living in this country. Of the poet Yeats he says:

The crowd cannot crush the poet Yeats. His individuality is striking. As with his tall stature he towers over others, so when one meets him he is bound to feel the exuberance of his inner self, and also that Providence must have forced some phases of his poetic nature to rise as a fountain to shower its gentle beneficence all around. Every time I have met him in private I have felt with increased intensity the potency of his physical, intellectual, and imaginative fullness.

When I read the works of the present-day poets of England, I realize that most of them are poets not of the universal, but of the literary world. Verse-making has been going on in this country for a long time, so the language of poetry has most richly developed in the fields of metaphor, simile, imagery, and general technique. It has, indeed, come to such a pass that it is not even necessary for the poets of this country to go to the fountain-head of poetry for inspiration in verse-making. The modern English poets have become experts—specialists. They do not even feel the necessity of singing from the innermost chambers of their hearts. Now songs are emanating from songs. When words do not proceed from that inexplicably aching feeling of the heart, but from words, then language begins to flourish in all its intricacies and wealth of color and shade. Feeling having relegated its province from heart to words, the language has lost its simplicity. Having no faith in itself, and being bereft of all



RABINDRANATH TAGORE, THE INDIAN POET TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE

originality, and yet bent on proving its worth and beauty, feeling rushes in mad pursuit after exaggeration, and so has to cloak itself in the garb of something extraordinary. At this stage word-workmanship attains the summit of perfection.

By way of illustration, Mr. Tagore compares the jugglery of the "winged words" of Swinburne, "one of the foremost of the word-poets," with the spontaneity of Wordsworth, whose songs burst out as the result of an impact of his heart with the universe. Burns, like Wordsworth, felt the universal within himself, and "broke the hedges of convention and laid bare to the literary world the soul of Scotland." It may be mentioned, by the way, that Mr. Tagore admires Walt Whitman very much. As Burns was successful in trying to reveal the soul of Scotland, by imbibing the universal, so Mr. Tagore thinks:

It is exactly for the same reason that the poet Yeats is appreciated so much nowadays. His muse defiantly refused to follow the hollow voice of the time, but helped the poet to unfold his own heart. I do not mean his individual heart. This may need a few words of explanation. Just as a diamond by expressing the light that is without expresses itself, similarly, a human heart cannot express itself without light from without. Whenever the individual heart tries to express something greater than itself, then it reflects the greater light and illumines itself. Yeats reveals the soul of Ireland through his individual soul. He sees this world not with his eyes; he embraces this world not with his intellect; but he does both with his life and soul. This world to him is not a world crowded

with animate and inanimate objects. In the objective world he recognizes the perennial presence of a playful Providence. This consciousness is not possible to attain by intellect alone; it has to be developed by dint of deep meditation. If one tries to express this feeling by the current literary method, then its force, its life, its very soul, are bound to be asphyxiated. For modernism in literature is not a new thing; but it is threadbare, it is worn out. By constant use there has grown a corn on it. It does not shake the whole being. It is like fire covered with ashes; the fire is older than the ashes, yet the former is younger in effect. The pile of ashes is new, but it is lifeless. That is why we find that true poetry always tries to evade the current fashion in literature.

## ARE WE FORGETTING PUNCH AND JUDY?

**I**N a brilliantly written essay in the *Bookman*, Prof. Brander Matthews reproaches the modern age and Americans in particular for losing taste and affection for that venerable delusion, the puppet show of Punch and Judy. He says:

When we consider how cosmopolitan is the population of these United States and how freely we have drawn upon all the races of Europe, it is very curious that the puppet show does not flourish in our American cities as it flourishes in many of the towns on the other side of the Western Ocean. The shrill squeak of Punch is not infrequent in the streets of London, although it may not now be heard as often as it was a score of years ago. In Paris, in the gardens of the Tuileries and of the Luxembourg and again in the Champs Elysées, where the children congregate in the afternoon, there are nearly half a dozen enclosures roped off and provided with cane chairs, so that spectators, old and young, may be gladdened by the vision of Polichinelle and by the pranks of Guignol. Yet even in Paris there are not now as many puppet shows as there were forty years ago; and in Italy and in Germany the traveler fails to find as frequent exhibitions of this sort as he used to meet with in the years that are gone. Apparently there is everywhere a waning interest in the plays performed by the little troop of personages animated by the thumb and fingers of the invisible performer. And perhaps the declining vogue of this diminutive drama in old Europe is one reason why it has never achieved a wide popularity in young America.

In France the puppet show is stationary; it has its fixed habitation and abode, and its lovers can easily discover where to find it when they seek the specific pleasure it alone can provide. In England Punch and Judy are ambulatory; they roam the streets at large, and their arrival in any one avenue of traffic can never be predicted with cer-

tainity. In the United States poor Punch has never ventured to show his face in the open street seeking the suffrages of the casual throng; he is not ambulatory, but intermittent, and he makes his appearances only in private houses and only when he is sent for specially to entertain the children's party. Here in America Punch is still a stranger to the broad public; he has an exotic flavor; he suggests Dickens, somehow; and he must be wholly unknown to countless thousands who would rejoice to make his acquaintance and to laugh at his terrible deeds.

Despite his apparently murderous propensities, no one ever takes Mr. Punch seriously.

He is not a human being. He is not a man and a brother, upon whom we may be tempted to pattern ourselves. He is but a four-inch puppet, a thing of shreds and patches, a wooden-headed doll, vitalized for a moment only by the hand concealed inside his flimsy body with its flaunting colors. He is too fantastic, too impossible, too unreal, too unrelated to any possible world, for us to feel

called upon to frown upon his misdeeds or to take them seriously. He is a joke, and we know that he is a joke, and all the children know that he is only a joke. Even the youngest child is never tempted to believe in his existence and to be moved to follow his example or to imitate his dark deeds.

Professor Matthews regrets our loss of affection for the truculent yet harmless Mr. Punch, which he quotes George Sand as thus characterizing—

a rest from reality, a release from the oppression of everyday life, an excursion into a realm of fancy and of legend—even if the legend was itself a fanciful invention of the improvising performer . . . which could be enjoyed without the exertion imposed by a visit to a real theater.



MR. PUNCH  
(From the famous drawing by Cruikshank)

## HOW SWEDEN IS DEVELOPING LAPLAND

**A** SYMPATHETIC and appreciative article on what Sweden is doing in Lapland to develop the country appears in the *American Scandinavian Review* for December, from the pen of Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, the editor.

The new Lapland, says Dr. Leach, is largely founded on iron. Its mines are very rich, and the Swedes are developing them with rapidity and thoroughness. Large engineering works enabling the utilization of electricity for transportation in mining purposes are described. Speaking of Kiruna, the "industrial marvel" of Lapland, Dr. Leach compares it to an American mining town in its rapid growth.

In 1885 the region had not a single house. To-day it is a mining town of more than 10,000. It



DR. LUNDBOHM, THE TRUST MAGNATE OF LAPLAND



A LAPP AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN  
(This fellow willingly posed for the camera but later demanded two cents as his price for the accommodation)

boasts of moving-picture shows and a Salvation Army. Its tram line, the most northern "trolley" in the world, collects 532,442 fares a year. The town fringes in a half-moon the eastern shores of Lake Luossajärvi, sloping like Naples to the Bay, while the iron mountain of Luossavara, behind it, adds a Vesuvius to the comparison. Luossavara is the property of the Swedish nation. The nation also owns an interest in the loftier iron mountain of Kirunavara, on the opposite side of the lake, a mighty hill of iron, estimated to hold 740,000,000 tons of ore, containing often as high as 70 per cent. pure metal. The workmen of Kirunavara are said to be the highest paid miners anywhere east of the Alleghanies, and though the work is in its infancy the mines are beginning to yield the Kirunavara-Luossavarra Company 3,000,000 tons a year.

The director of all these operations is an interesting example of modern industrialism named Hjalmar Lundbohm. He is addressed as Doctor—"Disponent"—of Kiruna. He is "a geologist with marvelous administrative powers," a patron of the fine arts, an art critic of no mean ability, and "a civic and social reformer and educator in the broad sense." Of his efforts to better the social condition of the workmen under his care, Dr. Leach says:



LAPP ENCAMPMENT ON THE SHORES OF LAKE TORNETRASK

Among the model institutions which *Disponent* Lundbohm has established in Kiruna is an out-of-doors "school" for the small boys of the town during the summer vacations. Youngsters of ten and twelve impress themselves voluntarily into the public service in section gangs to transform rocky paths into highways and to grade neat little lawns in front of the cottages. They receive a small payment for the day's fun, and I have never known boys do anything resembling work with such vim and rivalry as these youngsters handle their pick-

axes and push their wheelbarrows loaded with stones, at least not outside the pages of "Tom Sawyer" or "Huckleberry Finn."

The mining company that operates Kirunavara is constantly striving, under Dr. Lundbohm's direction, to aid and educate the community. It makes loans to builders up to three-fourths the value of their properties. It provides excellent schools and libraries. A few years ago an art exhibit was held in Kiruna, and last December the new Lutheran church was dedicated.

## A NEW BASIS FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE

**T**HAT a new basis for the Monroe Doctrine is needed, if we Americans of the north are to retain our sincere and cordial friendship with the other American republics, is a fact being more and more conclusively demonstrated. A careful and stimulating study of the newer phases of the famous "Doctrine" of President Monroe appears in the December number of the *North American Review*. The writer, George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History at Clark University, has just returned from an extended trip through the South American countries below the equator for the express purpose of studying our foremost international policy, the Monroe Doctrine, with respect to these countries. He comes to the conclusion that, as a whole, the South American continent looks upon Uncle Sam, by virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, as "a stepfather who not only guards them from Europe, but watches their important acts, and often tells them what

they may and may not do." This interference, says Dr. Blakeslee, is universally resented. He quotes from Brazilian, Argentinian, Chilean, and Peruvian publications to set forth this point of view.

In answer to the question as to why this attitude is maintained, Dr. Blakeslee says that the Latin-American countries are grateful for what the Monroe Doctrine did for them in the past, but that they no longer fear Europe, while "they do fear the United States and each other."

The Monroe Doctrine guards the South American nations against a distant danger, but not against dangers which they keenly apprehend. For example, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Paraguay would give a great deal for a Monroe Doctrine which would protect them from their stronger neighbors, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil. Probably a majority of the South American states would appreciate a doctrine which would guarantee them from conquest by the United States; but it is too much to ask that they shall be enthusiastically

thankful for a policy which benefited them a half-century ago, when to-day it is an affliction.

By fostering resentment and suspicion instead of friendship and confidence, the Monroe Doctrine, Professor Blakeslee believes, "is not only standing in the way of the development of a genuine Pan-American spirit, the creation of which is probably the foremost aim of our Government's foreign policy, but is also preparing the South American republics to unite against us, instead of with us."

He refers to the new A B C League—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—as an example of what might easily become an alliance against the United States, but which also, in the spirit of a real Pan-American doctrine, might help the United States by moral example and force a unity and peace over the Western Hemisphere.

Professor Blakeslee, referring to critics of the Monroe Doctrine, says that some counsel abandonment entirely, some advocate withdrawing it "so far as the strong states of South America are concerned," while others strongly urge as the best solution of the problem "a careful and official definition of the Doctrine, which would take out of it the sting of United States suzerainty."

They recommend that either the President or Congress should issue a formal statement declaring that this policy of the United States warrants intervention only when absolutely necessary to prevent seizure of land on the continent by a non-American power; and, further, possibly, pledging the United States not to acquire any territory itself in South America.

Professor Blakeslee's recommendation is a broadening of the Doctrine and strengthening it "by associating in its enforcement the states of the American continent, perhaps all of them, but at least those countries of South America which have strong, well-organized governments, such as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile." The Monroe Doctrine upon a Pan-American basis, he believes, would be stronger than at present. It would do away with suspicion and distrust, would be supported by public opinion, and by the armies and navies of the chief nations of the two continents. It would not only guard South America from European conquest; it would insist upon reasonably stable governments.

Of course, says Professor Blakeslee, it cannot be stated with positiveness that South America would all join in a Pan-American Monroe Doctrine, "but there are many indications to make it seem likely."

The Monroe Doctrine, based upon Pan-America,

would be much easier to enforce than is the sole fiat of the United States. This has already been demonstrated. Two years ago the United States, Argentina, and Brazil united to prevent war on the west coast, when it seemed ready to break out between Peru, on the one hand, and Ecuador, possibly aided by Chile, on the other. This joint intervention, for the three powers really issued a command, was effective without resort to force and without arousing any general opposition. Such action by the United States alone would undoubtedly have raised a storm of protest.

This instance, as well as the earlier joint action of this country and Mexico—when the latter had a stable government—in keeping order in Central America, shows that the United States has already made a beginning of working in unison with Latin-American states in enforcing the police power of the continent. It only remains to extend this occasional co-operation into a definitely formulated and generally accepted policy.

The new Monroe Doctrine would accomplish everything that the present Doctrine accomplishes, and much more. It would create a genuine Pan-Americanism. At present there is nothing which consciously and sympathetically joins the United States and all Latin America and makes them a unit as against Europe. One of the most influential statesmen of Argentina says: "There is no Pan-Americanism in South America; it exists only in Washington." This is largely true; the most striking fact about South America is that it resembles Europe rather than the United States. In language, culture, finance, commerce, and sympathy it is more closely bound to Europe than to our own country; while we, on our part, are more closely bound to Europe in each of these respects than to South America. We cannot maintain, either, that as sister republics of this hemisphere we are linked together by the common bond of democratic government, as opposed to the autocratic nations of monarchical Europe. This may have been true a century ago; it is not true to-day. Europe, as a whole, is more democratic than South America; while no single South American state approaches the real democracy of such countries as England and Switzerland.

There is, however, one possible strong bond. While Europe to-day is organized on the basis of aggressive war, Latin America and the United States are both organized primarily on the basis of peace. They have their armies and navies, to be sure, but these do not sap the strength of the continent, nor absorb the energies of the people, as in Europe. This likeness in national organization and ideal is the foundation upon which a genuine Pan-Americanism may be built, one which will unite North and South America by both interest and sympathy. But the Monroe Doctrine in its present form will not do this; it will not check the tendency of the stronger states to enter upon a policy of military and naval expansion, for it gives them no protection against their neighbors, and it presents the United States as a possible and dangerous enemy. Only by placing the Monroe Doctrine upon a Pan-American basis will it guarantee each of the countries against conquest not only from Europe, but from the United States, and also, it is to be hoped, from its neighbors.

The power to execute this international agreement would be the united military strength of the continent, which need not exceed the present military and naval equipment of each country.



## THE HEROIC BALLADS OF SERVIA

THE publication of the "Heroic Ballads of Servia" gives an idea of a fine ballad literature which is but little known to English readers. An excellent introduction to the book,<sup>1</sup> prepared by the translators, George Rapall Noyes and Leonard Bacon, summarizes the history of these interesting historical ballads.

To understand these national songs it is first necessary to realize that they are ordinarily recited or intoned to the accompaniment of the *gusle*, a crude kind of one-stringed mandolin played with a bow. In Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and all the southern mountainous regions of Servia, nearly every man, and also many women and girls, know how to play the *gusle*. The ballads are mostly anonymous. Like those of Homer, they have been gathered from the song-lore of many generations. A singer well versed in fifty of these ballads can without difficulty compose new ones to fit occasions of festivities, battles, or national events, so thoroughly does he understand, if only from repetition, the particular form of the Servian ballad.

The known history of these songs begins in the fourteenth century, and from that time on, continuously, they have survived as a part of the intellectual life of the nation.

The ballads are divided, roughly speaking, into two groups: those which are historical, and those which draw their material from tradition or folk-lore. The historical ballads are divided into cycles, of which the cycle of the great battle of Kossovo forms the "classical center." Mr. Bacon writes of the collector of Servian national songs, Vuk Stefanovich Karajich (1787-1864), as follows:

Born of a peasant family under Turkish rule, Vuk early learned to read and write, and while still a boy served as a scribe to Black George, the leader of the Servian revolt. Owing to an illness he became a cripple and was restricted to a bookish career. In 1813 he became acquainted in Vienna with the Slavic scholar, Kopitar, whose attention he attracted by an article written in the living Servian language instead of the artificial ecclesiastical dialect then current in Servian literature, and who encouraged him to undertake the gathering of popular songs and ballads.

His work appeared from time to time from 1814 onwards until the Servian Government reissued his work with additions in nine vol-

umes (1891-1892), which contain two volumes of folk-songs and nearly five hundred ballads. Says Mr. Bacon, further:

Karajich also published a collection of popular tales and one of proverbs. But his activity as a folk-lorist was only one side of his labors. In 1814 he published the first edition of the "Servian Grammar," and in 1818 he published the first edition of his "Servian Dictionary" with translations from the German and the Latin, which is still a standard work. He prepared a translation of the New Testament into the living speech of the people—he revised on a phonetic basis the alphabet and spelling of his native language and his system after years of persecution partly owing to his introduction of the letter *j* from the hated "Catholic" Latin alphabet, has long since been adopted as the Servian official orthography. Few writers of books have had so great an influence or an influence so purely beneficent, on the life of their nation as had Vuk Stefanovich Karajich.

Jacob Grimm wrote of these Karajich ballads: "They would, if well known, astonish Europe. In them breathes a clear and inborn poetry such as can scarcely be found among any other modern people."

"The Building of Skadar" (Scutari) is one of the most touching and eloquent of the early ballads. It describes how masons are laboring to build a great fortress. Then a *vila*, a kind of nymph, who lives in "great wooded mountains and in craggy places around lakes and rivers," nightly destroys their labors of the day. Finally the *vila* tells them they can never raise the fortress unless, according to the ancient tradition, "some person be walled into it." "Therefore, all who are able retire from such places, since it is said that even a person's shadow may be walled in, and afterwards he dies."

The choice in this case falls upon the wife of the mason who shall bring his dinner first to the walls the following day. Vukashing breaks his oath and tells his wife not to come; Uglyesha does likewise. Goyko alone keeps faith, and his young wife, whose little lad Yovo lay in the cradle, comes to the masons with the midday meal. Rado, the master-builder, walls her to the knees, but she deems it as a jest and laughs lightly. The wood and stone reach unto her waist and she realizes her terrible fate. Then come the most poignant and touching words of all the ballads—the young wife pleads to be permitted to suckle her babe.

When she found no help, to Rado, the master-builder, she prayed—  
"For my bosom, Builder Rado, leave a space at my bequest

<sup>1</sup>Heroic Ballads of Servia. Translated by George Rapall Noyes and Leonard Bacon. Sherman, French. 275 pp. \$1.25.

That Yovo, when he cometh, may be suckled at my breast."  
 Rado, the master-builder, was well pleased with her prayer,  
 And for her milk-white bosom he left a window there,  
 With the white bosom outward. He did her whole behest,  
 That Yovo might be suckled when he came unto her breast.  
 And again she called on Rado, "Leave a window for mine eyes  
 That I may look to the white house, and easily may see  
 When they bring Yovo hither or bear him back from me."  
 Rado, the master-builder, was well pleased with her prayer;

That she might look to the milk-white house he left a window there,  
 And see the child when they brought him or bore him back again.  
 At last they walled her in the wall and 'stablished the hold amain.  
 They brought the babe in the cradle, she suckled him from the stone,  
 For seven days she suckled him; thereafter her voice was gone:  
 A year she gave the young child suck, and sweet did the white milk flow.  
 As it was then in Skadar, so sweet it runneth now.  
 Yea, even to-day the white milk flows, for a miracle most high,  
 And a healing draught for women whereof the breasts are dry.

## BEAUTY AND FEMINISM

DOES the cultivation of woman's intellect and her entrance into professional and public activities tend to the diminishing of beauty in person, dress, or character, with a corresponding diminution of charm and attractiveness? That is a very ancient bogey used to bar the progress of the sex. It is a scarecrow that has been utilized diligently by many a hard-working paragrapher and cartoonist, along with the mother-in-law joke, the old-maid joke, and the designing-widow joke. Unfortunately it still affrights many worthy men in this country as well as abroad. It is said to have an especially strong hold on the "esthetes" of Germany, and in taking up the cudgels to attack the idea Frau Grete Meisel-Hess, writing in *Ueber Land und Meer*, is especially severe on this set.

Frau Meisel-Hess is one of the most brilliant of the younger Feminist leaders, her novel, *Die Intellektuellen* (The Intellectuals), being ranked by one critic as the most important work of fiction of its season, with the exception of Hauptmann's *Fool in Christ*, which came out the same year.

She accuses the "esthetes" of finding the creative and life-sustaining productivity of woman so distasteful that they declare it to be "unesthetic and upsetting," knowing well that such a reproach is the strongest that could be made. She replies:

It is quite true that the woman's emancipation movement of the present day has brought into view some very horrible types . . . and the aversion of men to such types is very comprehensible. . . . But it is obvious that such women, who present themselves in such extremely unlovely aspect as Megaras of emancipation, would be no whit more charming if they were without "culture" and a "calling."

And she adds with much force that types quite as repulsive are found in circles far remote from the woman's movement, instancing the unlovable and self-assertive married women, the dull and stupid daughters of the family whose one ambition is to lie in wait for men until they can succeed in entrapping a husband to support them, and finally the tragic and pitiable figure of the misused and animalized white slave. She continues:

The fact is that any human being who is in any degree *dependent* loses much, sacrificing spontaneity and joy, and therewith what is perhaps the greatest charm of all. Vilma Carthaus is right when she says, in the periodical the *Frauenbewegung* (The Woman's Movement): "Even now there are to be found men who are capable of feeling as much esthetic pleasure in a woman who is engaged heart and soul in some political movement as in a living 'Raphael's Madonna.' Concepts of beauty are changing."

It must be observed that the representation of the "emancipated woman" as an ill-dressed one is entirely false. The effect on personality of a refined analytic and esthetic appreciation is to increase the care of the external person. One sees at congresses and conventions almost as many elegant *toilettes* as at the races. This has a psychological reason. For it is just this public observation which forces a woman who might be careless while incognito to consider her appearance solicitously. The esthetes could not find words scornful enough for the "reform dress." But the artists, above all Van der Velde, seized on the idea of this clinging one-piece dress and now, by way of France and thanks to Poiret, it has become the general mode.

Another point made by Frau Meisel-Hess is that actresses, who have always stood for the highest expression of beauty and charm, have joined the woman's movement. She also notes appreciatively that the American suffra-

gettes have used their womanly charm to gain favor for their cause, instead of adopting the tactics of the English militants.

She also quotes Jean Finot's recent book to support the view that the intellectual life, far from robbing women of youth and beauty, is the most potent factor in the conservation of both. M. Finot says emphatically:

To preserve the charm of a woman she must above all be allowed to work and act for herself. . . . Like those ancient artists who carved grotesque fauns upon sarcophagi, man has covered the premature grave of the woman with absurdities. The figures of the step-mother, the comic, good old aunt, the funny old maid hunting a husband, the spiteful spinster filled with envy and malice—these are the images of women condemned to spend long years of idleness and ennui awaiting the release of eternal sleep. . . . The new woman knows how to enlarge essentially the boundaries of her existence. . . . We can already see that women remain young much longer when they succeed in conquering the obstacles that lie between them and active lives. Women writers and artists, and all women active in any way in the cause of humanity, rejoice in a longer youth than others. When we consider the women prominent on the stage or in the musical world we find that the burden of years has robbed them of scarce any of

their talent and charm. And they reign in life exactly as they do upon the stage, their second youth beginning at the very period when the idle women of the upper and middle classes have long vanished from the scene.

The writer bolsters her argument with an extract of a similar import from Erich Wulffen:

Helena was 48 when she was carried off to Troy. Aspasia married Pericles at 37 and passed for a beauty for another eight and thirty years. Cleopatra was over 40 when she met Antony. Diane de Poitiers won Henry II's love at 36. Anne of Austria was considered the most beautiful woman in Europe at 38. Mme. de Maintenon met Louis XIV when 43. The actress Mars was most beautiful at 45.

All of these examples, in short, go to prove the weight of Finot's statement that a woman's beauty "consists not only in the more or less perfect harmony of the various parts of her body, but also in the expression of her countenance and in the mysterious and indefinable something that emanates from her personality."

## WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE COLLEGE?

THAT the American college of to-day is on the defensive is forcibly impressed on the reader's consciousness by at least three articles appearing in December magazines. The first of these, contributed to the *Forum* (New York) by Principal Joseph A. Reed, of the Franklin High School, Seattle, Wash., puts the question plainly, "Does the college send out into the world men who are abler in intellect, purer in heart, stronger in right living and right thinking as a result of its four years of influence?" Sometimes, Mr. Reed thinks, it does, but too often it does not. From estimates furnished by a large number of members of college faculties, he computes the waste of financial investment, and of youth, at 50 per cent.

Among the causes of this alleged failure on the part of the colleges this writer mentions, first, the fact that the colleges are continually receiving too many boys who should never have gone to college at all. After interviewing many young men as to their motives for attending college, he found that less than 5 per cent. of the number interviewed were in college for the love of learning, "and these were mostly men of mature years and little money." He regards it as "a severe indictment of American standards" that a large

percentage of boys from "our best families," graduates of our secondary schools, enter upon any enterprise without a definite, serious, carefully considered motive. The responsibility must be shared alike, it appears, by the fitting school and the college.

A second cause of failure is to be found in the "side shows"—fraternity life, athletics, and dramatic and musical clubs. Mr. Reed is convinced that there has been a marked decline in fraternity standards during recent years and advocates two positive reforms: postponement of initiation until a full year of college has been completed, so as to do away with the most serious evils of the "rushing" system, and the proper supervision of chapter-houses.

Still another cause of college failures is described by Mr. Reed as a lack of intellectual ideals. He raises the question whether the other members of the average college faculty study their problems as the athletic coach studies his—"sizing up" his material, registering especially promising men, discovering latent qualities of either weakness or strength, and training to overcome or strengthen such qualities. Why are not all the college instructors seeking out talent, each in his own line?

Why do they not study the personal tastes, the peculiarities and weaknesses of each boy, and then, with the wisdom of maturity, try to guide him into the line for which he is best fitted? During my professional life I have met many athletic coaches out drumming up football material, and I have received professional calls from many more, but I do not remember meeting a single pedagogical coach out searching for student material.

Here is Mr. Reed's summary of the college situation to-day:

The public and the parent are investing funds in a venture which brings no suitable return, but which, for some reason, they do not appear willing either to abandon or to reorganize.

The boy is being placed in a situation where, at the very outset, for lack of proper guidance, he is absorbed by the wrong group and hence looks at college from the wrong point of view. Often the very surroundings in which he lives destroy the ideals which he has brought from home and substitute lower ones.

The college president and the faculties are uneasy. They realize that the college world is not the world it should be, but they are conservative, their salaries are at stake, and if the public is satisfied why should they complain?

Secondary schools, too, have their full share of blame. We may find fault with the college for offering thousand-dollar boys fifty-cent educations, but we must also be willing to admit that we send many a fifty-cent boy to college and expect a thousand-dollar education. The secondary schools turn out "uncooked beefsteaks"; the colleges turn out "dead-game sports." It is a case of tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum; neither institution can overblame the other. But in the meantime, how about the boy?

President Woodrow Wilson, in Pittsburgh, April 17, 1910, uttered the following words: "I know that the colleges of this country must be reconstructed from top to bottom, and I know that America is going to demand it." Consensus of opinion in the educational world would lay emphasis upon this prophecy and hasten the day of its fulfilment.

### Shortcomings at Harvard

A striking confirmation of some of the points in Mr. Reed's arraignment of the colleges is offered by another article in the December *Forum*—"The Confessions of a Harvard Man," by Harold E. Stearns, of last year's graduating class. According to this writer, Harvard fails to stimulate the majority of its students to take advantage of their intellectual opportunities. Furthermore, the college provides an inadequate intellectual discipline and even "encourages lazy and vicious habits."

Although he asserts that these three faults are organic weaknesses of the college, its customs, and its system of teaching, and "do not arise from the moral quality or intellec-

tual fiber of the students," Mr. Stearns admits that he owes much to Harvard.

With its excellent instructors, its libraries, and its traditions of learning, Harvard furnished me my greatest intellectual opportunity. Yet during only one year did I fully avail myself of this opportunity. In truth, one must bring a strong desire to Harvard for a fuller individuality. To many students the life and the customs of the college are actually forces making against a deeper character. I have known more men who have lost early ideals during their four years than I have known men who have won new ones. How few were they who saw visions and dreamed dreams!

I have found that the intellectual discipline I received was inadequate, that Harvard failed to direct my mental habits as well as it both could and ought to have done, and I believe this is likewise true of all except the unusual student. Furthermore, instead of becoming a better workman, when I left I found that I had become a worse. I had learned habits of shirking and procrastination. I knew how to skim lightly over the surface of difficult problems with a show of intelligence. Every custom, almost every professor, encouraged these bad habits. I could pass in my theses late; if I did well on midyear examinations by hurried "crammings," I could afterwards "cut" many classes with impunity. There was practically no supervision of my habits of work. Every influence was toward hurried and ill-digested work for a brief, frantic period and then a long period of relaxation. Such "concentration" is not the concentration of steady self-control or even of steady supervision; it is that of fear.

### The Guilty Professor

Dr. P. H. Churchman's discussion of "The Place of Study in the College Curriculum," in the *Popular Science Monthly*, reminds us that certain college professors still cherish the belief that study *has* a place in the college program, although the *Forum* articles would have us infer that such a belief is almost ready to be numbered among exploded delusions.

Dr. Churchman is severe in his censure of those professors who tolerate poor work and even idleness in students. He goes so far as to intimate that the real cause of the sympathy sometimes manifested with idle students is often "a kind of unconscious fellow feeling."

In few other professions is it easier for the strenuous man to be overworked or for the opposite kind of man to appear to fill his post; so much of the teacher's labor is elusive and impossible to fit into an exact schedule of hours that practically nothing but conscience or ambition can call him to account for loafing, and nothing but his nerves warn him when to rest. Hence arises the fatal risk that—given fallible humanity—this liberty may be abused, and that bridge, golf, or literary browsing may take the place of real work; hence, too, the danger that the instructor who is living this delightful life of ease in Zion

may not hold before his student the ideal of tireless effort, particularly when he finds that the only sure road to the goal lies through the horrid drudgery of frequent conferences or written papers.

Some of the causes of unwise leniency toward inefficient students which we have been discussing are administrative rather than pedagogical; such are not always conspicuously operative in the creation of "snap" courses. But ignorance of bad conditions—be it perverse or innocent—is harmful in both directions at once; it militates against the toning up of weak courses as well as against honest dealing with obviously worthless students. Take, for instance, the amiable or uncourageous pedagogue who conducts a "popular" course year after year without making the slightest effort to

discover why it is so popular—to determine, that is to say, whether he is exacting a decent amount of collateral work week by week, or whether he is simply delivering an innocuous series of lectures, followed by an examination which practically any student can pass after four or five hours over a printed syllabus; and who, if some base traitor hints at inefficiency, is eloquent with denials in regard to conditions which he has never taken the trouble to investigate. And yet it would seem a quite easy matter to discover why our courses appeal to the student body. For instance, we might inquire of graduates (for they are beyond fear or favor) whether, in the course which is on our conscience, they ever did any reading before examination time, and how much they found it necessary to do then.

## NERVOUSNESS IN THE LIGHT OF CHEMICAL RESEARCH

THAT the diagnosis of disease depends at present too exclusively on physical-anatomic methods of investigation is the contention of Dr. Ludwig Hirschstein, of Hamburg. The physician depends chiefly on his own observation by sight, hearing, and touch, and by the reports made by such instruments as the microscope, stethoscope, thermometer, blood-pressure gauge, Roentgen-ray apparatus, et cetera. Chemical diagnosis, on the other hand, is confined chiefly to the analysis of excretions to determine the presence of such things as albumen, sugar, blood-pigment, et cetera, which are not found in the case of healthy subjects.

In the German scientific journal, *Kosmos*, Berlin, Dr. Hirschstein makes a vigorous plea for the extension of chemical methods of diagnosis and cure, based on some remarkable experiments made upon himself and upon other subjects, pointing out the *quantitative* variations in normal chemical constituents as well as presence of abnormal products.

Certain physicians, particularly Von Lahmann, and more recently Haig, Bachmann, and others, steadfastly hold the view that the anatomical alterations observed in sick persons must be regarded as *results*. The true causes of the illness are chemical poisons circulating in the blood and other fluids of the body and which collect in the body, commonly because of imperfect nutrition, and effect damage.

The acids have long been under suspicion as such causes of disease, especially those acids which have their origin in meat, the uric acid formed from the constituents of cell nuclei being considered especially harmful and the cause not only of gout, but of most other diseases. Hence vegetarian diet has been recommended as being not only free from the "toxins" of meat, but as furnishing mineral constituents of a basic nature capable of neutralizing these acid poisons and making them harmless.

Such views, though apparently based on correct ideas, have hitherto lacked an adequate support in the form of experimental observation, and it is this support which Dr. Hirschstein now finds himself in a position to supply for a definite class of diseases—those known as *nervous affections*, which, in fact, elude anatomical diagnosis. A series of experiments have convinced him that such injurious acid substances collect in the body in enormous quantities as a result of imperfectly assimilated food. He says:

The fact that under certain conditions acids are not excreted, but are retained in the body, was first forced on my attention some eight years ago. At that time I was engaged in studying the chemical processes going on during sleep. I found that the organs of excretion, particularly the kidneys, performed their chief labor of ridding the body of waste matter precisely during this time of repose. It is especially true that if we curtail our sleep or repose the acid substances formed from the albumen of the food are retained in the body for several days.

When, a few years later, Dr. Hirschstein was himself the victim of a nervous breakdown and found his ability to work seriously affected, his former observations led him naturally to the conclusion that *the main causes of the prevalence of nervous troubles in our state of civilization are the lack of sufficient rest on the one hand and an excess of albuminous food on the other*, since those two things tend to produce that "acid poisoning" which he had previously noted.

Some observations seemed to indicate especially the phosphoric acid richly present in both flesh and vegetable diet as such a food-poison. I followed this idea experimentally on myself and another person. We adopted an acid-free diet, to which certain *bases* were added, and went through a

series of highly remarkable experiences—not always pleasant and sometimes even dangerous—until finally, though very gradually, in the course of nearly two years we found our physical and intellectual powers fully restored. The phenomena observed could be explained only by the theory that my regimen had set in operation violent reactions which resulted in the removal from our bodies of the injurious substances.

Somewhat later Dr. Hirschstein's views were confirmed by extensive chemical experiments on a patient similarly affected. In this actual chemical tests demonstrated that the tissues were heavily charged not only with phosphoric acid, but with the chlorine from ordinary salt (sodium chloride) and the nitrogen from albuminous substances, the latter a totally unexpected fact. He continues:

Later investigations in a number of cases showed me that the "acid poisoning" which I had found present in nervous affections in such high degree was a very widespread phenomenon and must apparently be regarded as a cause of illness of the utmost importance. . . . These discoveries suggest that the nervous phenomena are merely reactions, fruitless attempts of the organism to

rid itself of the injurious substances heaped up in its tissues, and also that other forms of illness may be similarly accounted for.

In the concluding paragraphs of his article Dr. Hirschstein advises care to secure a balanced diet. He finds that it is easy to have the diet overloaded with phosphoric acid, with "the greatly overprized nitrogen of albumens, and with the hydrochloric acid from table salt. On the other hand, the food is very often too poorly supplied with the basic elements—calcium, sodium, potash, iron, and the sulphur of albumen."

Thus the study of the phenomena of disease leads to the question of the normal nutrition of the human being. It is necessary that chemistry and medicine should seek hand in hand to solve this problem. An example worth giving is that of the Danish Government, which has founded, under the auspices of the distinguished physician and investigator, Dr. Hindhede, an admirably equipped "Institution for Research Regarding Nutrition."

## SOME UNFORESEEN RESULTS OF COFFEE VALORIZATION

THE present status and possible results of the attempt made by the Brazilian State of São Paulo to maintain the price of its chief product, coffee, the much-discussed scheme of valorization, is the subject of an article by Signor Elmo de' Paoli in the *Riforma Sociale*, the Italian review of Turin. This action on the part of the State government has been characterized by those who approve it as a notable instance of economic foresight, and by those opposed to it as an unwarrantable effort to secure and sustain a monopoly of one of the staple products.

The fall in the price of coffee, resulting in a minimum quotation of 30 francs for 50 kilograms (110 pounds) in 1902, and the consequent impoverishment of the coffee planters of São Paulo, made a strong appeal to the State authorities, and seemed to them to invite official action, more especially as the State revenue derived from taxation would be greatly reduced thereby. Many different plans were proposed, and efforts were made to form a commercial syndicate that might be powerful enough to steady prices, but these efforts were ineffectual. Finally, however, the immense crop of coffee raised in São Paulo in 1906-7, amounting to 20,190,000 bags, more than five-sixths of the world's supply, while the world's demand was but

17,108,000 bags, brought matters to a crisis, for it was regarded as indubitable that should this enormous quantity of coffee be thrown upon the market a disastrous break in prices would ensue.

This consideration served to determine the initiation of a policy that had long been urged.

It was believed to be demonstrable that an exceptionally large annual crop was always followed by two or three short crops, and that at the same time the world's demand was steadily increasing. Hence there was fair promise that if the surplus product of an unusually fruitful year could be reserved it could be gradually worked off in the succeeding years without causing any fall in prices. To attain this end the government of São Paulo finally determined to enter the market as a buyer. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the necessary funds, as in the absence of a guarantee by the Federal Government of Brazil, foreign bankers were somewhat disinclined to advance money. However, in 1906, two loans of £3,000,000 were secured, some additional support being provided by the imposition of an export tax of 3 francs on each bag of coffee shipped to foreign ports. The State government now proceeded to buy up coffee, offering a price somewhat higher than the current one. This naturally resulted in the accumulation of a large stock, and although a third loan of £3,000,000 had been obtained in 1907, by the time the State had secured possession of 8,475,000 bags of coffee, in 1908, the difficulty of working off the stock without demoralizing the market became apparent,

more especially because little confidence was felt in the ability of the State to keep its holdings and at the same time to satisfy the obligations already incurred in the operation. A somewhat unsuccessful attempt to unload a part of the accumulations served as a danger signal, and recourse was finally had to a syndicate of bankers who advanced £15,000,000 to the State of São Paulo, with the guarantee of the Federal Government, on the express condition, however, that no further purchases should be made by the State and that the syndicate should have a controlling voice in the disposition of the stock.

As it was now felt that the product was held by financial interests amply able to handle it, the market was steadied, and prices soon began to advance, rising in two years' time almost 100 per cent. At the higher figures it has been a comparatively easy task to unload enough for the extinction of the indebtedness incurred, and yet leave some 3,000,000 bags of coffee as the property of the State, which would thus seem to have unrealized profits of about \$50,000,000 on its

operations, if the present high prices continue to rule.

Of eventual results, Signor de' Paoli writes as follows:

From what we have said it appears that the natural development of the present situation, artificially created and sustained, will result in a new overproduction, and this not in Brazil only, for other coffee-producing lands may increase the quantity of their production, as the commodity can now be sold at such a remunerative price. Certainly the State of São Paulo would find itself much better able to meet such a crisis than it was in 1906, but very probably the trouble may be avoided—to a great extent, at least—for there are strong indications of a tendency on the part of the planters to raise other crops, such as rice, corn, sugar, and cotton, instead of confining themselves exclusively to coffee.

As we see, the last word in regard to the success of this gigantic enterprise has not yet been spoken, and it is still impossible to determine whether the advantages or the disadvantages predominate. The future alone can decide whether it shall provide a permanent and durable gain for Brazil, or merely an ephemeral and fictitious one.

## GEOGRAPHICAL VS. OCCUPATIONAL REPRESENTATION

**T**HE attacks on parliamentary government based on geographical representation continue in almost every European country. And increasingly they emanate from the employing rather than from the employed classes, although the latter classes started them. Now the matter has passed from abstract discussion in periodicals to concrete political propositions. That the upper house of the Diet be composed of representatives elected by the large occupational groups was suggested in Belgium as early as 1893. The same proposition was made in England by Graham Wallas only a few months ago. But Denmark seems to be the first country where a similar proposition has been made a part of a regular party program. It is characteristically the Conservative party which is trying to reorganize the upper house, or the *Lands-ting*, on this basis.

The proposition which is thus placed in tangible form before the voters of Denmark has caused a prominent Danish student of politics, Dr. Axel Nielsen, to take up the entire matter for discussion in the *Tilskueren* (Copenhagen). He does so quite dispassionately and with evident knowledge of the best arguments on both sides. But while he has much to say for the tendency to place increased emphasis on occupational representation, he arrives at the conclusion that the

principal problem before the western nations to-day is how to check the encroachments of the great occupational organizations, and not how to give them additional voice in the affairs of the state.

He points out fallacies in the reasoning of the innovators that are no better than the fallacies of which the defenders of the old forms of government have been guilty. Originally the parliamentary theory of government rested on the conception of each individual as an abstract unit, and the state was supposed to be composed of the sum total of such units. Now the advocates of a changed system of representation contend that the state is made up, not of units, but of "organs," each occupational group being such an organ. And they maintain that "the interest of the state is the sum of the interest of all its organs." Dr. Nielsen retorts that this is simply to place theory against theory.

He then goes on to prove that the occupational organizations are, by virtue of their nature and origin, fighting bodies meant to protect the interests of their own members against the rival interests of all others. He shows how their influence on the political life of all the western nations has been steadily increasing until, in fact, they constitute what almost amounts to another set of legislative bodies. And he shows, furthermore, that



everything at present tends to extend rather than to limit their powers.

On the other hand, he admits that to make them actual political organizations would automatically tend to broaden their views, and he cites as an example the history of the Socialist party, which, since it became a political power, has found itself more and more forced to substitute universally applicable principles for pure class demands. The reason for this change of front lies in the necessity for every political party to appeal to as many groups of voters as possible. And in this necessity Dr. Nielsen finds the best defense for the principle of geographical representation.

He thinks that the occupational organizations, while remaining voluntary and unofficial, so to speak, will assume more and more of the work now done by the various parliamentary bodies. But at the same time it will become more needful than ever to retain these bodies as so many "executive committees,"

each one representing the total public opinion in its own country. While every state as such to-day is striving for a greater degree of democracy, by which each individual becomes assured of equal treatment with every other one, the occupational organizations always tend to demand special privileges for their own members. They are even going further still: by producing in their members a sense of right and honor which differs from that of other citizens.

Dr. Nielsen admits that the right to combine on behalf of common interests is here to stay, and that it is inseparable from continued democratic development. But he maintains that the state must also devise ways of controlling all such combinations, so that it does not come to conflict with the state as a whole. And such control he thinks will be impossible without the form of political representation with which we are already familiar—that is, a representation based on geographical rather than occupational community of interests.

## BOUTET DE MONVEL, THE CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATOR



de Monvel's death. One of the most discriminating, as well as appreciative, of these is that furnished by the Dutch writer, Cornelis Veth, to *Elsevier's Maandschrift* (Amsterdam), one of the most attractive art magazines of Europe.

Though de Monvel is chiefly known for his portraits of children and his illustrations of children's books, his ambitions led him to undertake more serious work, of which the best-known examples are the series of pictures illustrating the lives of Joan of Arc and of St. Francis of Assisi. The latter were executed for an American publisher, the original paintings being reproduced in one-quarter size for "Everybody's St. Francis," and the beautiful panels showing scenes from the life of the Holy Maid of Domremy are owned by Senator Clark.

IN the death of Maurice Boutet de Monvel, on March 11, 1913, the world lost one of its most famous illustrators, whose delightful and engaging pictures of children have for several decades charmed the eyes of the children themselves and of their adults as well. The world-wide reach of his renown is attested by the number of articles in various languages which have appeared since

Mr. Veth is of opinion that both of these series are much inferior to the artist's pictures of children, and that in attempting them he failed to comprehend his own limitations, a fault not infrequent, perhaps, in men of genius. He finds such an apostle-ship hardly compatible with the "roguish, mischievous, drily comic nature of his genius" in spite of the rhythmic calm and sensitive placidity of his style.

But if his style thus misses the greatest naturalness when he strives for the sublime and serene, if it has too much of the nervous and the purely intellectual,—yet where a modest loveliness, an engaging grace are concerned he is very successful.

the Spaniards Zuberan and Ribera. Later his feeling for color was developed by a visit to Algiers, and when his attention was definitely turned to the portrayal of childhood he gained much from the work of the English artist Kate Greenaway.

Scarce any one would deny that Boutet de Monvel, the painter of lovely children's portraits, the draughtsman of the splendid animals in La Fontaine, of the pleasing and amusing charades in the *Chansons*, of the gravely gay village and nursery scenes in the little books of Anatole France, the sober illustrator of Lucien Biart's "*Quand j'étais petit*" (When I Was Little)—even the somewhat dull and melancholy illuminator of Fernand Fabre's *Xavière*—was a stronger, more character-full, and more successful man, than he who attempted to erect a graphic monument for Joan of Arc or Franciscus of Assisi. . . .

The critic gives the most cordial praise, however, to the decorative quality of this artist's work. He possessed not only rhythm and balance, but "an always agreeable arrangement of the *mise-en-scène*, a systematic and yet never forced grouping of the figures, and a splendid inventiveness of ornament." He finds him particularly skilful in using plants, flowers, birds, etcetera, as elements in a decorative scheme without sacrificing their grace and individuality. Again, he comments on his "almost feminine pleasure" in the garments of human figures, especially of children, not merely as embellishments or for their comic value, but as valuable elements in the decorative whole.

As always, it is interesting to note the influences which have developed and modified the genius of an artist. We are told that Cabanel and Duran were his earliest masters, and that he was also influenced by

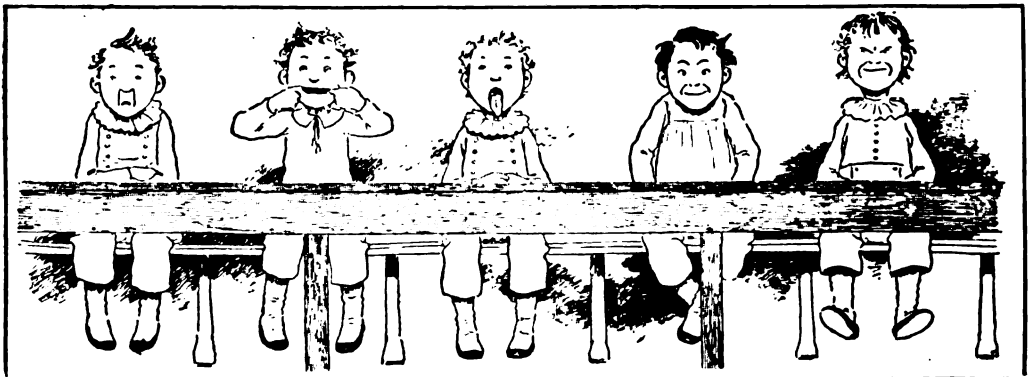
In 1878 the publisher Delagrave established the periodical *St. Nicholas* and commissioned Boutet de Monvel to draw for it. This was the début of the portraitist of children as an illustrator for children. We have seen already that he came of a large family, and that he was early surrounded by children of his own. That he was fond of them is shown in all his work.

. . . In Paris he had a speedy success. His beautiful children's portraits display in their soft and delicate delineation of form and in their tender and quiet play of colors, those very qualities of nobility which one would most choose to have in the illustrator of Anatole France's greatly philosophical little books.

He is described as a lovable and loyal man, of delicate sensibilities, firm in his friendships, distinguished of outer aspect and of inner nature.

While de Monvel's children are always attractive, they are frequently quite marked in type, and he was skilled above all in depicting mischief and roguishness, not merely in their faces, but in the whole body and the entire attitude, . . . and it is remarkable how this gentle artist could express naughtiness or maidenly coyness, by a grimace, a gesture, or even by the back of one of his pretty and attractive children.

Mr. Veth also remarks that in de Monvel's pictures of adults there is nearly always something of the child, both in face and in figure, in which he again shows the influence of Kate Greenaway. Besides the books referred to above, we may mention as particularly pleasing the little volume of "*Vieilles Chansons et Rondes*" (Old Songs and Roundels).



# POETS AND POEMS

AT dawn, on the thirteenth day of November, 1907, Francis Thompson died, lamented by a small band of devoted friends. Wilfred Meynell, Francis Thompson's benefactor, wrote of him: "He made all men his debtors, leaving to those who loved him the memory of his personality, and to English poetry an imperishable name." It is the great desire to give his personality to wider knowledge and his poetry to more lucid understanding that renders "The Life of Francis Thompson," by Everard Meynell, one of the most valuable additions to the literature of poetry in the past decade.

Mr. Alfred Whitten wrote in his obituary notice of Thompson that the poet "knew that above the gray London tumult in which he fared so ill he had hung a golden bell whose tones would one day possess men's ears." Mr. Meynell sweeps the great curtain of Thompson's personality athwart our minds, shutting out our multitudinous distractions, that we may pause within a twilight crypt and listen to the golden bell whose music floods the chambers of our souls. He gives us the whole man—Thompson as child, boy, man, literary critic, lover, friend, and poet exultant. We love Keats and Shelley the more because we know the incidents of their lives; it breeds tenderness within us; we see the cup that brimmed the precious wine. Thompson had his dreariness and his miseries and his failures, and he suffered more than common men, but he held that pain was unescapable and turned his suffering into an instrument of joy. He wrote: "Pain which came to a man as a penalty remains his consecration." Lewis Hind saw Thompson plodding through the slush of the roads on a sleety November day, wet, mud-spattered, but unconscious of physical discomfort—"His lips moving, his eyes humid with emotion—he was not unhappy. What is a day of unpleasant weather to one who lives in Eternity?"

There are many documents of exceeding interest to poets and poetasters included in Mr. Meynell's work—intimate scribbings from the poet to his friends, memories, interviews, and letters from Meredith, Wilde, Coventry, Patmore, Wilfred and Alice Meynell, and Lewis Hind. The chapter entitled "Of Words; Of Origins; Of Metres," discusses Thompson's technique and that which the *Morning Post* once called his "incomprehensible sentiments and unknown words." Some of his word-revivals are most worthy their resurrection—words like "roseal." Thompson's genius was generative; his excess fecundated other poets. He seems not so much a model to imitate as a spirit to discern. His philosophy, his symbolism, his deep religious convictions, were abreast with the best thought of his age. A quotation from Thompson's "Form and Formalism" voices the top-note of Royce's interpretation of Christian doctrine:

"No common aim can triumph 'till it is crystallized in an individual. Man himself must become incarnate in a man before his cause can triumph. Thus the universal Word became the individual Christ; that total God and total man being par-



FRANCIS THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH POET

ticularized in a single symbol, the cause of God and man might triumph."

Mr. Meynell says that Thompson trusted the quality of poetry within him as an ordinary man trusts the beat of his pulse, and that this faith made him the laureate of his own verse—not with boastfulness or vaunting, but with the quiet assurance of immutable destiny. Time the reaper did not fear, for his dream should live on.

"The sleep-flower sways in the wheat its head,  
Heavy with dreams as that with bread;  
The goodly grain and the sun-flushed sleeper  
The reaper reaps, and Time the reaper.

"I hang 'mid men my needless head  
And my fruit is dreams as theirs is bread:  
The goodly men and the sun-hazed sleeper  
Time shall reap, but after the reaper,  
The world shall glean of me, the sleeper."

The works of the late Paul Lawrence Dunbar have been collected into a single volume.<sup>2</sup> They

<sup>1</sup> The Life of Francis Thompson. By Everard Meynell. Scribner's. 361 pp., ill. \$4.50.

<sup>2</sup> The Complete Poems of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Dodd, Mead Co. 289 pp. \$2 net.

comprise "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "Lyrics of the Hearthside," "Lyrics of Love and Laughter," and "Lyrics of Sunshine and Shadow," and a number of poems never before published. Dunbar is the first American negro of pure African blood to reveal innate distinction in literature; as William D. Howells has said: "to feel the negro life esthetically and express it lyrically." His dialect pieces are delightful; they show a complete understanding of his race and the range of their perceptions. His father was one of the Kentucky slaves who early sought refuge in Canada; his mother was freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, and came north to Ohio, where Paul Dunbar was born at Dayton.

A slender book of verse, "A Little Dreaming," is the work of Mr. Fenton Johnson, a young negro poet, born in Chicago in 1888 and educated at the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University. He has written short stories and dramas of negro life and considerable lyric verse. "A Little Dreaming" gives promise of a true poetic gift, a natural, spontaneous lyricism with the same distinguishing racial qualities that characterize the work of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Many of the lines are melodious, with the primitive, plaintive reediness of the negro "Spirituals" of slave days. The chant-like form is effectively used, as in his lament for Dunbar:

"Bring me Southern cypress,  
Bring me weeping willow;  
Let me mourn for Dunbar,  
Bard of happiness."

Mr. Johnson is preparing a new volume of poetry and a novel on negro life.

Your true balladist comes no oftener than once in a generation, or even once in an age. Mr. Herman Hagedorn's "Poems and Ballads" reveal him as the *one* ballad-maker among the younger American poets who has compassed all the qualifications necessary to this form of verse. Alfred Noyes says that his work "suggests a keynote for all future poetry." Its faery delicacy is described in a selection entitled "Song" as "the echo, far and faint, of distant humming spheres, as the silken thread of ghostly violins, or as the music of the ebb tide sighing at dusk." He has been able to bring before us once again in his verse those fleeting aspects of beauty that mortal vision and mind holds but for an instant.

In decided contrast to Mr. Hagedorn's delicate ballads are the full-throated songs of Grant Hervey in "Australians Yet and Other Verses." The "Ballad of the Drums" is the anthem of a nation, the roaring music of "March, Australians—fight and conquer—care is dead and fear is gone." The onward march of Australia's new nationalism rings in his verses. It respects neither form nor tradition with servility; it is fresh and free as sea-winds—rhythms for men of action who march in the van of progress; a cheerful, inspiring, venturesome, clear torrent from which the mind can draw new inspiration. Mr. Hervey calls his work ballads of manhood, work, good cheer, mateship, masculine vigor, and nationalism. The selections

swing over a wide gamut, from love songs such as "My Morning Flower" to "When a Fellow Does His Damnedest."

"I heard Jehovah singing in a proud, exultant key,  
When a Fellow Does His Damnedest, it is homage  
unto Me,  
For I am a God of Battle, not a Lord of humble  
tears;  
Dear to Me the scabbard's rattle and the thrust  
of stubborn spears."

Miss Jessie Rittenhouse has prepared an excellent anthology of the work of American poets—"A Little Book of Modern Verse"—which has for its subtitle "A Selection from the Work of Contemporaneous American Poets." This collection is not complete, like a Stedman anthology; it is, as its editor states, "a small intimate collection, representative rather than exhaustive." The selections have been made with rare taste and a natural instinct for what is beautiful in poetry rather than a cold judgment regarding matters of technique. The most hopeful thing for modern American poetry is that Miss Rittenhouse could at once collect from contemporaneous work enough of like quality to fill one or more volumes the size of the present one. Much has undoubtedly been omitted on account of copyright restrictions. We hear much in these days of decadent poems and poets. There are no poems of decadence included in this book; there is the sanity, strength, power, and beauty that lies ever in the hearts of poets and dreamers, who do reverence to life and art.

The poetry of John Helston has recently made a literary sensation in England. Compared to Masfield and Noyes, he offers an interesting contrast. More emotional, more passionate of song than Noyes, more frankly revealing than even Masfield, he yet possesses qualities reminiscent of these two premier poets of the younger generation. Helston's "Lonicera" and "Aphrodite" are not food for babes; they are too lavishly exotic, overlaid with a richness of flowering life that knows no restraint. He sings like a Keats who scorns "magic case-ments" for the glory of the green earth: he would lie down on the hillside with joy for boon and bed-fellow

" . . . or cull  
A moral from the musk-rose bloom:  
That though life's end should be a tomb,  
The world is very beautiful."

Swinburne is his master, and one of the best things he has done is the ode "To the Memory of Charles Algernon Swinburne." Every lover of fine poetry should find fresh delight in this new singer.

Mr. Benjamin Low is a young writer who figures in the new school of poetry and letters that looks upon Yale as the foster-mother of its culture. "A Wand and Other Strings," his second volume of verse, brings him into the fore-ranks of American poets. This collection is characterized by a quiet beauty and perfection of technique. The sense of restraint—of over-care for technique—at times mars the emotional content of the verse. One longs for the trample of the hoofs of a freer muse.

<sup>1</sup> A Little Dreaming. By Fenton Johnson. Chicago: The Standard Company. 88 pp. 75 cents.

<sup>2</sup> Poems and Ballads. By Hermann Hagedorn. Macmillan. 144 pp. \$1.

<sup>3</sup> Australians Yet and Other Verses. By Grant Hervey. Australia: Young Australia Book Store. 242 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> A Little Book of Modern Verse. Edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. Houghton, Mifflin. 211 pp. \$1.

<sup>5</sup> Aphrodite and Other Poems. By John Helston. Macmillan. 278 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>6</sup> A Wand and Other Strings. By Benjamin R. C. Low. Lane. 137 pp. \$1.35.

The Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Company, of Chicago, publish a most interesting assortment of works by Swedish authors and works referring to Norwegian and Danish literature, history, biography, and science. Among these publications is the "History of the Swedes in Illinois," whose achievements constitute a large part of the history of the Swedes in America in modern times. One of their recent publications of verse is a new edition of the "Songs of New Sweden," by Arthur Petersen. These melodious poems are accompanied by historical notes concerning the early Swedish settlements on the banks of the Delaware.

Rabindranath Tagore, the winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, offers a collection of poems of childhood delightfully illustrated in color by a Hindu artist.<sup>2</sup> They are not childish rhymes or jingles of sound; rather they are the delicate, playful thoughts of childhood touched with premonition of maturity. The present translation is in the same rhythmical prose that Tagore considers as best adapted for the translation of the rhymed originals.

The first example of this famous writer's prose is "Sadhana," or "The Realization of Life," according to the religious and philosophical systems of the East. This book, with its simple and logical statements of spiritual truths, comes nearest to correlating the teachings of the Upanishads and Buddha with the dynamic Western gospel of Christianity of any so-called popular book yet published. Tagore explains that we are in error in our conception that *renunciation* is the root of the doctrines of Buddha.

The Upanishad says: "In the midst of activity alone wilt thou desire to live a hundred years." Action alone gives freedom; the soul is released to freedom through realization, not renunciation. Seeking freedom, the soul constantly contrives new experiences and fresh fields of action." It is evil activity alone that is condemned.

The chapters treat of "The Relation of the Individual to the Universe," "The Problem of Evil," "The Problem of Self," and "Realization in Love, in Action, in Beauty and in the Infinite."

Wagner's music-drama, "Tristan and Isolde," has been admirably retold in English verse by Oliver Huckel.

A. S. Coates offers a reverent sheaf of verse in "A Song of the Deep";<sup>3</sup> "Faint Chords"<sup>4</sup> is a little brown book of tuneful, homely poems by George Scheffel. It includes several translations from the Russian.

The poems of Grace Denio Litchfield have been gathered into a single volume, "Collected Poems," which is to be the standard edition of her lyrics and dramatic poems. It contains the poetic dramas entitled "The Nun of Kent" and "Vita," also the longer works, "Baldur the Beautiful" and "Narcissus" and a volume of lyrics published under the title of "Mimosa Leaves."



THE BEGINNING, SHOWING MOTHER AND CHILD  
(From a drawing by the Hindu artist Asit Kumar Haldar, reproduced in Rabindranath Tagore's book, "The Crescent Moon: Child Poems")

"The Changing Year,"<sup>5</sup> compiled by John R. Howard, is an attractive collection of the best English nature poetry. The anthology is arranged with taste and discrimination, and includes the work of modern poets down to Alfred Noyes and W. B. Yeats. It is well made as to printing and binding, and makes an ideal gift-book.

Whittier, in "Snowbound," made our Northern winter seem a season human and companionable. Even so, Howard Sutherland, in his sheaf of songs, "Out of the North,"<sup>6</sup> Joaquin Miller wrote a preface for this book so highly did he value its contents. The public will welcome more of Mr. Sutherland's poetry; he has imprisoned the brooding spirit of the eternal snows in his verse. "The Light of Love," a poem that describes the burial of a little vagrant dancer beneath the snows of the Yukon, brings tears to the eyes with its simplicity and pathos.

"A crumpled thing that seemed beautiful  
To lonely, broken men,  
Hinting of fairer flowers and things  
Beyond our ken.

"We thought of her as we closed the door  
As somebody's little child;  
As somebody's darling, lost, long lost,  
But undefiled.

<sup>1</sup> Songs of New Sweden. By Arthur Petersen. Chicago: The Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Company. 169 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> The Crescent Moon: Child-Poems. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan. 82 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> Sadhana: The Realization of Life. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan. 164 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> Tristan and Isolde. By Richard Wagner. Retold in English verse by Oliver Huckel. Crowell. 72 pp. 75 cents.

<sup>5</sup> A Song of the Deep. By A. S. Coates. Sherman, French. 112 pp. \$1.

<sup>6</sup> Faint Chords. By George Scheffel. Brooklyn: The Radical Publishing Company. 64 pp. 25 cents.

<sup>7</sup> Collected Poems. By Grace Denio Litchfield. Putnam. 141 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>8</sup> The Changing Year. Compiled by John R. Howard. Crowell. 347 pp. \$1.

<sup>9</sup> Out of the North. By Howard V. Sutherland. New York: Desmond Fitzgerald. 20 pp.

"Under the white, white flakes the rose,  
Crumpled, tawdry, and red;  
Hinting the pity which all men need  
When they are dead."

"The dogs still whined as they dragged the sled  
To where the spruces dream;  
And there we left her, a wayward child,  
At rest in Him."

## BOOKS ABOUT ART AND MUSIC

"THE Gospel Story in Art," by the late John LaFarge, is a pictorial review of the Christian story from the Birth to the Crucifixion. As the greater part of all painting was for

Christianity  
in Art

hundreds of years intimately concerned with religious subjects, as the very nature and purpose of art was changed by Christianity, this chronicle of the sacred story is of exceeding interest. One of the earliest known religious paintings is "The Breaking of the Bread." It is executed upon a wall in the Capella Græca in the Catacomb of Priscilla, and is adjudged to belong to the early decades of the second century. It is apparently a record of the Lord's Supper, perhaps as celebrated in that very crypt. Seven persons are seated at a table, on which there are two plates with five loaves and two fishes. In other catacombs there are paintings of scenes associated with the Gospels—the Shepherd carrying a lamb; Christ's consecration of the Fish and Bread, and symbols of the Eucharist. Mr. LaFarge begins his story with these primitive works of art and follows the progress of religious art down the long line of great masters to modern times. Eighty illustrations, reproductions of famous paintings, illuminate the text. The author's comment on the Prophets and Sibyls of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel reveals his distinguished and sympathetic style at its best. The book is beautifully made and printed on thick paper with wide margins.

The privately printed, jealously guarded volume, "Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres," by Henry Adams, has at last been given to the public. Mr. Henry Adams on Gothic Art Ralph Adams Cram, who first came to know the book through the courtesy of Barrett Wendell, writes the preface. One cannot do better than to quote his brief summary of the content of the book: "To say that the book was a revelation is inadequately to express a fact; at once all the theology, philosophy and mysticism, the politics, sociology and economics, the romance, literature and art of that greatest epoch of Christian civilization became fused in the alembic of a unique insight and precipitated by the dynamic force of a personal and distinguished style."

The American Institute of Architects asked the privilege of arranging for the publication of an edition for general sale under its own imprint. The result is the volume now made available for public circulation. Every one who has seen Chartres or Mont-Saint-Michel or the glory of a rose window or of Gothic art in any form, will feel upon reading this work that he has come home to all he would have said and all he felt concerning this splendid type of religious architecture.

The author's knowledge of feudalism, guilds, crusades; of communes, of nationalities, sculptors, divines, musicians, and builders, the minutiae of great and widely differentiated art weaves brilliant threads throughout the volume. Mr. Adams adds to his great fund of information the full comprehension of the spiritual impulses that underlaid the civilization and art of the Middle Ages. For the first time it seems a good thing to have lived in that period when faith supported the world consciously in men's minds, when, if faith failed, heaven was lost.

The public will join with the men who have given this book to general circulation in sincere gratitude for so eloquent and profound an expression concerning the "glory of medieval art and the elements that brought it into being."

"The Philosophy of Art," by Edward Howard Griggs, considers the four great ideal types of art—sculpture, painting, music, and poetry—their relation to each other and just what specific function these great arts fulfil in their enlightenment of mankind. Mr. Griggs thinks that art is for life's sake and that beauty is the most useful thing we know.

Mr. Philip H. Goepp offers the third volume of his stories of symphonies, "Symphonies and Their Meaning," which is a popular presentation of modern composers and their works. As an aid to study and a valued companion at concerts this work cannot be excelled.

Albert Gehring's book, "The Appreciation of Music," suggests the training the listener must have to really understand the music he hears and judge of its beauty and excellence. It is a well-written and useful handbook.

The Bureau of American Ethnology publishes a memoir, Bulletin 53, bearing the title "Chippewa Music—II.," by Miss Frances Densmore. It contains the result of the author's final studies of the music of the Chippewa or Ojibwa Indians. The music of these Indians is given in relation to their tribal games, dances, and songs. The analysis of Chippewa words and part of the translation is by the Rev. C. H. Beaulieu, a member of the tribe, and by the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, who lived for twenty-five years on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota.

<sup>3</sup> The Philosophy of Art. By Edward Howard Griggs. Huebsch. 347 pp. \$1.50.  
<sup>4</sup> Symphonies and Their Meaning. By Philip H. Goepp. Lip-pincott. 363 pp. \$2.

<sup>5</sup> The Appreciation of Music. By Albert Gehring. New York: Central Publishing House of the Reformed Church. 89 pp. 80 cents.  
<sup>6</sup> Chippewa Music II. Bulletin 53. By Frances Densmore. Bureau of American Ethnology. 341 pp.

<sup>1</sup> The Gospel Story in Art. By John LaFarge. Macmillan 417 pp., ill. \$5.  
<sup>2</sup> Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres. By Henry Adams. Houghton, Mifflin. 401 pp., ill. \$6.

# BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

EMERSON wrote in one of his journals, "I see that the Londoner is also, like me, a stranger in London; I have a good deal to tell him about it." . . . This is exactly what Mr. The Charm of London A. St. John Adcock has in "The Booklover's London"—a good deal to tell Londoners and everyone else about London. The content of his book covers the city historically with little high lights of quotation and comment. It is just the sort of book to carry with your *Badeker* or to entertain your stay-at-home Travel Club with. The material is so varied of interest that just as every man finds "his own charm in London," so every reader will find his own charm in this delightful combination of literary lore, history, and description. The book has twenty charming illustrations by Frederick Adcock.

"London: An Intimate Picture,"<sup>2</sup> by Henry James Forman, shows in every page that it was written chiefly as an outburst of the author's romantic delight in the historic city, quite regardless of other considerations. He conveys the romantic atmosphere, that fleeting, "whimsical, classic, transcendental charm that defies reduction to words"; he loves the city frankly without undue sophistication and with the joyousness of youth and eternal wonder. Concretely, it is a free-running descriptive comment upon the sights of London and its immediate suburbs sprinkled with history and interesting facts and hearsay about literary personages. The book is well illustrated with photographs of scenes in and about London.

Mr. E. V. Lucas, in the opening essay of "Loiterer's Harvest,"<sup>3</sup> mourns over what he calls "Disappearing London"—the metamorphosis of the seventeenth century shop into the modern commercial structure—the destruction of venerable and respected landmarks. The delightful quality of Mr. Lucas' work is well known. He has two volumes of essays and sketches of persons, times, and manners to offer this month—"Loiterer's Harvest" and "Harvest Home."

At the age of forty Theodore Dreiser, author of at least three best sellers ("Sister Carrie," "Jennie Gerhardt," and "The Financier"), recently made his first trip abroad. The impact of the older continent on his direct, penetrating mind has resulted in a travel-book of an unusual sort, which Mr. Dreiser has entitled "A Traveler at Forty."<sup>4</sup> In this book, with a frankness and utter disregard of Mrs. Grundy that is at times almost disconcerting, Mr. Dreiser expresses his interest in commonplace things and with keen naïveté challenges all the conventions and accepted ideas. It is certainly



MRS. TRYPHOSA BATES BATCHELLER  
(Author of "Royal Spain of To-Day")

a travel-book out of the ordinary and goes far to establish the verdict of an English critic upon Mr. Dreiser "as the ablest living humanologist at work in the American field."

"What a Woman Saw in South America,"<sup>5</sup> is a bright, chatty account of a trip by Mrs. Cornelia de Zeng-Foster, starting at Colon, on the Isthmus, and finishing at Pernambuco, in Brazil. The writer gives her intimate personal opinions of things South American to the accompaniment of some original photographs. The last part of the book is taken up with an account of the Madeira Islands, Portugal, Spain, and Morocco.

"Royal Spain of To-day," by Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, author of "Italian Castles and Country Seats," is an account of a motor journey across the Spanish peninsula, taken with the Infanta Eulalia. An illuminating picture is given of the country's present progress, of all classes of society,

<sup>1</sup> The Booklover's London. By A. St. John Adcock. Macmillan. 324 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>2</sup> London: An Intimate Picture. By Henry James Forman. New York: McBride, Nast & Company. 216 pp., ill. \$2.50.

<sup>3</sup> Loiterer's Harvest. By E. V. Lucas. Macmillan. 255 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> Harvest Home. By E. V. Lucas. Macmillan. 180 pp. \$1.

<sup>5</sup> A Traveler at Forty. By Theodore Dreiser. Century. 526 pp., ill. \$2.80.

<sup>6</sup> What a Woman Saw in South America. By Cornelia de Zeng-Foster. Boston: The Roxburgh Publishing Company, Inc. 219 pp., ill.

<sup>7</sup> Royal Spain of To-day. By Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. Longmans, Green. 614 pp., ill. \$5.



of Spanish art and architecture, and of Spain's industrial reawakening. In a lively style we are treated to many interesting sidelights on Spanish conditions, and new facts are presented in a series of intimate letters from Spanish notables. Throughout the volume are delightful touches on art, architecture, and music. The narrative includes an account of a short visit to Portugal, where Mrs. Bates-Batcheller was received and entertained by ex-King Manuel and Queen Amelie. The volume is illustrated with five photogravure portraits of the royal family of Spain, about eighty halftone plates of persons and places, many of which are reproduced from pictures of interiors and private grounds taken by the author, and six pictures of characteristic Spanish scenes, reproduced in color from original paintings by Spanish artists.

Books on Egypt, like "all Gaul," says Clayton

Sedgwick Cooper, in his introduction to his book, "The Man of Egypt," may be divided into three parts: those written by government officials; those written by Egyptologists, and those written by tourists journalistically inclined. Mr. Cooper begs to be excused from writing any such book. His object is "to give to the person who stays at home, as well as to the prospective Egyptian traveler, a brief and, if possible, unbiased idea of the coming man of Egypt in his industrial, educational, political, and religious awakenings." It is a very readable volume, illustrated.

A very thoroughgoing descriptive work, statistical, geographical, social, and political, on the continent of Europe has been compiled by Lionel W. Lyde, Professor of Economic Geography in University College, London. It is crowded with maps, diagrams, and other useful cartographic illustrations.<sup>2</sup>

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY



A PORTRAIT OF VASCO DA GAMA REPRODUCED FROM A SPANISH MANUSCRIPT IN W. H. KOEBEL'S "SOUTH AMERICA"

**B**ECAUSE the readers of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" "do not know that the thing had ever fallen," Mr. Hendrik Willem van Loon has written "The Fall of the Dutch Republic."

Very few English-speaking people, particularly Americans, have any but the vaguest conceptions of the adventures of the Dutch Republic from the moment when it ceased to be chronicled by the American historian. Mr. van Loon characterizes his "Fall" as merely a preliminary sketch. It is, however, absorbingly interesting in its treatment. A native Dutchman, educated in America, and saturated with the American power of graphic description, Mr. van Loon has given us a scholarly and lively story. According to him, the Dutch Republic lost its natural existence because of a sort of "anemic federalism." "After having been one of the leading powers of Europe for more than a century, the Republic voluntarily retired from active life among the great nations. Her armies were disbanded, her fleet was allowed to rot away in the harbors, her generals and admirals were pensioned off and sent home to tend their vegetable gardens. Their places were taken by diplomats, long-wigged and well provided with money. This money was to serve to buy peace—peace at any cost, even at the cost of dishonor, was to be the new creed of the Republic. . . . Unwilling to assert her good right by the strength of her army or her fleet, the Republic . . . committed suicide. Then, under a monarchy, with a real constitution and only a nominal throne, the Dutchmen regained some of their place and prestige."

A very learned discussion of the Monroe Doctrine in its relations to American diplomacy and the rights of nations generally has been written in German by Dr. Herbert Kraus, a German scholar. It includes a very large amount of opinion on the "Doctrine" by eminent European thinkers.<sup>4</sup>

In "The Making of the Nations" series we have "South America,"<sup>5</sup> by W. H. Koebel. This is a condensed and apparently adequate history, copiously illustrated with portraits and views.

<sup>1</sup> The Man of Egypt. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. Hodder & Stoughton. 300 pp., ill. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> The Continent of Europe. By Lionel W. Lyde. Macmillan, 446 pp., ill.

<sup>3</sup> The Fall of the Dutch Republic. By Hendrik Willem van Loon. Houghton Mifflin. 433 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>4</sup> The Monroe Doctrine. By Herbert Kraus. Berlin. J. Guttentag. 480 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>5</sup> South America. By W. H. Koebel. Macmillan. 298 pp., ill. \$2.

The official biography of Bulwer Lytton, by his grandson, the Earl of Lytton, in two volumes, has just appeared.<sup>1</sup> With Lord Lytton the author, the biographer says in his preface, the public is already familiar; Lord Lytton the man "it is the object of this book to portray." In these 1138 pages are given an enormous mass of biographical detail, description, anecdotes, correspondence, quotations from notebooks, reports of speeches, reviews of books, and an appendix. Looking backward through the life of this gifted man, the grandson and biographer is tempted ("and I yield to the temptation") to recall the prediction of a gypsy girl who interpreted the lines of the hand of the famous author of "The Last Days of Pompeii" when he was but twenty-one: "You are a prosperous gentleman. You will be much before the world; there is plenty of good fortune and success in store for you. You



EMILY BULWER ("LITTLE BOOTS")  
(From the new biography of Lord Lytton)

will hunger for love all your life, and you will have much of it, but less satisfaction than sorrow."

Few Englishmen of the past generation lived during so significant a period as the late Henry Labouchere, the famous editor of London *Truth*. Born in the reign of William IV, and living through the period of Victoria and Edward VII, "Labby" saw George V on the throne. His was a life covering a period of European development as important, perhaps, as any that modern history records. "Labby" saw the democratization of England and in that process he played a striking and original part. It was not always a successful one, but it was always played by this radical honestly, courageously, and, above all, characteristically. He left a voluminous correspondence which fairly exudes his



HENRY LABOUCHERE, WHOSE "LIFE" HAS JUST  
APPEARED

honesty, courage, and characteristic Gallic wit. This is shown in the volume, "The Life of Labouchere," which has just been published under the editorship of Algar Labouchere Thorold.<sup>2</sup> In this volume of 564 pages the sparkle of Mr. Labouchere's wit and the play of his courage are most entertainingly evident.

The life of William T. Stead was intensely active, and it was occupied with many public matters involving relationships with a large number of people. His daughter, Miss Estelle Stead, touches upon these public activities only in the lightest manner in her volume entitled "My Father: Personal and Spiritual Reminiscences."<sup>3</sup> The volume is principally devoted to Mr. Stead's views and experiences as a spiritualist, and as respects these matters it is almost entirely compiled from his own published materials or his correspondence. The volume throughout reveals a man of profound religious conviction and spiritual feeling, developed in the boyhood surroundings of a Nonconformist minister's family in the north of England. Mr. Stead was always frankly personal in his utterances, and a very extensive autobiography could readily be compiled from his printed articles, brochures, and books, and his voluminous private correspondence. Miss Stead's compilation is sympathetic, and evidently touched with entire acceptance of her father's beliefs regarding communication with friends who have passed on to the other world. It is prepared with the full expectation on her part that her father's career as the most active and influential of recent English journalists would be presented in a biography written from a standpoint less personal and subjective than her own.

<sup>1</sup> The Life of Henry Labouchere. By Algar Labouchere Thorold. Putnam. 564 pp., ill. \$4.50.

<sup>2</sup> My Father: Personal and Spiritual Reminiscences. By Estelle W. Stead. New York: George H. Doran Company. 351 pp., ill. \$2.50.

<sup>3</sup> The Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton. By the Earl of Lytton. 2 Vols. Macmillan. 1139 pp., ill. \$7.50.

Two final volumes of Ralph Waldo Emerson's journals cover the years 1856-1872, and are naturally concerned very largely with the Civil War and the political events leading up to it and resulting from it. The record contains Emerson's contemporary comment on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the John Brown raid, and Lincoln's election, while Emerson's visit to Washington during the war affords glimpses of Lincoln, Seward, Stanton, Chase, Sumner and Lord Lyons.<sup>1</sup>

"Hawthorne and His Publisher" is the title of the story of the novelist's relations with William D. Ticknor as related in Hawthorne's own letters and presented to the public with much explanatory material by Caroline Ticknor.<sup>2</sup> Not the least interesting feature of the book is its account of the once famous "Old Corner Book Store" of Boston. There is also an entertaining chapter on Hawthorne and Delia Bacon, the woman who offered the Baconian hypothesis as a solution of the Shakespeare problem.

The Hon. Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, widely known as the original of William H. Crane's "Senator," who died more than twenty years ago, is described by his biographer, William E. Connelley, as "a pioneer of the progressive movement in America." There were many such pioneers, and perhaps there is no exaggeration in claiming for Senator Plumb a place among them. At any rate, he was a true son of the frontier West. Like many of his contemporaries, he had a romantic career, and, measured by its substantial contribution to the building of an American commonwealth, his life was deserving of all the care as a biographer that Mr. Connelley has bestowed upon it.<sup>3</sup>

A mid-Western statesman whose period of service antedated that of Senator Plumb was James Harlan, of Iowa, who represented the State of Iowa in the United States Senate from 1855 to 1865 and from 1867 to 1873. Senator Harlan's career, like that of Senator Plumb, was typically Western. It spanned the first half-century of the history of Iowa as a State, and in its national aspects covered the periods of slavery agitation, the Civil War, and reconstruction. After his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Harlan was for more than a quarter of a century a prominent figure in his State, interested especially in the educational advancement of the community. All this has been appreciatively set forth by his biographer, Mr. Johnson Brigham.<sup>4</sup>

Reverting to the early years of the nineteenth century, and to the Old Dominion, Mother of Presidents, Dr. Charles Henry Ambler has found in Thomas Ritchie, the long-time editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, a character well suited to serve as the central figure in his study of Virginia politics. Although his name is hardly remembered beyond the boundaries of his State, this old-time editor-politician was known in his day as the "Napoleon of the Press."<sup>5</sup>

A beautifully printed account of the life and work of Charles Follen McKim, the New York architect, by Alfred Hoyt Granger, comes from the press of the Houghton Mifflin Company.<sup>6</sup> This work, in the nature of a memorial tribute, contains numerous illustrations of the most famous buildings designed by Mr. McKim in various American cities. The work is dedicated to William Rutherford Mead, last of the great triumvirate of McKim, Mead, and White.

"Hepburn of Japan and His Wife and Helpmates" is the life-story of missionary labor told by William Elliot Griffis.<sup>7</sup> Of the four great pioneers of Christian civilization in Japan, Verbeck, Brown, Hepburn, and Williams, Dr. Griffis describes Hepburn, second on the field, as possibly the first in general usefulness. Dr. Hepburn served in Japan from 1859 until his death in 1911.

Lady Gregory gives us a chapter of autobiography in "Our Irish Theater."<sup>8</sup> She writes the book as an answer to the questions she whimsically imagines her grandson, Richard Gregory, might some day ask about her wanderings and her work—"What were they for, the writing, the journeys, and why did she have an enemy?" So she has put the story down, that we may know her part in the making of the Irish Theater the work of writing the plays and the fight with the *Clan-na-Gael* over "The Playboy of the Western World." Incidentally she has given us much that is valuable about Synge—much that no one else could give us regarding his struggle for success. The little poem in the *Press* at the time of his death in 1909 forecasts his passing:

"With Fifteen-ninety or Sixteen-sixteen  
We end Cervantes, Marot, Nashe or Green;  
Then Sixteen-thirteen till two score and nine  
Is Crashaw's niche, that honey-lipped divine.  
And so when all my little work is done  
They'll say I came in Eighteen-seventy-one,  
And died in Dublin. What year will they write  
For my poor passage to the stall of Night?"

Mirabeau, who has often been called the first statesman of the French Revolution, is the subject of a very brilliant biographical sketch by Louis Barthou, up till the first of last month the Prime Minister of France.<sup>9</sup> An English translation, with illustrations, has just been issued.

Other recent works of biography and reminiscence worthy of notice include "R. L. S." (Stevenson), by Francis Watt, a sympathetic work of personal reminiscence and literary appraisal; "William of Germany," by Stanley Shaw, still another tribute to the wonderful German monarch; "Charles Gordon Ames: A Spiritual Autobiography," edited by Alice Ames Winter; "James Harlan," by Johnson Brigham (in the Iowa Biographical Series); "Things I Remember," by Frederick Townsend Martin; "Jane Austen," by Francis Warre Cornish (in the English Men of Letters Series); "Liberty and the Great Libertarians," by Charles T. Sprading; and "Christina of Denmark," by Julia Cartwright.

<sup>1</sup> The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Edited by Edward W. Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes. Houghton Mifflin. 581 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>2</sup> Hawthorne and His Publisher. By Caroline Ticknor. Houghton Mifflin. 339 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>3</sup> The Life of Preston B. Plumb. By William E. Connelley. Chicago: Browne and Howell. 475 pp. \$3.50.

<sup>4</sup> James Harlan. By Johnson Brigham. Iowa City: The State Historical Society. 392 pp.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Ritchie, A Study in Virginia Politics. By Charles H. Ambler. Richmond: Bell Book and Stationery Company. 303 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>6</sup> Charles Follen McKim, A Study of His Life and Work. By Alfred Hoyt Granger. Houghton Mifflin. 146 pp., ill. \$6.

<sup>7</sup> Hepburn of Japan and His Wife and Helpmates. By William Elliot Griffis. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press. 538 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>8</sup> Our Irish Theatre. By Lady Gregory. Putnam. 319 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>9</sup> Mirabeau: A Biography. By Louis Barthou. Dodd, Mead. 352 pp., ill. \$3.

# POLITICS—SOCIOLOGY—ETHICS

IN the "American Citizen Series" Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland has contributed a useful text-book entitled "Organized Democracy: An Introduction to the Study of American Politics." The first part of Dr. Cleveland's treatise traces the evolution of the various types of democracy which had their manifestation in the American colonies and in the beginnings of our constitutional forms. In the remainder of the work the author analyzes and describes the provisions adopted for making citizenship effective. This was a task that Dr. Cleveland was peculiarly well fitted to perform. He gives a full and adequate discussion of such topics as the referendum and the initiative, and in all his descriptions of political institutions he frankly states the difficulties that have been met in attempting to transmute the popular will into official action.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Graham Taylor's "Religion in Social Action" is not the kind of book that could have been written by a theologian in his study. His whole message has been developed from experience with living people in the shifting conditions of a busy world. Perhaps the key of the book is struck in Dr. Taylor's foreword: "To fraternize the conditions of life and labor, to Christianize the framework and the spirit of the community, and to humanize religion for the promotion of these ends became the Holy Grail." This has been the whole end and aim of Dr. Taylor's work in the Chicago Commons for many years. What he has to say, therefore, is the fruit of the efforts to which he has given the best part of his life, and, as Miss Jane Addams remarks in the introduction, this is "a book that will doubtless be of value to men and women of all faiths who are eager that the current of their religion should pour itself into broader channels of social purpose."<sup>2</sup>

The Yale Law School lectures, by Mr. Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, on "The Judiciary and the People," are published by the Yale University Press in a little volume of 270 pages.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Judson is one of the relatively small group of American lawyers who have clearly discerned the fact that in the decision of constitutional questions our courts no longer fully command the confidence of the people. In his lectures before the Yale law students Mr. Judson discusses the causes of this popular distrust of courts and offers several remedies. As the chief remedy for delays in the administration of justice, Mr. Judson proposes that our system of short terms in the State courts be abandoned and that judges be appointed or reelected as under the English system during good behavior. He would, however, revive the ancient remedy of making the judges removable by address of the legislative body after due hearing. This, of course, will hardly be accepted as a substitute for the recall of judges by direct vote of the people, or even for the recall of judicial decisions. Mr. Judson's suggestions, however, are well matured, and are deserving of careful consideration.

Two stimulating volumes on social progress by Dr. Scott Nearing, of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, are "Social Sanity" (involving "social preservation and perpetuation")<sup>4</sup> and "Financing the Wage-Earner's Family," a survey of the facts "bearing on the income and expenditures in the families of American wage-earners."<sup>5</sup>



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DR. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND  
(Author of the best recent book on American politics)

We have been told, until we have begun to believe it in an uncertain sort of way, that there is a psychology of crowds. The French philosophic writer, Gustave Le Bon, himself the author of the great work, "The Psychology of Crowds," makes application of this theory to revolutionary movements historically and in the present day. In his book "The Psychology of Revolution" he considers the mental and emotional make-up of the leaders of revolution, with special and detailed consideration of the French Revolution, although drawing inferences also from the recent political and economic overturns in Turkey, Portugal, and China.<sup>6</sup>

The lectures delivered early last year in New York on the Deens Foundation, by the German philosopher, Rudolf Eucken, who, it will be remembered, holds the Chair of Philosophy at the University of Jena, have been published in a volume entitled "Ethics and Modern Thought: A Theory of Their Relations." These lectures, six in number, consider: "The Ethical Problem in the Present Time," "The Ethical Principle," "A De-

<sup>1</sup> Organized Democracy: An Introduction to the Study of American Politics. By Frederick A. Cleveland. Longmans, Green. 479 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>2</sup> Religion in Social Action. By Graham Taylor. Dodd, Mead. 279 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> The Judiciary and the People. By Frederick N. Judson. Yale University Press. 270 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>4</sup> Social Sanity. By Scott Nearing. Moffatt, Yard. 260 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>5</sup> Financing the Wage-Earner's Family. By Scott Nearing. Huebsch. 171 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>6</sup> The Psychology of Revolution. By Gustave Le Bon. Putnam. 337 pp. \$.

fense of the Ethical Principle," "Evolution of the Ethical Principle," "Morality and Religion," and "The Present Status of Morality."

The "Art of Life Series" offers some interesting books this month. "Marriage and Divorce," by John Haynes Holmes, discusses the many problems that center in the marriage relation. His final

statement that "love is our final resource" will meet with no contradiction.<sup>1</sup>

Temple Scott gives us an essay on "The Use of Leisure." The title misleads; Mr. Scott first tells us how we may obtain more leisure to use. He carries the reader along with sheer excess of enthusiasm and faith, and dares to value material things at their intrinsic worth.<sup>2</sup>

## OTHER NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS

GEORGE BIRMINGHAM and Jack Yeats have combined their talent to make one of the most fascinating books of the year—"Irishmen All," an illustrated series of character sketches of typical Irishmen. These types are: "The Higher Official," "The Minor Official," "The Policeman," "The Country Gentleman," "The Parish Priest," "The Farmer," "The Publican," "The Squireen," "The Politician," "The Minister," "The Exile from Erin," and "The Young Lady and Gentleman in Business." Birmingham's gift for fine characterization is at its best in these sketches. In the manner of the simple historian he sets the various personalities before the reader in their settings. He makes few deductions; the humor, the pathos, the irony are for you, the reader, to gather in proportion as your knowledge or imagination extends into the lives he portrays. Not one of the sketches falls below another in fidelity to truth or in actual worth, but there is one that genius has touched with brilliant fingers—"The Farmer." This farmer is the humble, devout small farmer who plods patiently through life giving thanks for his peat-smoked cottage and his stubborn fields. Of his reward Birmingham writes—having in mind the hill field that James Blake had grubbed seven years (as he could spare the time) to clear of whin roots:

"For all kinds of work, even League work, God in the end pays the wages that are due, gives His reward of sweet and bitter things; but it seems as if He paid more wages and better for the work of James Blake than for any other. Men who do other kinds of work have high praises given their memories. James Blake had none. Yet no man had a more enduring monument than his. The rich man's tablet of brass, even the poet's verse of which he boasts, are numbered in the end among forgotten things; but the hill field will bear its crops year after year." The illustrations are some of the best things Jack Yeats has done.

Paul Hervieu is introduced to American readers by the best of his dramas, "The Labyrinth."<sup>3</sup> Divorce is the theme, and as the title indicates, the characters become hopelessly involved in an inextricable tangle. Marianne de Pogis divorces her husband and both husband and wife re-marry. Through the illness of their only child their affection for each other is renewed after the husband's second wife dies. The French law forbids remarriage; the Catholic church had not sanctioned

their divorce. Marianne cannot have her first husband legally and conscience will not sanction her continuing to live with the second. Hervieu extricates the woman from the struggling trio by having the men quarrel and fall over a precipice to their death. Marianne is left with her child, the mother supreme, freed from the wrenching emotions of sex-love, and the dramatist spreads a pathway of peace before her in prospect when grief shall have spent itself.

Dramatically the structure is excellent. Adolphe Brisson says, "Never have M. Hervieu's qualities, order, precision, method, greatness of moral conception, the stoic firmness of the characters, been lavished with such breadth and force."

Paul Hervieu was born at Neuilly on the Seine in 1857. His novels and plays are widely known. Hervieu and Brioux are the two greatest exponents of the "thesis" play, neither having written a play without having a distinct object in view.

The dramatic production of the past fifty years, considering America and Europe as a whole, has probably surpassed that of any preceding period. Discerning literary critics, furthermore, are telling us that this production displays an essential unity of spirit and matter that apparently indicates the early disappearance of national barriers in literature. In order to make the American public acquainted with this modern dramatic literature, the publishing house of Kennerley is bringing out "The Modern Drama Series," edited by Edwin Björkman.<sup>4</sup> This series is intended to include English and American plays of exceptional significance, and gradually to bring translations from every language that has produced a contemporary drama worthy of notice. Seven volumes in this series have already been issued: "Peer Gynt" (Henrik Ibsen), translated from the Norwegian by R. Ellis Roberts; "Karen Borneman" and "Lynggaard & Co." (Hjalmar Bergström), translated from the Danish by Edwin Björkman; "The Stronger," "Like Falling Leaves," and "Sacred Ground" (Giuseppe Giacosa), translated from the Italian by Edith and Allan Updegraff; "The Vultures," "The Woman of Paris," and "The Merry-Go-Round" (Henry Becque), translated from the French by Freeman Tilden; "The Red Light of Mars, or A Day in the Life of the Devil" (George Bronson-Howard); "Mr. Faust" (Arthur Davidson Ficke), and "Papa" (Zoë Akins). The editor of the series has, during the past few years, made a reputation for himself as a student of literature and a successful translator. Each of these volumes has an introduction, informational rather than controversial in nature, and a chronological list of plays by the same author.

<sup>1</sup> Ethics and Modern Thought: A Theory of Their Relations. By Rudolph Eucken. Putnam. 127 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> Marriage and Divorce. By John Haynes Holmes. Huebsch. 63 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>3</sup> The Use of Leisure. By Temple Scott. Huebsch. 118 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>4</sup> Irishmen All. By George A. Birmingham. Stokes. 225 pp. ill. \$1.75.

<sup>5</sup> The Labyrinth. By Paul Hervieu. Translated by Barrett H. Clark and Lander McClintock. Huebsch. 172 pp. \$1.

<sup>6</sup> The Modern Drama Series. Edited by Edwin Björkman. Vols. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII. Kennerley. Uniform binding. Number of pages vary. \$1-\$1.75.

In this country we have none too many standard reference books, revised from year to year, and giving up-to-date information on a thousand and one topics that are continually recurring in the day's work of the busy student, teacher, or editor. One of the few works of this kind which has developed a field of its own is "The Scientific American Reference Book," compiled and edited by Albert A. Hopkins and A. Russell Bond.<sup>1</sup> In the 600 pages of the 1914 edition there is a great mass of well-arranged statistical data, together with useful scientific information, with one thousand illustrations. The graphic presentation of statistics in this volume is particularly successful.

Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier briefly tells "The Story of Harvard," in a volume illustrated by Vernon Howe Bailey. About one-half the book is devoted to the Harvard of the modern era.<sup>2</sup>

The literature of modern Germany from Heine to Hauptmann is a very unfamiliar field to English and American readers, and this in spite of the fact that the master minds of the Fatherland in literature and the drama, as well as in science, philosophy, music, and art, have achieved works unsurpassed in human history. It is one of the dearest wishes of modern German patriots that the great literature of their country shall become known to the readers of English speech. A very noteworthy achievement in this direction is the publication of "The German Classics of the XIXth and XXth Centuries," an enterprise begun about a year ago in this country by the German Publication Society.<sup>3</sup> This finely printed and illustrated set of twenty volumes will consist of the masterpieces of German literature translated into English, with a general introduction and adequate biographical essays. It is under the general editorship of Dr. Kuno Francke, the eminent German scholar, and Professor of the History of German Culture and Curator of the Germanic Museum, Harvard University. The first three volumes have now appeared. Volumes I and II consist of the works of Goethe; a biography and review of Goethe's writings, by Professor Calvin Thomas (Columbia); the lyric poems and ballads, "Hermann and Dorothea," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Faust," "Elective Affinities"—this besides the essays, orations, conversations, and correspondence. Volume III is devoted to Schiller. There is a biography by Professor Thomas, ballads, lyrics, dramas, and prose works, while the latter part of the volume is devoted to Humboldt. The scope of subsequent volumes will be developed later. The editorship of the work, under the direction of Professor Francke, has been worked out by actual cooperation of many leading literary authors and "Germanists" in this country and in Europe. The original conception of the enterprise is due to Dr. Isidor Singer, who projected the Jewish Encyclopedia and other works of reference. The introduction to the entire work is by Dr. Richard M. Meyer, Professor of German Literature at the University of Berlin. In the selection of the authors the principle observed has been to choose

only those "who have deeply and permanently influenced their time and have enriched the thought of the German nation by really original contributions." Each volume contains 25 illustrations reproduced from modern German art. It is expected that the entire set will include masterpieces from nearly one hundred authors. The type is clear, and, in general, the first three volumes indicate an excellent and readable work from a mechanical standpoint. It cannot fail to be of permanent value to American students and lovers of all that is permanent and great in literature.

"Mind and Health," by Dr. Edward E. Weaver, "with an examination of some system of divine healing," and an introduction by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, is "an attempt to embody some of the latest results of the psychological study of the influence of mental states upon health."<sup>4</sup>

A book of descriptive information on the Vatican—center of government of the Catholic world—written with a denominationally devotional spirit, is the work of the Right Reverend Edmond Canon Hugues de Ragnau.<sup>5</sup>

Very thorough, scholarly, and handsomely manufactured books on natural history are constantly coming from the presses of the large publishers. Professor William Berryman Scott's (Princeton) "A History of Land Mammals in the Western Hemisphere" is a monumental work of nearly 700 pages, finely illustrated. It is, the author says, primarily intended for the lay reader, but he hopes it will be of service to geologists.<sup>6</sup>

The two-volume "Popular Botany," by A. E. Knight and Edward Step, issued by Holt, is splendidly illustrated with many colored plates. It considers the living plant from seed to fruit.<sup>7</sup>

In the American Nature Series we have also Dr. William F. Ganong's "The Living Plant," which is a more scientific discussion, descriptive and interpretative, of the structure and functions of plant life. It also is finely illustrated.<sup>8</sup>

Two books of natural history for young people are "Harper's Book for Young Naturalists," by Alpheus Hyatt Verrill, "written with the aim of helping boy collectors to gather and arrange their collections intelligently," and "Secrets Out of Doors," by William Hamilton Gibson.<sup>9</sup>

John Burroughs has brought out another of his stimulating nature-studies, "The Summit of the Years," full of the kindly philosophy that marks all of his work.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Scientific American Reference Book. Compiled and edited by Albert A. Hopkins and A. Russell Bond. New York: Munn & Co., Ltd. 577 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> The Story of Harvard. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. Little, Brown. 256 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>3</sup> The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Edited by Kuno Francke. New York: The German Publication Society. Vols. I, II, III. 1,509 pp., ill. 20 vols., \$70.

<sup>4</sup> Mind and Health: With an Examination of Some Systems of Divine Healing. By Dr. Edward E. Weaver. Macmillan. 500 pp. \$2.

<sup>5</sup> The Vatican. By Rt. Rev. Edmond Canon Hugues de Ragnau. Appleton. 451 pp. \$4.

<sup>6</sup> A History of Land Mammals in the Western Hemisphere. By William Berryman Scott. Macmillan. 693 pp., ill. \$5.

<sup>7</sup> Popular Botany. By A. E. Knight and Edward Step. 2 vols. Holt. 876 pp., ill. \$5.00.

<sup>8</sup> The Living Plant. By William F. Ganong. Holt. 473 pp., ill. 3.50.

<sup>9</sup> Harper's Book for Young Naturalists. By Alpheus Hyatt Verrill. Harpers. 382 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>10</sup> Secrets Out of Doors. By William Hamilton Gibson. Harpers. 135 pp., ill. 50 cents.

<sup>11</sup> The Summit of the Years. By John Burroughs. Houghton, Mifflin. 291 pp. \$1.15.

# FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

## THE INCOME TAX

**S**ELDOM has the financial community anticipated greater confusion than it did just before November 1 when the first provision of the Federal income tax went into effect. The application of this tax is necessarily complicated, but fear outran fact, and the feeling that every person possessed of any property was bound to find his affairs hopelessly involved fortunately did not prove to be well grounded.

In the space of a few paragraphs it is impossible to go into details regarding the application of this tax to investors. A somewhat thorough explanation of the details of the tax is given on another page. But, inasmuch as certain details of the new law required action beginning November 1, 1913, there are one or two suggestions which may prove of help now. To begin with, the investor who has a large enough income to be taxed, or even if he supposes his income too small, should consult his banker, and especially his investment banker. Never before were the dealers in securities in a more favorable position to assist their clients than now. Nearly every investment banking firm has employed lawyers to make a special study of the new tax, and many of them have formed new departments exclusively to handle income-tax problems.

Nearly every firm of importance has issued a booklet explaining the tax, and the bankers are prepared to supply additional information without charge. Doubtless even the booklets issued by these firms will prove unintelligible to many persons, and in such cases the best plan is to send a list of your holdings to your banker and ask him what action to take. A few persons with especially large incomes, or foreign security holders, may need to consult a lawyer or accountant, but for the average domestic investor one's bankers will serve the purpose fully as well. Indeed many firms stand ready to attend to the details such as making the return to the Federal Government, executing certificates of ownership for the collection of coupons or registered interest verifying the deductions "at the source" and the payment of the proper tax to the Government.

There is only one feature of the law which has any immediate bearing upon most investors in stocks, bonds, and mortgages. On November 1 there went into effect the provision relating to the deduction of 1 per cent. tax on all income derived from bonds, mortgages, and deeds of trust "at source," that is, by the banks, trust companies, and other institutions through whom bond coupons are ordinarily presented for payment. Probably \$1,700,000,000 bonds, not to take into account mortgages, were affected. Deduction had to be made from every bond, whether the owner was exempt or not, and exemption was established only by filing a prescribed certificate. Failure on the part of any bond-owner to fill out such a certificate was almost certain to result in annoyance, expense and possible delay in securing a refund of taxes improperly collected, and might have made it incumbent upon any one of ten or fifteen banks or trust companies through which a coupon often passes to deduct the tax.

It is clear, then, that owners of bonds and other similar obligations who paid no attention to this provision on November 1, December 1, or January 1 should take steps to discover whether part of their income was held back, and if so, how their exemption, if they are entitled to any, can be established. The proper course is to consult with one's bank. It has long been the custom for banks to cash bond coupons upon payment just as they do checks, or give immediate credit for the same. But under the new law they merely accept coupons for collection, passing them on to the corporation which is finally responsible for the bonds. However, this means a delay of only a day or two in payment.

The ultimate application of the tax may easily be exaggerated. Only 425,000 persons are affected, and the great bulk of those are but slightly touched.

Suppose your income is \$6000 a year and you are married. Theoretically you pay a tax on \$2000, or \$20 a year. If you are unmarried your tax would be \$30 a year. But if any of your income comes from Government, State, or municipal bonds you are

exempt from paying a tax on them. Moreover, you do not pay any tax on stocks which you own, and in computing the income on which you pay you are permitted to first deduct such other taxes as you pay, expenses of running your business, if you have any, and interest on debts which you owe, all of which is explained in detail in the special article on page 81.

Suppose you are a physician with a total income of \$6000. Leaving out taxes and debts, you have, say, \$5800 a year, partly from your practice, partly from a small house you own, and partly from stocks, bonds, and mortgages. If you are married you pay on only \$1800. But if you own two 4 per cent. municipal bonds and twelve shares of United States Steel preferred stock, your total payment will be only \$16.36 a year, as municipal bonds and shares of stock are exempt.

This is a fairly typical case. Most of the readers of this department are men and women whose income is derived in part from salaries or business profits and partly from invested securities. Except for government officers and employees, including public school teachers, all must pay next March on their salaries or profits above \$3000, or \$4000 if married, but as already stated income from investments is to a considerable degree exempt because two of the most important classes of securities are not taxed at all. To the average reader of this page, therefore, the income tax as it affects his investments is probably not a very weighty matter. Its importance is lessened still further by the fact that many, if not most, of the largest corporations are paying the tax on their bonds themselves. Many bonds contain a

so-called tax exempt clause or covenant which frees bond owners from the necessity of paying the income tax, and forces the payment upon the corporation.

The fact that municipal bonds are free from tax under all circumstances has given a great impetus to their sale, and every investment house has recently been making special offers of municipals. Such bonds are also often free from State and local taxation. Municipal bonds as a class are strong securities, and many excellent obligations of this type may be had to yield  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. and in some cases even more, especially in Western localities. But the small investor should hesitate before making an exchange of other good bonds into municipals merely because the latter are free of income tax. Suppose a man purchases two one-thousand-dollar bonds of the City of New York, or Boston, or any other city or town to escape the tax, and those bonds pay  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a year. The total income derived is \$90 and the income tax on that amount is exactly ninety cents a year. If the two bonds originally owned are good at all, the cost of making the exchange, commissions and so on, would be more than the ninety cents which would be saved. In the case of large fortunes the shift may be worth making. While the income tax is only 1 per cent. up to \$20,000 a year, it rises to 6 per cent. on incomes of \$500,000. Take a man with an income of \$200,000 a year. Assuming even that half of his income is already derived from exempt investments we find that his total income tax is still about \$6000. If all his investments were placed in municipals he would save this \$6000 a year, other things being equal.

## INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

### No. 510. UNION PACIFIC COMMON STOCK

Will you please give me information bearing upon the desirability of Union Pacific common stock as an investment? I should like to have the information include the following points: (1) Capitalization. (2) Variation in net and gross earnings during recent years. (3) Surplus of net earnings above dividend requirements. Do you regard the company as being financially able to maintain the present rate of dividends without diverting money from maintenance, improvements, etc.?

The outstanding capital stock of the Union Pacific is as follows: \$216,633,900 common out of an authorized issue of \$296,178,700, and \$99,543,500 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred out of an authorized issue of \$200,000,000. Variations in net earnings during the last few years may perhaps be best indicated by referring to the percent-

age equivalents earned on the common stock, after paying taxes and all other fixed charges, together with the regular 4 per cent. preferred dividends. For the fiscal year 1908-09 the company reported the equivalent of 18.87 earned on the common stock; for the fiscal year 1909-10, 19.17 per cent.; for the fiscal year 1910-11, 16.61 per cent.; for the fiscal year 1911-12, 13.88 per cent.; and for the fiscal year 1912-13, 15.06 per cent. During this five-year period, the lowest amount of gross income from operation was \$78,750,462 in 1909, and the highest \$93,638,457 during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Operating expenses, however, have risen steadily—in fact, have outrun the annual increases in gross earnings, just as they have on practically all the other railroads of the country. It is this situation, which, in the minds of most



students of transportation questions, justifies the demands which the railroads are now making of the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to raise their rates. But to return to Union Pacific; the dividend on this company's common stock is made up only in part from net earnings resulting from railroad operation. The balance is from income derived from the company's investments in stocks and bonds of other companies. In this connection it is important to consider the fact that for some time past the directors of the Union Pacific have had under advisement the question of distributing to stockholders, not only the large sum of cash received from the enforced sale of Southern Pacific stock which had been carried in the treasury, but also part of its other investment holdings. A short time ago it was officially stated that the conclusion had been arrived at that existing circumstances made it inexpedient to deal with this subject at present, but stockholders were left to infer that it might be taken up at some subsequent time. To avoid misunderstanding, however, the official statement made it clear that none of the various plans thus far considered and discussed contemplated any division of surplus either in cash or in securities, which in its result would have increased the present yield on the stock. Which was to say, in effect, that if the time does come when it seems expedient to make a distribution of assets the current annual rate of dividends on the stock will probably be reduced accordingly.

#### NO. 511. THE STOCKHOLDER'S RIGHT TO HAVE INFORMATION ABOUT HIS CORPORATION'S BUSINESS

I am a stockholder in a company doing business in New York, and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. I have made a request of this company for a statement of business transacted at directors' meetings. I want information as to how the business stands, but I have been unable to get it, and I should be glad if you would tell me whether the company ought not to comply with my request.

On principle, it ought. As a stockholder, you are a partner in the business, and you have a right to know how the business is being conducted; that is, whether it is being conducted in your interests, or, as has so frequently been the case in times past, in the interests of the officers and directors. There are always grounds for suspecting the latter condition of affairs, where such information as you appear to be seeking is persistently refused. The situation you describe is one with which stockholders of many another corporation have been confronted, but it is a situation that is met with much less frequently nowadays than it was a few years ago. One after another the recalcitrant corporations have been brought to terms on the question of full publicity of their affairs through organized effort on the part of the stockholders. There have been several recent instances of this sort, all of which have gone to prove that if small stockholders will take more active interest in the affairs of their corporations, particularly making their presence felt at the annual meetings, and voting their stock according to their own convictions, instead of delegating, by means of proxies, all their power to those in actual control of the business, they can

have their rights recognized. Of course, there are a good many circumstances under which corporations seem to be perfectly justified in withholding information about the details of their business. It might frequently happen that to give such information would mean giving undue advantage to some competitive corporation, or to some person whose motives were base. But where the demand for such information is the fruit of a sincere desire on the stockholder's part for a reasonable knowledge of the condition of his corporation's business, it ought to be met.

#### NO. 512. SOME SPECULATIVE STOCKS AND INVESTMENT BONDS

Please advise me in regard to the following stocks: Butterick, Nevada Utah, National Lead common; and the following bonds: New York City 4's of 1957, Colorado & Southern refunding 4½'s, Norfolk & Western consolidated 4's, and International Agricultural Corporation 5's. The bonds are in denominations of \$100.

You do not tell us enough about your general investment situation to enable us to discuss these securities in as much detail as we should like. If, however, we are correct in assuming that you are a relatively small investor, with only a limited amount of investment experience, we should be inclined to eliminate from consideration entirely stocks like Butterick and Nevada Utah. They are speculative, not investment, stocks. National Lead common has a good deal of merit, as industrial issues of that kind go, and it is possible that a few shares of it might be considered in your case. To be on the side of conservatism, however, there is little doubt that you ought to confine your investments, especially as they are to be made in small denominations, to bonds like the New York City 4's, Colorado & Southern 4½'s, and Norfolk & Western 4's. The International Agricultural Corporation 5's are not in a satisfactory investment position just now.

#### NO. 513. SUGGESTIONS FOR A SMALL INVESTOR

I take the liberty of writing for your suggestions in regard to investing a small amount of money. I have about \$800 on which I should like to earn as much as safe investment will bring. It is money I have saved from my salary, and, therefore, I would not like to take any risk of losing it in any unknown or uncertain securities. I do not anticipate that I shall have use for the money in the near future, so I should like to place it where it will earn more than in the bank, but at the same time I should prefer to have it in securities which I should be able to sell and realize what I paid out, in the event of any sudden need.

Under these circumstances we cannot do better than to repeat a suggestion we have made on a good many different occasions lately, namely, that the money be divided among very carefully selected bonds that come in small denominations. To begin with, we would suggest for a part of the money a \$500 bond of the issue of Pennsylvania convertible 3½'s of 1915, which may be had now at a price to yield a little more than 5 per cent. net on the investment. The remaining \$300 might be divided among \$100 bonds like the Virginian Railway first mortgage 5's, yielding about 5.10 per cent., Southern Pacific-San Francisco Terminal first mortgage 4's, yielding about 4.60 per cent., and American Telephone Telegraph collateral trust 4 per cent. certificates, yielding about 4.70 per cent.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

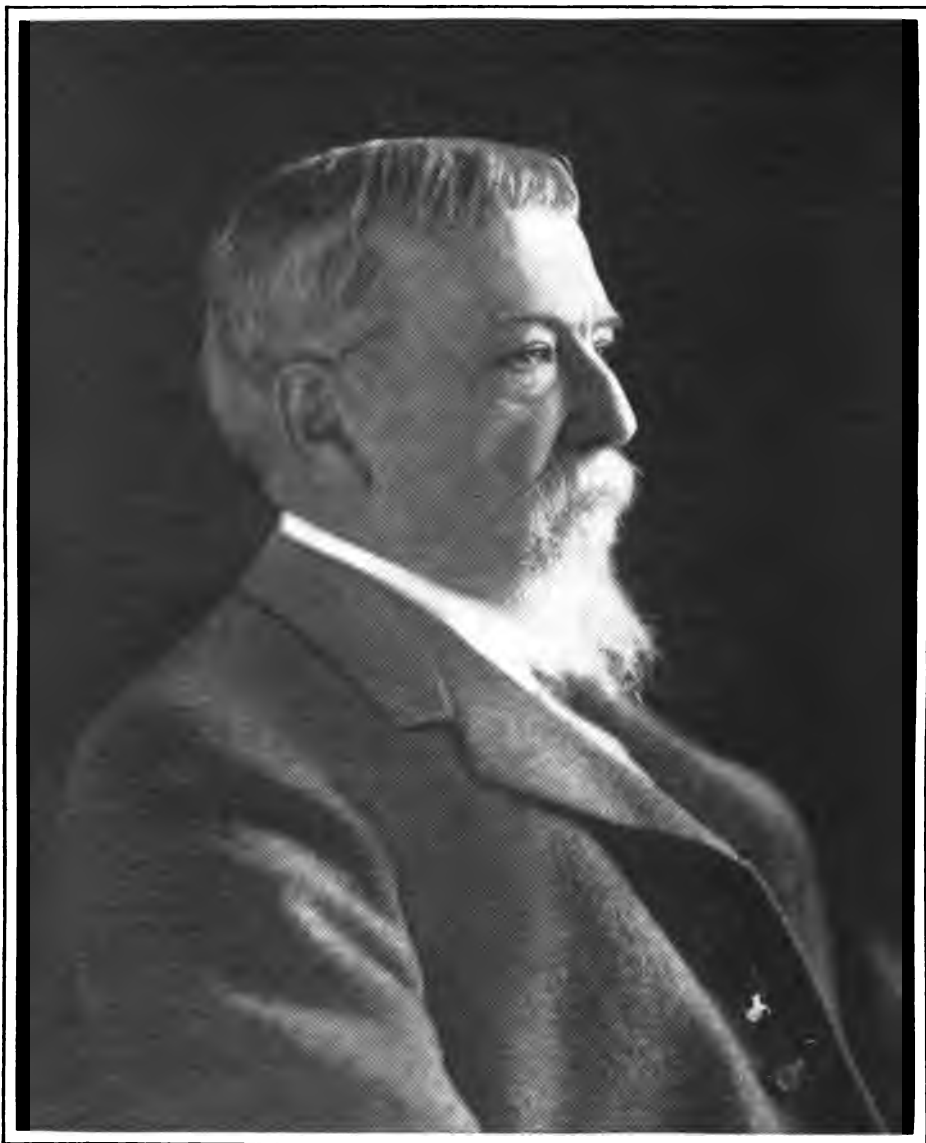
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**DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL, THE GREATEST PHILADELPHIAN SINCE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**

**P**HYSICIAN and author of international reputation, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who died at Philadelphia on January 4, at the age of eighty-five, was a typical American who lived to understand and embody the ideals of two generations. He was already known all over the world for his skill in curing diseases of the nerves when he caught the ear of the novel-reading public with his book, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker." His fiction was all written during the last twenty-five years of his life, and numbers twenty-one volumes. The last to appear, "Westways," was noticed in this REVIEW for December. Dr. Mitchell was poet and public-spirited citizen, physician and patriotic American thinker. He was an army surgeon during the Civil War and later devoted much time to research work in medical science. His character was marked by an unusual amount of sympathy and intuition.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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No. 2

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*A History-Making Achievement*  
With the turn of the new year there was evident throughout the United States a far more hopeful feeling than had prevailed during 1913 regarding the course of affairs political and economic. It was something of a relief to the country, as well as to the legislators themselves, to have Congress adjourn just before Christmas for a much-needed vacation of about three weeks. A resting point had been reached by virtue of the completion of the great Currency act, which was signed by President Wilson in the evening of December 23, with certain admirably conceived phrases of congratulation to Congress and the country. Seldom has a public measure been more thoroughly debated, and seldom has the process of debate been better justified in the results attained. On its final passage in the House, after coming from conference committee, the Currency bill was

sustained by a vote of five to one, which may be said to have lifted it far above the plane of a mere party enactment that might be threatened with overthrow in case the other party should come into power through a backward swing of the political pendulum. This, indeed, is matter for profound congratulation. While the Senators did not fall so generally into line for the measure, they passed it by a vote of 43 to 25, which was almost two to one. And the Senate opposition was not fundamental in disapproval of the bill, but had reference to one provision or another which individual Senators did not like.

*Bankers  
Quite  
Beatified*

More remarkable, however, than the acceptance of the measure by Congress was the amazing disappearance of those fogs of doubt and depression that had beclouded the minds of the banking fraternity. Even as in the period of the establishment of the national banking system, half a century ago, when the American bankers rose to the situation, shaped their affairs to meet the new law, took out national charters, bought bonds, and issued banknote currency on the security of those bonds, so now in the opening weeks of 1914 the American bankers by the hundreds have been sending in their applications for membership in the new system. They have shown a practically unanimous determination to do their full part in helping to make the system work in a practical and successful way. The National Banking Act of half a century ago, in view of all the circumstances, was a great measure; and we have somehow got along, ever since the resumption of specie payments—in spite of the dangers involved in the Silver Purchase Act—without any irretrievable disasters in our business life due to our systems of metallic and paper money, of



GETTING INTO LINE  
From the *World* (New York)

national and State banking, and of fiscal management under the subtreasury plan.

*"Vox Populi"*  
in a  
*Technical Issue*

But we have come close to a terrible disaster in several periods of emergency. We are the only great country in the world that has undertaken to deal with the most technical and difficult problems of money, banking, and finance by cross-roads oratory and appeals to the passion and prejudice of the voting



"THAT SETTLES ONE CROAKER!"  
From the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia)

millions. Yet it is one of the triumphs of democracy that we have debated these questions in the open, up and down the land. We have educated some scores of thousands of men to a considerable knowledge of the scientific and technical aspects of money and banking. We have won a series of popular verdicts, sustaining the public credit and maintaining sound standards of value. And now, with popular acceptance, we are providing by far the best arrangement we have ever had for making the banking system responsive to the needs of trade, and the monetary system elastic enough to prevent the recurrence of once-dreaded panics.

*What the  
New Law  
Means*

Under the new system, in ordinary times the business of banking will go on very much as at present. Merchants and citizens will see no

difference. The banks will continue to be independent business concerns, receiving deposits and lending money as heretofore. But in exceptional times, as in 1907, a great difference will be visible. In the panic of 1907, the banks would not even allow a depositor to draw out his own money—much less would they make customary loans on approved security, even to their most reliable customers. It was as if, in a time when the fire-alarms were ringing to an unusual extent, the fire companies should decide to respond to no calls, but to keep the men and apparatus solely for the protection of the engine-houses. At the very time when the banks have been most needed in the exercise of their functions, they have ceased to function at all; and have thus magnified and intensified the business troubles that with a better system they could wholly have prevented. Under our plan of having each bank an independent affair, the first symptom of financial stress led every banker to protect his own reserves lest he might become the victim of a "run." He lacked a higher financial power upon which he might rely for support in trying to help his business neighbors. The new system promises something like a complete remedy for such conditions. The banks are to be federated for mutual help under the auspices of a central government board.

*Some  
Simple  
Explanations*

These passing remarks are not intended for the banker, or for the man well instructed in these matters, but rather for the ordinary reader who may like to have a simple statement at the end of a debate so prolonged as perhaps to have become a little confusing. The new system, then, calls for the establishment of a series of so-called Federal Reserve Banks in suitably located cities, each one of them serving the district assigned to it. The law says that there must be at least eight of these banks, and there may be as many as twelve. This question will be decided primarily by an organizing committee that is now taking testimony and surveying the entire country in order to mark out the banking districts and determine upon the banking cities. It seems to be agreed in advance that New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans are to be designated; but as regards the other cities to be named we shall not know until the committee has finished its inquiries. The arrangements of this committee will stand, until modified by the Central Reserve Board, which has final authority.



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SECRETARIES HOUSTON AND McADOO, AS PHOTOGRAPHED AT NEW YORK WHEN MAKING IN-  
QUIRIES REGARDING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE EASTERN RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS

*The  
Organizing  
Committee*

This committee consists of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo; the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Houston; and the Comptroller of the Currency. When the committee began its work, Secretaries McAdoo and Houston proceeded together without the third member, for the simple reason that there was a vacancy in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. On January 13, President Wilson named for it Mr. John Skelton Williams, who was serving as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The place has always been important, but it gains new weight from the fact that the law names the Comptroller of the Currency, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury, as an ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, which is to be the central authority controlling the whole banking and currency systems. Besides these two, there are to be five other members of this central board, to be appointed by the President for ten-year terms and to draw \$12,000 salaries. President Wilson was quoted last month as having said that he regarded the appointment of these five men as of no less importance than the selection of judges for the Supreme Court. Since it is essential that this board should have the

confidence not only of the banks but also of the entire business community, we may be sure that the President will be at great pains to secure the right men.

*How a Reserve  
Bank Will  
Be Formed*

To proceed with a simple explanation of the bill, let us take the federal reserve bank that will be located at New Orleans as a starting point. This bank must have a capital of at least \$4,000,000. It will have duties to perform for the region assigned to it, which will doubtless comprise the State of Louisiana and several adjacent States in whole or in part. All of the national banks in this district must become members of the system, and must subscribe in proportion to their capital to the stock of what will be called "The Federal Reserve Bank of New Orleans." State banks may also join the system upon their own application. This bank at New Orleans will be managed by a board of nine directors, three of whom will be named by the central board at Washington. Three of the other six will be bankers chosen by the membership banks of the district. The other three will be citizens of repute who are not bankers, but who will also be chosen by the membership banks. This bank at New Orleans will



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HON. JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, OF RICHMOND  
(Recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been appointed Comptroller of the Currency and will therefore be a member of the Federal Reserve Board, also serving on the organizing committee)

hold a part of the reserves of the membership banks, and will do a general banking business upon its own capital.

*How It  
Will  
Operate*

Let us suppose that in the time of the moving of the cotton crop a great deal of money is needed temporarily in the New Orleans district. This can be supplied in several ways. The Secretary of the Treasury, acting with the central reserve board at Washington, may transfer additional deposits from unused money in the Treasury. The Federal Reserve Board may make temporary transfer to New Orleans of surplus reserve funds in the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago, or the one at New York. But the thing most particularly to be noted is the fact that the Reserve Bank at New Orleans will be prepared to rediscount cotton bills and commercial paper, and to supply the numerous membership banks with currency to be loaned to their customers upon such paper. Provision is made for the withdrawal of this extra currency when the need for it has been met, so that there may not be a permanent inflation of the outstanding volume of circu-

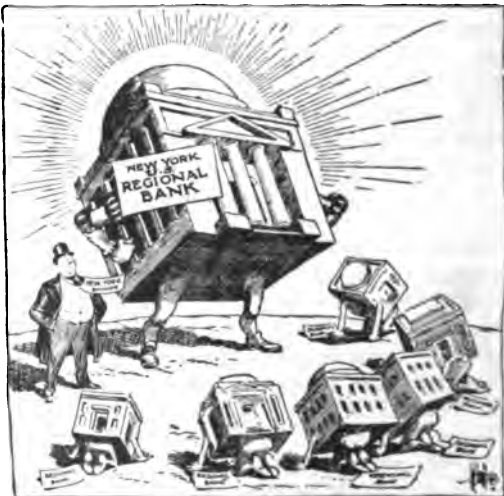
lating notes. There are a great many provisions in the bill with which the public will become acquainted gradually, through practical experience. The system may develop unexpected difficulties, but it is generally believed that it will work very well from the start, and that it will not exhibit defects which may not readily be remedied by amendments from time to time.

*Government  
Supplants  
Wall Street*

While the new system will enable the banking power of the United States to be used as a whole in times of emergency, very much as if there were one central bank with branches throughout the country, it will have a tendency to keep money in localities and to lessen the sheer financial dominance of New York and one or two other banking centers. The services that the late Mr. J. P. Morgan and his associates used to try to render the nation through voluntary coöperation in times of monetary stress, will under the new system devolve upon the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. New York will remain, under all ordinary conditions, North America's chief banking and financial center. But the country's credit will be supported and maintained by the Government at Washington as supervising the entire banking system, rather than by the voluntary efforts of the large banks.

*Fixing  
the New  
Districts*

It is not quite clear, as yet, how strong the Federal Reserve Bank in the city of New York will be as compared with some of the individual banks which will be its stockholders and members. Widely different opinions, more-



THE NEW YORK IDEA  
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



**A SCENE AT THE HEARING IN NEW YORK ON THE BANKING RESERVE DISTRICTS**  
(Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, at the left, and the noted banker, A. Barton Hepburn, testifying)

over, were presented to Secretaries McAdoo and Houston at the hearing in New York, regarding the boundary lines of the New York reserve district. Many New York bankers and business men believe that it would be better to have one great Federal Reserve Bank in the metropolis, with important branches in Boston and Philadelphia, rather than to cut the East into two or three reserve districts. It was natural that there should be some rivalry between Baltimore and Washington for the location of a reserve bank; and it had become plain, last month, that the organizing committee would have no easy task in deciding how many districts to establish, where to fix the boundary lines, and, in a few cases, which city to choose among rival claimants within a given district.

*Assimilating  
the New  
Tariff*

The best thinkers believe that the adoption of a good banking and currency system is far more vital to the business welfare of the United States than the fixing of a tariff policy, whether one way or another. Meanwhile, there is no visible accumulation of evidence either for or against the new tariff law in its general effects. The country seems to be adjusting itself to the new schedules. Within another year, however, it will doubtless be possible to point out a great many practical changes in particular lines of manufacture, and in the movement of imports and

exports due to items in the Underwood tariff. American business men accept changed conditions, and readjust their methods, with more energy and less outcry than any other people in the world.

It had been definitely understood when Congress adjourned for the holidays and President Wilson went south for a much-needed rest, that the next great administration policy to be taken up by the party in power would be the further regulation by the Federal Government of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. It is almost twenty-four years since the Sherman anti-trust law was enacted, to punish "restraints of trade." Nearly all of the great corporations that are called "trusts" in common parlance have been formed since that time. There are hundreds of these entities, and all of them profess to be innocent both in purpose and in action, and to have protected themselves by the best legal advice from any unwitting violations of the Sherman anti-trust act. Most of them have now for many years been doing business in a perfectly open way, in the presence of the officers of the Government and the entire business world. Ever and anon the Department of Justice "investigates" one of these well-established companies, and suddenly proceeds against it as a criminal affair, with everybody puzzled and wondering.





THE NEW TARGET

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago)Some  
Frank  
Observations

If these corporations have been not only technical offenders but actual enemies of the public weal, all of them—let us say five hundred at the least—ought to have been proceeded against long ago. As a matter of fact, the whole process of attack has been invidious. However bad some of the trusts may have been, their offenses would compare favorably, in a court of morals, with those of the Government in its methods of assault. There has always been an obvious way in which to deal with the situation. These business enterprises are lawfully incorporated under the statutes of particular States. But their freedom of movement in channels of interstate commerce is subject to the Federal power. Congress should long ago have defined whatever actions it regards as objectionable; should have licensed those corporations which were guiltless of offense; and should have excluded from interstate commerce any corporation that failed to comply in all respects with the requirements of Federal law.

The Dismal  
Crusade of the  
Department

After having for years shown a disposition to ignore the Sherman law, the Department of Justice gradually acquired an obsession for "enforcing" the law. In former times the department had many dignified and respectable uses. But for a good while past it has seemed to orderly minds to have been converted into a fanatical inquisition against business. The results of prosecution under the Sherman Act have not been entitled thus far to the respect of impartial onlookers.

The Standard Oil Company has been enriched as a result of its reorganization by courts and Government lawyers. Its monopolistic control over the commodities in which it deals has been increased, while its prices to the public have been enhanced. Lawyers and politicians have been fooling the public about the Sherman anti-trust law. It has never been a good law, because it has been wholly indefinite. Inasmuch as no human being has understood the law, it has been impossible for business men to obey it. There is no other civilized country in the world that would have tolerated the hypocrisy and humbug that have been visited upon the business community of America in the name of the Sherman anti-trust law.

A Rational  
Mood  
Appears

At least the present administration is not proceeding like a bull in a china shop in its attempt to enforce the law. It seems to be moving along rational lines. It has been permitting a number of corporations to make rearrangements and to avoid prosecution. A favorable impression was produced by the circumstances under which Attorney-General McReynolds and Mr. Theodore N. Vail arrived by amicable agreement at a technical separation of the Western Union Telegraph Company from the Bell telephone system. Mr. Vail, as head of the highly prosperous telephone monopoly, had taken the lead in purchasing control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. There resulted many immediate improvements in service that were welcome to the public. Since both corporations were in any case monopolistic, the public was benefited rather than injured by their uniting in such a way as to increase the promptness and ease of communication, with a lessening



"TEL. AND TEL."

BOTH: Goodby, old pal. Have a copy of the Sherman Law?

From the *Tribune* (New York)

of charges. These are indeed functions over which the public authorities should exercise constant and effective supervision. But it is hard to see what practical benefit could accrue to the public from forbidding close coöperation between the telephonic and telegraphic services.

*Wise Man  
of the  
East*

Nevertheless, Mr. Vail's graceful and sweet-tempered acceptance of the Attorney-General's ultimatum made a very good impression. Big corporations must show themselves obedient to law, even when laws may be absurd and when their enforcement seems to be technical rather than imbued with wisdom. Another surrender that impressed the public most favorably was that of Mr. Howard Elliott, head of the New Haven railroad system and its allied interests. The New Haven Company, for many years past, had been openly engaged in acquiring control of as much as possible of the varied transportation facilities of New England. It had been operating coast-wise steamship lines in conjunction with its passenger and freight railway business, and it had been acquiring numerous urban and interurban trolley lines as feeders and connections of its main trunk



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HON. JAMES C. M'REYNOLDS, ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(Whose dealings with "big business," from the standpoint of the Sherman Act, have gained for him much prestige and approval)

system. There has been no change in the laws under which these things had been going on for many years, and their legality had been generally admitted. It had not for a long time seemed to occur to anybody who thought these policies unwise—either at Washington or elsewhere—to invoke the Sherman Act and have them all undone.

*They Will  
"Compete"  
Again*

But Mr. Mellen and the New Haven system fell upon evil days. There were some lamentable accidents between Boston and New York. There arose a sudden demand for the punishment of the New Haven system for innumerable offenses against national and State laws and municipal ordinances. The new head of the system, Mr. Howard Elliott, is wise and diplomatic. He is willing to part with the Boston & Maine Railroad, numerous trolley lines, and some of his steamboats. A few years ago it seemed as if a unified transportation system would be a good thing for New England if brought at every point under supervision of public utility commissions which should safeguard the public as respects rates and services. Upon the whole,



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HON. JOSEPH E. DAVIES, COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS

(Who has been associated with the President and Attorney-General and the chairmen of Congressional committees in working out the administration's so-called "trust policy")



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CHAIRMAN HOWARD ELLIOTT, OF THE NEW HAVEN SYSTEM



PRESIDENT THEODORE N. VAIL, OF THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

we are inclined to think that as matters stand the arrangement between Mr. Elliott and the Attorney-General is a good one for all interests.

#### Clear Up the Law

Let no one suppose that in speaking lightly of the Sherman anti-trust law we are condoning any unjust acts which trusts and monopolies may be guilty of performing against smaller competitors. The earlier methods of the Standard Oil Company in crushing out business rivals were never to be excused, though practiced at times by many concerns in other fields of trade. Such practices were never lawful, and there were always remedies to be had under the common law. Where existing companies are not guilty of unfair practices, but are merely large, they ought either to be let alone or else given the same opportunity to make readjustment as has been accorded to Mr. Theodore Vail and Mr. Howard Elliott. This, indeed, is evidently the plan and intention of President Wilson and his Attorney-General. But most of all we need new laws, so that business men may know where they stand and so that our great industrial and transportation companies may be looked upon with admiration and respect, as something for the country to be proud of. The Republicans had promised us, for a

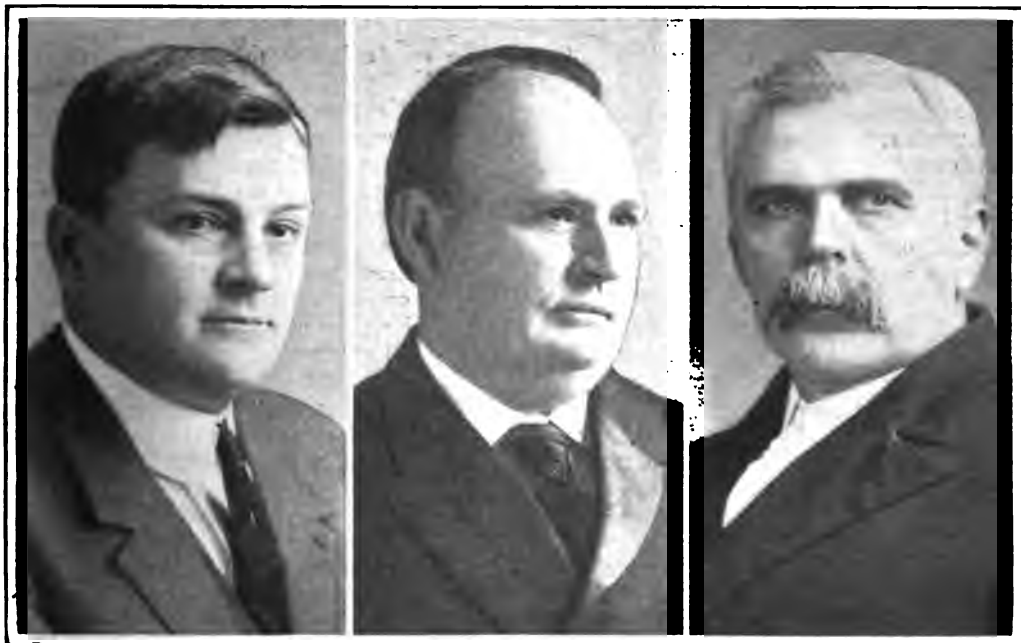
good many years, to deal with this question, but they had neither the courage nor the sincerity to face it upon its merits.

#### The President's Position

It has remained for President Wilson to show that he can at least make an unflinching effort to put American business in a self-respecting position before the law. He came back from his vacation with the draft of a message



LOOKS LIKE A REVIVAL  
From the Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio)



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CHARLES C. CARLIN

HENRY D. CLAYTON

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JOHN C. FLOYD

## THE CONGRESSIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEMOCRATIC ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

on the trust question ready to submit to his cabinet, and he appeared before Congress on Tuesday the 20th. Meanwhile, the committees of Congress had been working quietly but definitely upon bills. Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has been occupied for several months past with the study of this question and the tentative preparation of bills. Associated with him as members of the sub-committee have been Messrs. Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia, and John C. Floyd, of Arkansas. This sub-committee was in close consultation with President Wilson previous to the reading of the President's message and the introduction of the so-called administration bills. Senator Newlands, in the other house, has been active in the same field of inquiry. Conditions of legislation are such, in the present long session, that this trust question can have central place, and that all points of view may be presented and considered.

#### Planning a Trade Commission

The outlines of pending proposals look towards a more explicit description of illegal monopolies and of forbidden acts. It is proposed to provide more definitely for the punishment of those guilty of violating the law. Most important of all, is the plan to create a Trade Commission, of perhaps five members, which shall stand between the business community

and the fierce game of prosecution that has been so tempting to official lawyers and to other personages exercising a little brief authority. If we can once get a trade commission which shall act as calmly and deliberately as the Interstate Commerce Commission, and shall acquire expert ability to investigate and to aid in the administration of the law, we shall have advanced a long way towards sanity and safety in these affairs.

#### A Remarkable Message

The message itself, as read on Tuesday, the 20th, was in some respects the most statesmanlike of all President Wilson's utterances thus far. It was in perfect temper, lifted far above contention, and had the unusual merit of being explicit while also philosophical. It found the opinion of the country upon trusts and monopolies to be clearing up and ready for action. "Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience." "The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the land." The President continued to show that he meant to have "easy and simple business readjustments, . . . nothing torn up by

the roots, no parts rent asunder which can be left in wholesome combination." The practical measures proposed would deal with interlocking directorates; this would result in "independent industrial management working in its own behalf." Next the President proposed to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate the financial operations of transportation companies, a measure, as he well says, that the country is ready to accept "with relief as well as approval." Next he asks "further and more explicit definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law." This point he proceeds to set forth with unanswerable logic. The next item in the program is the creation of an interstate trade commission. Its need to the business world is admirably set forth. Finally, the President holds that prosecutions under the anti-trust law should not be directed against business and its organization, but against individuals who have been guilty of offences. Certain other questions and suggestions in the message are of great pertinence; but the points we have enumerated form the constructive program offered by the President.

One of the methods of "big business" that has been most criticized at Washington has come to be known as that of interlocking directorates. This means, as applied to interests centering in Wall Street, that a few men who control the principal banks, trust companies, and insurance companies are also directors of the principal railroad systems and of great industrial corporations. It is proposed to find means of changing these conditions which have arisen in consequence of a far too rapid and very undesirable concentration of financial power and control. Business men themselves are perceiving the truth, and are beginning voluntarily to meet what will undoubtedly take form as a requirement of law. Several leading bankers in New York have already resigned from a number of railroad and other boards, and this is but the beginning. It has been a bad thing for the American railroad system, as well as for industrial corporations, that they have fallen under the direct control of bankers. The plight of American railroads at the present time is largely due to the fact that money-lenders had superseded railroad men in control, and that the manufacturing and selling of securities had become the chief concern of those in authority, rather than the economical handling of passengers and freight.

*The Department of Justice*

It would be most frivolous and offensive to allege that the Department of Justice has confined itself to the pursuit of trusts, regardless of its other duties and obligations. It is merely that the trust suits have by far overshadowed all other activities of the Department. Our criticism is directed against the law, not against the Attorney-General. The principal business men of America would not be carrying on our industries in defiance of law, and invoking the attacks of the Department, if they had any way of knowing where they stood. The Attorney-General's annual report reminds us that when he came into office on the 4th of March there were fifty-two cases pending under the Sherman Act, and since then only eight more have been instituted. Nearly all of the pending cases were brought under former administrations. The report describes well the Attorney-General's successful plan for dissolving the merger of the Harriman railroads. Among the important cases still pending are those against the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Company, and the American Sugar Refining Company. Many instances are mentioned in the report of the enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Act in the matter of minor complaints against railroads. The work of the Supreme Court of the United States grows steadily by reason of the gradual average increase in the number of cases. The court usually has six hundred or more docketed cases on hand at any given time. The Attorney-General recommends that the President be authorized to



NEXT!

From the Central Press Association (Cleveland)

appoint additional judges where incumbents who have passed the retiring age have lost efficiency. This refers not to the highest court, but to judges on the District and Circuit benches.

**Buildings  
Needed at  
Washington**

The Attorney-General points out convincingly the need of a building at Washington for the proper housing of the Department of Justice. Secretary Redfield, in his report on the Department of Commerce, also shows the inconvenience arising from lack of proper accommodations for some of the great bureaus under his direction. The need of a hall of records at Washington, to provide for the safe-keeping of thousands of valuable papers now scattered about in scores of different buildings—many of them rented fire-traps—has been repeatedly shown to Congress. But demands of this kind, which concern the entire country, have been neglected because money for Government buildings has been diverted, through the log-rolling activity of Congressmen, to the erection of needless post-office and federal buildings in hundreds of towns and villages throughout the country. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that besides the 304 buildings authorized by act of Congress on March 4, 1913, there were two or three hundred others for which appropriations had been previously made but which had not yet been completed. This plan of scattering federal buildings all over the country cannot be criticized as a policy, because it does not rise to the dignity of discussion upon such a plane. It has never been a "policy," but rather a concerted looting of the treasury.

**Redfield  
on our  
Commerce**

Secretary Redfield makes a report that is convincing as regards the usefulness of his department. He proposes to employ the Bureau of Corporations in a scientific inquiry into the efficiency of the larger units of business operation,—such inquiries to have nothing of the nature of a hostile attack upon trusts. He has also a plan for a study of prices and costs in certain lines, such as that of clothing. Another inquiry deserving full support is that which the Bureau of Standards is carrying on to provide the public with full information upon such scientific facts—electrical, chemical, physical—as underlie the operation of lighting and transit services. Mr. Redfield summarizes the rapid growth of our foreign commerce and its changing character, and asks larger support for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.



TO STAKE OUT A RADIUM CLAIM FOR UNCLE SAM  
From the *Star* (Washington, D. C.)

**Lane on  
"Conservation"  
and  
Development**

Secretary Lane's report on the matters that pertain to the Interior Department is an essay in constructive statesmanship foreshadowing some important work that this administration will take up in the immediate future. Mr. Lane puts chief emphasis upon "the fuller and freer use of our national resources." Having called a halt upon methods of spoliation, he declares we have not yet put in effect the proper substitutes. "We abruptly closed opportunities to the monopolist, but did not open them to the developer." The Secretary paints an eloquent picture of the liberal land policy which led to abuses and consequent reaction. We are now to act upon the new policy that carefully classifies the public lands as regards their different kinds of value and use. Mr. Lane proposes to apply his doctrines to the almost intolerable situation that exists in our great possession of Alaska. He advocates the plan of creating an Alaskan commission, or administrative board. "Into the hands of this board," he declares, he would "give all the national assets in that territory to be used primarily for her improvement,—her land, fisheries, Indians, Eskimos, seals, forests, mines, waterways, railroads—all that the nation owns, cares for, controls, or regulates." This should not be a board for governing the people of Alaska, but merely for administering the property of the United States. Under this plan, the funds raised from lands, fisheries, furs, forests, and mines would be used for building highways, railroads, and telegraph lines. Mr. Lane reiterates his belief in the necessity of the construction of Government railroads in Alaska.

*The Leasing Plan*

With equal vigor the Secretary discusses the coal question, and favors a proper leasing system with ample coal land reserved for the navy and other public uses. The policy about coal that he recommends for Alaska he extends to the other coal fields of the public domain. He joins the Secretary of the Navy in proposing a plan whereby our public lands may furnish the Government with fuel oil for the use of our fleet. The development of potash and phosphate lands on the leasing system is also recommended. Mr. Lane discourses brilliantly and with knowledge of the arid lands and the problems of irrigation. We are glad to be assured that the Government's large expenditure under the reclamation act of 1902 has been conspicuously successful. Further irrigation projects under this act are advocated. The expenditure of a hundred millions in the next ten years is proposed, with the assurance that the Government would recover the entire sum through selling the lands to bona fide settlers. There is suggested the ultimate transfer of these projects, and of other federal developments, to the States within which such enterprises are located. Attention is called to several plans of irrigation in which the Northwestern States are supplying half the funds. Thus Mr. Lane's remarkable report deals with a series of related problems affecting the public domain and the use of national resources. He does not go into the routine of departmental administration.

*Uncle Sam's Trusteeship*

But the last paragraph of his report is so striking in its summary of the business that comes under his direction that it may well be quoted as reminding the public of the vastness of the task of national administration which rests upon the President under the Constitution, and which he carries out through his heads of departments:

This department has to do not alone with general policies but with an infinitude of administrative detail. Its embarrassments arise out of the large number of matters as to which administrative discretion may be exercised. I have not sought to present these at this time. That you may, however, appreciate the scope of this department's activities and read perhaps with greater interest the accompanying outline of the work done by our various bureaus, permit me to note here that we care for the Eskimo in Alaska and for the insane in the District of Columbia; for 310,000 Indians scattered throughout the continent, for whom we hold property in trust approximating in value \$900,000,000; that the choice beauty spots of our country have been set aside as national

parks which are in our care; that we distribute to over 800,000 pensioners, their widows and dependents, a round sum of over \$165,000,000 a year; that we issue to inventors of the United States and foreign countries an average of more than 5,000 patents each month; that every miner in the land is interested in those means which we are taking to prevent mine accidents and to more fully realize the mineral wealth of the land; that the schools of the Indians and the national university of the colored people are under our jurisdiction, together with the Hot Springs of Arkansas and the cliff dwellings of Colorado; that the internal economy of the Territory of Hawaii, as well as that of Alaska, fall within the purview of this department; that it is our part to measure the waters of a thousand streams, survey the lands of all the States, and look beneath the surface to see what they contain; that we have still in our care a great body of public land (some 300,000,000 acres outside of Alaska), out of which each year approximately 60,000 farms are carved; that we have a bureau of education, which should be provided with the equipment by which it may adequately do a great work for the schools, the teachers, and the children of this country, or be abolished.

*Radium as a World Topic*

Few topics within recent months have occupied as much space in the press, or aroused the interest of as many readers, as the use of radium in surgery and the conservation and development of radium-bearing deposits. Fascinating as was the story of the accidental discovery by Madame Curie, fifteen years ago, of a new element which because of its luminosity she named "radium," it is outmatched by the story of the recent use of radium to destroy diseased tissue in cancerous growths. Following the statement which Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the eminent Baltimore surgeon, gave to our readers in the December REVIEW, have come many accounts in the newspaper press of marvelous results in the treatment of certain kinds of cancer with radium. Now that this new method of treatment has passed the experiment stage, Dr. Kelly is devoting his energies toward increasing the supply of radium. Madame Curie first noticed the substance as an impurity of uranium, which is used in the coloring of glass and pottery. The source of uranium then was pitchblende, obtained from the Joachimsthal mines in Austria. Recently, however, it has become known—and verified by Government experts—that certain mines in Colorado and Utah, originally worked for gold, contain large deposits of radium-bearing carnotite ores; and the United States is now recognized as possessing the largest known supply of this new precious metal. The American ore has gone abroad, where the radium has been extracted by processes more or less secret.

*Secretary  
Lane's Radium  
Policy*

It is the belief of Dr. Kelly and his associates, together with Mr. Parsons, Chief of the Division of Mineral Technology in the Bureau of Mines, that radium-bearing ores known to exist on the public domain can be utilized most satisfactorily either under the direction of the Government or else by public-spirited capitalists. Some months ago the National Radium Institute was organized by Dr. Kelly and Mr. James Douglas, who is a prominent New York financier and mining engineer. They obtained control of twenty-seven "claims" in Colorado, and are establishing at Denver the largest radium laboratory in the world, the product of which is to be used in specified hospitals without charge. Within the past few weeks the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, has taken up the matter and urged Congress to enact legislation withdrawing large areas of public lands known to contain ores from which radium may be derived, and authorizing the Interior Department to mine and treat such ores in order to obtain a supply of radium for the use of the Government and the hospitals of the country. Secretary Lane's ideas were embodied in a resolution which was promptly introduced in the House; and, although considerable opposition developed in Colorado, and among those interested in the mineral resources of that State, it seemed certain that the larger view would prevail. It should be remembered that the production of radium is exceedingly laborious and costly. It would take about a hundred tons of the richest carnotite ore to produce a thimbleful of radium salts, 75 per cent. pure, and the intricacies of the process of chemical reduction and separation are almost beyond description. Although radium was discovered more than fifteen years ago, the total production since then has not amounted to two ounces. It is valued at from \$70,000 to \$100,000 per gram—or more than \$2,000,000 per ounce.

*Growth of  
Parcel  
Post*

The point of especial interest in the report of the Postmaster-General is the growth of the parcel-post business. Beginning with the 1st of January, the Department has increased the weight of parcels in the first and second zones from the original limit of twenty pounds to fifty pounds, while in the remaining zones the limit becomes twenty instead of eleven pounds. There has also been a substantial reduction in rates on parcels, and the consequence is sure to be seen during the present year in a vast growth of this service, with



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HON. DAVID J. LEWIS, OF MARYLAND  
(Who advocates Government purchase of telegraph and telephone lines)

effects far-reaching upon conditions of retail trade and upon the marketing and purchasing of goods by farmers. It seems almost inevitable that the parcel post should so greatly enhance the functions of the rural carrier as to lead to national aid to the States in improving highways.

*Postal Wire  
Services  
Advocated*

Postmaster-General Burleson presents an argument in favor of the operation of telegraph and telephone lines as a part of the Government's postal monopoly service. There is no indication that the Administration intends to push so tremendous a project in the present year. Mr. Burleson has been facing the realities of the party spoils system, as traditional in the Post Office Department, and he well knows that the service would be better off if the great majority of men filling the postmaster-ships of the offices above those of the fourth class were to retire and have no successors appointed. Mr. Burleson has inherited the management of a public service overloaded with political supernumeraries. In many ways it is an efficient service, but it would be unwise to extend its functions any further until it has been put upon a non-political basis of working efficiency. The efforts of





HON. JAMES M. CURLEY  
(The new Mayor of Boston)

the present Postmaster-General are conscientious and commendable. But Congress must make a better system, in many respects, before the country will be ready to face public ownership of telegraph and telephone lines. Mr. Lewis, of Maryland, is an able Congressman who has given much study to the subject of the public operation of these services in other countries, and has made interesting speeches in support of his proposals. But he seems not duly to have considered the political aspects of the problem. Theoretically, of course, the telegraph and telephone are naturally associated with the postal service; and all foreign governments use the post-office buildings and facilities for sending written and spoken messages by wire, as well as for handling letters and parcels. The Postmaster-General shows that the department is now earning a little surplus, and that its budget is fast approaching the grand total of \$300,000,000 a year.

*Boston's  
Election of a  
Mayor*

On Tuesday, January 13, the voters of Boston elected a Mayor to serve for the next four years. Under the model charter which went into effect in 1910, the nominations were made by petition, and the candidates ran without

party designations. There were only two candidates, Congressman James M. Curley, who was successful by a fair plurality, and Thomas J. Kenny, president of the City Council. Mayor Fitzgerald, who had hardly recovered from his recent illness, at the last moment declined to seek reelection; and he endeavored to maintain a neutral position. Both Mr. Curley and Mr. Kenny are Democrats in national and State politics. Mr. Kenny was endorsed by the Citizens' Municipal League, was believed to have the support of Republican voters, and was known to have the backing of most of the Democratic leaders. Those conducting his campaign regard his defeat as due to the general apathy of the voters, and to the fact that the election was held on the coldest day of the winter, when his followers were more likely to remain indoors than those of his opponent. Mayor-elect Curley, who is now serving his second term in Congress, promises an honest and efficient administration for the great city of Boston.

*Progress of the  
"City Manager"  
Plan*

The "city manager" plan of municipal government, described by Mr. H. S. Gilbertson in this REVIEW for May, 1913, has been making rapid strides. Although known originally as the Lockport (New York) plan, the first city actually to adopt it was Sumter, South Carolina, which voted for it on June 12, 1912. The scheme in brief, as many of our readers know, calls for a single executive head of the city's affairs, employed by and subject to a popularly elected commission. The first city manager chosen by Sumter was a Virginia civil engineer, Mr. M. M. Worthington, who demonstrated his special training and fitness for the work by saving half his salary in one or two items of city expenditure alone. Last November Mr. William F. Robertson succeeded Mr. Worthington as city manager of Sumter. The smaller communities of Hickory and Morganton in North Carolina followed the example of Sumter, becoming "city manager" cities in the spring of last year.

*Dayton  
Adopts It*

The greatest publicity for the new plan of municipal government, however, has come from its adoption last August by the important city of Dayton, Ohio, with a population of upwards of 115,000. Dayton had been suffering from political mismanagement, with its usual evils of inefficiency and extravagance, and its citizens had become aroused



S. D. HOLSINGER

HENRY M. WAITE

CHARLES E. ASHBURNER

(General Manager of Staunton, Va.) (City Manager of Dayton, Ohio) (City Manager of Springfield, Ohio)

to the necessity of lifting the city out of its wretched condition. A vigorous campaign of education, handicapped by the dreadful flood conditions of last year, resulted in a home rule charter, embodying the city manager plan and drafted by a board of fifteen elected freeholders, which was adopted on August 12, 1913. After a wide and thorough search for an expert executive, Mr. Henry M. Waite, city engineer of Cincinnati, was selected as manager. In the same month Springfield, Ohio, with nearly fifty thousand inhabitants, followed Dayton in adopting the new plan. Since then a number of smaller cities have fallen into line, such as Phoenix, Arizona; Le Grande, Oregon; Amarillo and Terrell in Texas, and Cadillac and Manistee in Michigan. The charter commission at work in Salem, Oregon, is also committed to the single executive scheme. In fact, wherever the subject of charter revision is under consideration, the city manager plan is receiving serious attention as a development of the commission plan.

ability,—decided to apply his own effective method of "recall" to those politician members of the board (of his own appointing) who had sought to displace Mrs. Young. The new members whom the Mayor appointed changed the complexion of the board, and after the citizens of Chicago had voiced, through mass-meetings and in the press, their appreciation of Mrs. Young's services, she was triumphantly reelected to the position that she had held for over four years to the apparent satisfaction of everybody except a few disgruntled text-book publishers. During Mrs. Young's administration real progress has been made in bringing the schools of Chicago into touch with the needs of the community, especially in the field of industrial and vocational training. It was also the general testimony that many irritating differences between the teaching body and the administration had been adjusted or done away with. "An educational stateswoman," they call Mrs. Young in Chicago, and the whole country may well rejoice that the direction of so vast and complicated a machine as the Chicago school system is to remain in hands so competent.

*Chicago's "Recall"* A month ago the city of Chicago was stirred from center to circumference by an attempt of the Board of Education to remove from office Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the efficient and progressive Superintendent of Schools. So vigorous and emphatic was the protest which followed Mrs. Young's resignation, that Mayor Harrison,—himself a politician of no mean

*Doings at Albany*

The New York Legislature, Republican in one house and Democratic in the other, attracted the attention of the country to an unusual degree last month. Even the election of the Speaker of the Assembly, often regarded as more or less a matter of routine, was closely watched



MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG

(Reëlected Superintendent of the Chicago schools, after her resignation)

because of its bearing on the continued dominance of Chairman William Barnes of the Republican State Committee. The progressive element in the Republican party was unsuccessful in its efforts to bring about the election of an anti-Barnes Speaker. Assemblyman Thaddeus C. Sweet, an organization Republican, was the victorious candidate, while Alfred E. Smith became floor leader of the Democrats, and Michael Schaap of the Progressives. There was a loud demand for a legislative highway-graft inquiry, since the Governor's work in that field is limited to those State departments whose heads are appointed, and the revelations already made point to ramifications in offices that can only be reached by a legislative investigation. Governor Glynn's graft search has not been especially fruitful, but on January 19 it was announced at Albany that definite results would be shown within a few weeks.

**Further  
Graft  
Revelations**

In sharp contrast with the record of comparative failure presented by the State graft investigators is District Attorney Whitman's continuously active work in New York County, where a "John Doe" inquiry is bringing to light a mass of evidence connecting Tammany leaders with road-contract steals in the up-State counties, and showing the inner workings of

the elaborate system of campaign contribution "shake-downs." Meanwhile, the treasurer of the Democratic State Committee pleaded guilty to an indictment accusing him of accepting campaign contributions from corporations. Late in December Bartholomew Dunn, Tammany leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District of New York City, was convicted of conspiring to defraud the State in building a Rockland County road, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. This conviction resulted from one of the indictments obtained by John A. Hennessy while he was special investigator of State graft for Governor Sulzer.

**Experts in  
Office**

In the two great fields of education and sanitation the State of New York is taking no backward steps. Dr. John H. Finley's inauguration as Commissioner of Education and president of the University of the State, last month, was an earnest of the progressive spirit now alive in the State system of school administration, while Governor Glynn's appointment of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs as State Commissioner of Health puts New York in the van of sanitary progress. Dr. Biggs had served for many years



HON. THADDEUS C. SWEET, SPEAKER OF THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY

on the New York City Health Board, and last year he was chairman of the commission named by Governor Sulzer to revise the health code of the State. The work of that commission, which was adopted by the legislature and enacted into law, marked a great advance in the standards of public sanitation. Dr. Biggs, who had been repeatedly sought by former governors to head the State Health Department, but had declined because he thought the conditions unfavorable to the best service, now accepts the responsibility of enforcing a new code which he himself had a leading part in drafting. On the score of fitness no more creditable appointment has ever been made by a Governor of New York. The metropolis, meanwhile, has obtained the services of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital, who after much persuasion accepted the post of Health Commissioner on January 19. This also is an exceptionally good appointment. In the matter of public hygiene Americans may take pardonable pride in the fact that such world-renowned experts as Surgeon-General Gorgas and Commissioners Biggs and Goldwater hold executive positions in the public health service, national, State, and municipal.



DR. HERMANN M. BIGGS  
(Health Commissioner of New York State)

*The Michigan  
Miners  
Strike*

Two serious labor controversies have been disturbing the industrial world, one in the Michigan copper mines and the other in the coal fields



DR. S. S. GOLDWATER  
(New Health Commissioner of New York City)

of Colorado. The strike of the Michigan copper miners began on July 23 last, and primarily concerns the right of the men to organize as members of the Western Federation of Miners. Among the detailed demands of the men are an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of three dollars a day, while they also protest against the new "one-man drill," which has been replacing the two-man drill. This is the first serious labor trouble in this famous old mining district. Efforts at mediation have been made through the Federal Department of Labor, which sent Mr. W. B. Palmer to investigate, while President Wilson sent Mr. John A. Moffitt to the scene. No agreement could be reached, however, and the strike has developed into a struggle of endurance on both sides, with the usual accompaniment of acts of violence. A deplorable accident, adding greatly to the misery of the strike conditions, occurred only a few days before Christmas. During the progress of a largely attended popular gathering, a false alarm of fire was raised, and in the resulting panic seventy-two persons lost their lives, most of them being children of the striking miners.



A STRIKE SCENE IN DENVER AFTER THE RECENT HEAVY SNOWFALL.

(The striking miners, led by "Mother" Jones, visiting the State capitol to protest against the dispatch of troops to the coal fields)

*The Coal Strike in Colorado* In the coal fields of southern Colorado, the chief coal-producing region of the State, some 14,000 men have been on strike since September 23, and considerable disturbance has resulted. The question in dispute is apparently the familiar one of recognition of the union. A number of men lost their lives as a result of skirmishes between armed strikers and mine guards before the district was placed under martial law. Governor Ammons established a military commission at Trinidad to conduct an inquiry into the deaths that took place, while a federal grand jury, sitting at Pueblo, indicted more than a score of officials of the United Mine Workers on charges of conspiracy to monopolize labor and to restrain trade. Much resentment was caused by the forcible deportation from the district, by a citizens' organization, of seven of the men who were on trial charged with rioting. "Mother" Jones, a noted labor agitator, was similarly treated as soon as she appeared on the scene. Here, also, efforts to bring peace were of no avail, although Secretary of Labor Wilson and Governor Ammons joined in the attempt.

*The Art of Flying Advances—*

The art of flying continues to advance, though not accompanied with the sensational publicity of a few years ago, when it was more of a novelty. The development of that wonderful new vehicle—the "flying boat"—was told about in our issue for January. In this number Mr. J. B. Walker summarizes progress in aviation during the past two years. Since the writing of that article, Mr. Orville Wright has been making trial flights with his new automatic stabilizer, by which he claims flying will be made "fool proof." The tests were entirely satisfactory, the only thing that remains is to perfect and simplify the device. This Mr. Wright expects to do in time to bring it into general use during the spring. His device, he claims, will go a long way toward making flying as safe as a journey behind a locomotive. With the perfection of the airboat, and the safe completion of such long journeys as those of the Frenchmen Vedrines and Bonnier from Paris to Cairo recently, the talk of a trans-Atlantic trip has been revived. The achievement of this feat is confidently predicted for this or next year.

*-But Uncle Sam Lags Behind!*

The development of flying on the military and naval side is being vigorously pushed, particularly among foreign nations. In seaplanes alone, actually in commission or provided for, *Flying* places Great Britain in the lead with as many as ninety machines, followed by Russia with eighty, Germany and Italy with seventy, France with forty, Austria with thirty-two, and the United States with four. This indicates an almost hopelessly backward position for our country, but one that will be somewhat remedied if the program formulated by the new aeronautical board of the Navy and approved by Secretary Daniels receives the support of Congress. This plan calls for an aeroplane for every battleship, the purchase of dirigibles, and the establishment of a naval aeronautical station at Pensacola. A determined effort is also being made to secure an appropriation to enable the Post-Office Department to make a trial of mail-carrying aeroplanes in regions where ordinary transportation is difficult—for instance, over deserts, rivers, and mountains.

*A Hundred Years of Anglo-American Peace*

While the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which will mark a century of peace between Great Britain and the United States, will not occur until December 24 of the present year, the hundred years of amity will be celebrated throughout the summer by the inauguration, on May 1, of the Anglo-American Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, that veteran field of expositions in London. Two peace movements, represented by two different committees, will merge to celebrate the occasion. The American committee was appointed to work for the erection of permanent memorials of the anniversary. The other, composed of eminent Englishmen and Americans, is endeavoring to show by actual demonstration the progress made in the arts of civilization during this century. Prominent among these exhibits will be a huge model of the Panama Canal. The chairman of this second committee is the Earl of Kintore, a Privy Councillor and formerly a very popular governor of South Australia. The British people, Lord Kintore claims, are not in sympathy with the official British refusal to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. When the Anglo-American fair at Shepherd's Bush is concluded, Lord Kintore told New Yorkers last month, the management, with the concurrence of the British people, will be prepared to transfer to San Francisco any exhibits that may be desired.



THE EARL OF KINTORE, NOW IN THIS COUNTRY

*Is Our Mexican Policy Changing?*

While the newspapers were telling us daily last month of the way President Wilson and his family were spending their winter vacation at Pass Christian, Mississippi, the one feature which attracted most attention, both in this country and abroad, was the President's meeting, on January 3, on the cruiser *Chester*, with John Lind, his special envoy to Mexico, who had come up from Vera Cruz to confer with him on matters of policy. What Mr. Wilson said to Envoy Lind was not made public. Statements subsequently made by Mr. Bryan and under officials of the State Department were to the effect that this meeting did not portend the slightest change in the American attitude towards Mexico. It has become a matter of common belief in official Washington, however, and at the foreign offices of the great powers of Europe, that a change in our policy is now inevitable. The only question is when? By the time these pages are being read by many of our readers General Victoriano Huerta will have occupied the provisional presidency of Mexico for the period of one year, during the greater part of which time he has continued in office in defiance of the expressed demand of the



Photograph by International News Service, New York

**PRESIDENT WILSON GOING TO THE "CHESTER," TO CONFER WITH JOHN LIND ABOUT OUR MEXICAN POLICY**

tion of morality and not aggression; a guarantee and not a danger.

If and when it does come it will find the skirts of the United States clear before the world of any imputation of selfish designs. President Wilson's restraint may have as yet had only a negative effect on Mexico. It has, however, already convinced Latin America in general, as well as Europe, of the disinterestedness of our feelings towards our distracted neighbor to the south. There is no fear that continued inaction by the United States

will bring action by the European powers. A despatch from Paris on January 20 stated that Europe had made up its

*Is Intervention Near?* The conviction is growing that armed intervention is inevitable, that the United States must eventually, and that very soon, abate the international nuisance at its dooryard. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, one of the most clear-sighted and far-seeing of living French statesmen, and one of the winners of the Nobel Prize for Peace, is reported as saying on January 18:

The moment will come, and that soon, when not only the feeling of the United States, but the conscience of the whole world, will arise indignantly and refuse to accept longer the tacit abstention. . . . Will it be conquest? No, it will be the interven-



**IS HUERTA KEEPING UP HIS BOLD FRONT?**

(On the front page of the cartoon paper *El Hijo Ahuizote*, published in Mexico City, and supporting Huerta, Mexico is called on to be on guard in order that Uncle Sam "the friend of Carranza, who wishes to conquer Mexico," should be received "on the point of the lance.")



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

**PRESIDENT WILSON'S WINTER HOME AT PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI**

mind, no matter what happened, to wait until the United States had become convinced of its duty to assume the police work in Mexico, "Europe being firmly convinced that ultimately the United States will do so." According to despatches received in Texas, on January 19, from Mexico City, Huerta, as a consequence of the trying experiences of the past year and his "own dissipated habits," was near a mental and physical breakdown.



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#### MEXICAN REFUGEES SAFE ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE RIO GRANDE

(From a photograph taken at Presidio, Texas, after the battle of Ojinaga, early in January)

#### *Huerta Defaults on Mexico's Debt*

On January 13, after what was reported as the stormiest cabinet meeting Huerta had faced since his assumption of the presidency, it was announced that Mexico would default in the payment of interest due on both the domestic and foreign debt. This means a suspension of payment for six months, at least, of something more than \$13,000,000. During recent weeks a number of banks in the City of Mexico have closed their doors, and General Huerta has been compelled, and then only with extreme difficulty, to pay his soldiers by means of loans forced from his wealthy "subjects." Observers in Washington, acquainted with Mexican conditions, were saying last month that this default of interest on the bonds was proof of the effectiveness of the "financial blockade" which President Wilson's policy had drawn around the Huerta régime. It was feared in December that Mexico would default in payment of the semi-annual interest on the bonds of the railroads which are state owned, or rather state controlled, the government holding slightly more than one-half the financial interest. An understanding, however, was reached with foreign bankers which resulted in sufficient loans being obtained and the interest on the railroad debt was paid.

#### *Some of Villa's Financing*

Conflicting reports as to loans obtained, or hoped for, by the Provisional President, made the situation difficult to understand. It is known

that for the past two months Huerta has had two agents in Europe, Señor de la Barra and Dr. de la Lama, trying to raise money in Paris, but apparently without success. Meanwhile, the rebel leaders in the north are living on the country and paying their men very largely through requisitions on state banks forced from wealthy prisoners they have taken. Young Luis Terrazas, son of the greatest landed proprietor in the state of Chihuahua, and one of the richest men in Mexico, has been captured by Villa. The Terrazas estates, it is reported, have already been largely parceled out among Villa's soldiers and the peons of the state, while young Terrazas has been forced to issue notes on local banks with which Villa is now paying his ragged soldiery.

#### *More Rebel Victories*

Just how much of injury to Huerta's cause has been brought about by the successes of the so-called Constitutionalist rebels in the states of the north it is impossible to say. That doughty ex-bandit, Villa, during December and January, was steadily defeating the Federal forces. A fierce conflict, the biggest battle of the present revolutionary troubles, covering almost two weeks of fighting, began on December 29, at Ojinaga, just across the Rio Grande from Presidio, Texas, and ended on January 11, in the triumph of Villa's rebel army. There was a great loss of life, and later, more than 4000 fugitives, men, women, and children, soldiers and civilians,





Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

GENERAL PANCHO VILLA HEARS OF ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE MEXICAN FEDERALISTS

in distress and destitution, waded or swam the Rio Grande and took refuge on American territory. The War Department decided to care for these fugitives at the expense of the United States Government.

*What Will Villa Do?*

With the flight of these troops over the border, the triumphant Villa in full career towards Mexico City by way of Torreon, Saltillo, and Tampico, and the rest of the world refusing to advance any money, it looked as though the Huerta régime were beginning to totter to its fall. So far as is known, Villa still recognizes Carranza as the head of the Constitutionalist movement, although for some weeks very little has been heard of Carranza, and several times he has been reported dead. According to most of those acquainted with Mexican personalities, Villa is an ignorant,

bloodthirsty brigand with a shuddering record behind him. He is said, however, to be just to those who obey him, and he certainly seems to have military capacity. It is impossible to think of him as President of Mexico. Remembering the course of Mexican history, however, if he should finally succeed in crushing Huerta, would he step aside for Carranza or for any one else?

*Canada's  
Railroad  
Development*

An important event in Canada's railroad development was marked, on New Year's Day, by the completion of the section connecting the Canadian Northern lines extending from Quebec with those already built through the Rocky Mountains. When the next division, some 500 miles in length, is finished, through trains can be run from Edmonton by way of Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal to Quebec. The completion of this great Canadian Northern line, paralleling the Canadian Pacific, is due chiefly to the courage and persistence of those enterprising railroad promoters and pioneers, Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann. Canada now has a very complete system of transcontinental transportation, a more elaborate one, probably, than her present economic needs



NO PLACE TO ALIGHT  
From *Leslie's Weekly* (New York)

call for. But Canada is building for the future. She is providing not only by railroad systems, but by steamship lines to the old world, for the years to come, when her population shall have greatly increased. In this connection it should be noted that the project originating with Sir Wilfrid Laurier some years ago to connect Halifax, Nova Scotia, with Galway, Ireland, by a swift steamship line has been revived. This would enable passengers from London to reach Canada in four days. It would necessitate harbor improvements at Galway, a new railroad line across Ireland, and a train ferry between Dublin and Holyhead, in Wales. Incidentally, the Canadians believe that such a line would divert Canadian-British traffic from American ports.

More  
Transportation  
Than Goods

The Dominion's general economic progress is the subject of an exhaustive article in a recent number of the *London Statist*, by the editor, Sir George Paish. This financial authority, who recently spent some months in Canada, advises the Canadians to spend the bulk of the British loaned capital which they now have, and which they are aiming to get, in securing settlers for their agricultural lands and equipping them for prosperous citizenship thereon. In Sir George's opinion "the machinery created to take care of the production of Canada is sufficient at present to deal with at least twice, if not three times, the existing output." In other words, she now has more extensive means of transportation and more facilities for production than she has products to be handled. Sir George Paish's advice is that future financial aid should be used by the Dominion to "promote production until it overtakes the provided machinery for handling and marketing it."

Is There an  
Anglo-German  
Understanding?

The announcement, in the middle of December, that Germany and England had made a compact that neither should take part officially in the Panama-Pacific Fair at San Francisco was followed by the report, positive but indefinite in terms, that these two European



TWO PIONEER CANADIAN RAILROAD BUILDERS  
(Sir Donald Mann and Sir William Mackenzie, who have recently completed an important section of the Canadian Northern Railroad)

powers had also come to a general, comprehensive, political agreement covering many of the points long at issue between them. The concrete items in this general agreement as reported were a final understanding with regard to the Bagdad railway situation and a *modus vivendi* in Southeast Africa. The two powers are reported to have agreed to pay Portugal \$100,000,000 for the possessions of the little Iberian nation in that part of the Dark Continent, with the further intention of dividing these possessions between them. The Germans refused, we are told, the overtures of Mr. Asquith's government in the matter of a "naval holiday." But they did accede, says the report, to the representations of London in regard to a secret, but more or less definite, understanding to work together in Latin America in antagonism to the commercial interests of the United States. Prompt and elaborate denials of such an agreement from both London and Berlin have not quite succeeded in removing the impression received in this country (in which even official Washington is reported to share) from the editorial opinions of prominent British and German journals on this subject and the half-guarded admissions of captains of industry in both countries.

Does It  
Concern  
Panama?

It is known that official Britain still harbors a good deal of resentment over the Panama tolls question. Strong representations in favor of taking part at San Francisco have been made by many eminent British public men, includ-

ing Sir Thomas Lipton, who accuses the Asquith Government of "lack of imagination," and points out that participation in the fair would cost no more than a fifth-rate cruiser. Sir Edward Grey, however, has announced that the decision is final, and that it is based on the fact that "San Francisco is very far away and that it will cost a great deal of money to send exhibits there." German official opposition has resulted in the dissolution even of the independent committee formed by Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American line, to whose efforts in this direction we have referred several times in these pages. Both Britain and Germany have promised to have naval representation at the fair. Furthermore, according to Lord Kintore, one of the British members of the commission, now in this country, which is preparing for the celebration of one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States has declared that there will surely be an adequate British participation in the fair by private individuals if not by the government.

*Is It Aimed  
Against Ameri-  
can Commerce?* A number of things which look like cumulative evidence that there does exist some sort of Anglo-German agreement designed to check the growth of American commerce in every market of the world where it competes with British and German interests have been recorded recently. The Panama Fair representation is one. Another comes by way of Italy. It is being claimed that, although the parliament at Rome, some time ago, voted \$400,000 for official participation in the Panama Exposition, such representation is not certain to take place, owing to the course taken by Britain and Germany and to secret influence from London and Berlin. Referring to the British and German action, the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently warned the Chamber of Deputies in these words:

There are prospects that before long Italian immigrants will be legally excluded from the United States. Since participation is an act of friendship, there must be a corresponding demonstration of equal sentiments on the part of the United States—or we should not participate.

Here it is well to record the fact that early last month Mr. Colvin B. Brown and his fellow-commissioners, who, as we have already pointed out in these pages, was appointed by the State Department to interest Mediterranean countries in the San Fran-

cisco fair, succeeded in obtaining definite promises of Greek and Turkish representation at the exposition.

*War on Ameri-  
can Banks  
and Tariffs*

Another apparent confirmation of the belief that Britain and Germany have some sort of an agreement to combat our trade in Latin America is found in the reported abandonment by one of the most influential banks of New York of its plans to establish a branch in the Argentine Republic. W. Morgan Shuster, who, it will be remembered, did so much some years ago to rehabilitate the finances of Persia, and who was expelled from that country through Russian and British influence, has been spending some months in South America in the interests of this New York bank. He had succeeded in gaining subscriptions from wealthy Argentinians for the establishment of the proposed branch in Buenos Aires which was to have provided new and better facilities for the transaction of the rapidly increasing business between Argentina and this country. The news despatches, however, say that he was "dissuaded" from continuing further by representations made by officials of the Bank of the River Plate of Buenos Aires, an institution controlled by the British. German feeling is said to have been aroused against the United States not only because of the importance of German interests in South America, but because of certain provisions of the new American tariff law which require methods of inspection of goods by American consuls in Germany very obnoxious to German merchants. It is claimed that this anti-American understanding was reached some time in October at a secret meeting in Belgium between Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. It is evident from newspaper comment that if such an agreement does exist it is not generally known either to the people of Germany or to Englishmen.

*Progressive,  
Orderly  
Costa Rica*

Election campaigns in three Caribbean countries during recent weeks have revealed as many different stages of political and social civilization. On the first Sunday in December, according to custom, the peaceful little Central American republic of Costa Rica held its presidential election. A plurality of the ballots were cast for the so-called Republican candidate, Don Maximo Fernandez. In order to be validly elected, a

candidate for the Costa Rican presidency must receive a majority vote; otherwise, the choice will await the meeting of the legislature the following May, when it will be decided by that body. It is quite typical of the peaceful, law-abiding and good-natured character of the Costa Rican people that not only was the election orderly, but that Don Maximo and his two rival candidates, representing, respectively, the National Union party and the Civil party, as well as the voters themselves, accepted the result without grumbling. So much for a modern civilized Caribbean country.

*"Observing"  
a Dominican  
Election*

The eastern portion of the island of Haiti is known as the Republic of Santo Domingo.

On December 15 the Dominicans, as the people are called, held an election for members of their Chamber of Deputies and for delegates to a convention to revise their constitution. According to the treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo, it will be remembered, an American citizen is general receiver of the Dominican customs, officiating both in the interest of the Dominicans themselves and of the foreign holders of the republic's bonds. Recently it was decided by the State Department, with the approval of President Wilson, that in view of a threatened revolt in the little republic, it would be wise to have some American representatives present at the election. The new American Minister, Mr. James M. Sullivan, who has been the subject of some adverse criticism for alleged "political irregularities" in the Presidential campaign in this country, early in December, informed the Dominican Government that the American commission would "supervise" the balloting. Our treaty with Santo Domingo does not give us the right to supervise elections in that republic, and Mr. Sullivan's communication drew forth a vigorous protest from Santo Domingo City. The State Department then stated that the "commission" would act simply as "a body of friendly observers." Mr. Bryan, furthermore, detailed twenty-nine United States officials from Porto Rico to assist these "observers."

*"A Free  
and Fair  
Choice"*

Their report submitted to the State Department on the first of the year shows that the deputies and delegates to the constitutional convention were chosen "at the fairest and freest election ever held on the island." The promise of the American minister to use his

influence in favor of order and fairness is believed to have averted serious warfare, armed revolution having already begun against the existing administration. As a result seventeen out of the twenty-four delegates chosen to sit in the commission, which began its sessions on January 15, were members of the party in revolt against the government—an unprecedented outcome in a Caribbean country, where the rule is that the government always wins. There were disputes during the balloting which threatened to precipitate bloodshed, but again at the suggestion of the American Minister it was agreed to refer the matter to a special session of the Congress. The next presidential election will be held under the new law which will be prepared by the constitutional convention.

*How They  
Vote in  
Haiti*

To the west of the Dominican Republic, which is Spanish-speaking and white, on the same island is the turbulent so-called Black Republic of Haiti, whose inhabitants are mostly negroes and speak French. Revolt and disorder have recently been the normal condition of Haiti. As the time approached for a change of administration, during December, a disastrous revolt broke out and spread over almost the entire republic. Reports are vague and definite information difficult to obtain. We know, however, that there has been fighting, and it looks as though the next chief magistrate of Haiti would be the general successful in the war, with European financial interests waiting to profit by the triumph of either side.

*Retirement  
of Joseph  
Chamberlain*

There is something pathetic in the retirement, announced last month, of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain from British politics. Although his active career closed some eight years ago when the Liberals came into power, his name has retained something of its old magic for all Englishmen. It may be said that Mr. Chamberlain's career ended when he resigned as Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Unionist cabinet after the Boer War, accepting, as he did, responsibility for that conflict. Beginning as a Radical, he left the Liberal party on the issue of Home Rule, taking with him the so-called Liberal Unionists to join the Conservative opposition. Nevertheless, he remained very much of a Radical, and it was due to him more than any other one man that the Conservative party adopted the principle of old-age pensions.



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS SON AND GRANDSON

(The veteran English statesman who retired from active life last month. To the right of the picture is seen his son, Austen Chamberlain, also a former Cabinet Minister, and Master Joseph Chamberlain, the grandson)

*His Influence  
on British  
Politics*

In his younger political days Mr. Chamberlain was responsible for the introduction into British politics of a number of methods of party management long familiar in this country, but new to Englishmen. It was his astute political judgment that first proposed the adoption in England of a protective tariff oddly known to Englishmen as "Tariff Reform." By this he hoped to rescue his party from the straits to which it had been reduced after the Boer War. Tariff reform has been one of the favorite stalking horses and bogies of British party politics ever since, but has never seemed to move the stolid British electorate from its loyalty to Free Trade. Mr. Chamberlain's retirement is of special interest to the British overseas dominions, particularly Canada and Australia, because of his policy of "Imperial Preference"—that is, a system of lower duties on goods from the mother country than from foreign nations. This policy has found some favor, although at London "preference" has ceased to be a living issue. For nearly a decade Mr. Chamberlain has been little more than a memory, yet his retirement calls attention to his impressive figure, that of a man than whom very few have exerted a deeper influence on their time.

*A New  
Political Party  
in France*

A new political party has been formed in France. It is composed of 105 Republican Senators and Deputies, including Senators

words. They have a familiar ring to Americans:

When the discipline of parties shall become despotic, and the Deputy can no longer freely assume and interpret his own responsibility; when there are private citizens in control; men of good faith, perhaps, but without mandate, and therefore without accountability—managers, however



"PROTECTION" STILL OUT OF FAVOR IN ENGLAND

MR. BONAR LAW (to Tariff Reform): "It's a queer thing, laddie, but there's evidently a sort of a somewhat about ye that does not inspire confidence." (From one of Max Beerbohm's famous political cartoons)

Barthou, Pichon, Mille-  
rand, Dupuy, and Klotz, all  
former cabinet ministers, be-  
sides members of the Cham-  
ber of Deputies, with a  
large following among the  
voters; and is led by M.  
Aristide Briand, former  
Premier. It will be known  
as the Briandist party. Its  
formation is a revolt against  
what is called "localism"  
in French politics, and aims  
at a broader nationalism.  
M. Briand will lead the  
new party in its campaign  
for the general elections to  
the parliament, to be held in  
May. In a recent speech  
to his constituents at St.  
Etienne he set forth the evil  
of "local political tyranny,"  
and the need for "nation-  
wide patriotism" in these

good they may be, who, in the security of irresponsibility, dictate orders under threat of excommunication to the representatives of the people; and when the latter submit to these orders and put their votes at the disposition of persons from outside, then there will no longer be a republic, there will no longer be a democracy, there will be only tyranny and a land suffocated beneath an anonymous oppression.

The new party is believed to have the sympathy, though not the open coöperation, of President Poincaré.

*Trying German "Sabre Rule" Offenders* The sequel to what has come to be known as the Zabern incident, in which the officers of a Prussian regiment quartered in Alsace bullied and assaulted helpless civilians for guying them, has taken on the character of an anticlimax. We recounted in these pages last month the action of the Kaiser in moving the offending regiment from the town and ordering a court-martial trial for the officers implicated in the imbroglio, and also spoke of the event in the light of its influence in tending to bring about complete responsibility of the Chancellor to the Reichstag. At the trial, held in Strassburg on December 19, the lieutenant who assaulted the crippled cob-



M. ARISTIDE BRIAND, EX-PREMIER OF FRANCE, WHO HAS FORMED A NEW POLITICAL PARTY

bler was found guilty and sentenced to forty-three days' imprisonment, the minimum penalty. Other officers were tried and given light sentences. Later the verdict against the lieutenant was quashed by the upper and supreme military court.

*Militarism as a State of Mind*

The trial brought out an amazing state of mind on the part of the caste of officers in the Prussian army. The men accused claimed that the police were unable to handle the riotous crowds and asserted their right to defend themselves against insult. The three offending officers admitted training machine-guns on the citizens for nothing worse than guying and laughing, and bluntly declared that they had ordered houses to be searched for small boys who had laughed at them in the streets. The sentence of the first court was reversed by the upper tribunal in the case of Lieutenant von Foerstner on the ground that the crippled cobbler used insulting remarks and had a clasp knife in his pocket. No sooner had these extraordinary verdicts been made public than, to the amazement of the world, Herr von Jagow, the chief of the Berlin police, and no less a person than the Crown Prince himself, sent telegrams of com-



"IL GIOCONDO"—MR. ASQUITH AS "MONA LISA"

(Referring to the British Premier's "exasperating reticence" on Home Rule, woman suffrage, and other pressing English political problems, Bernard Partridge, the cartoonist of London *Punch*, draws this caricature and says: "The enigmatic smile of this old master distinguishes it from that other national treasure, the 'Bonar Lisa,'"—the latter reference being to the easy-going leader of the opposition, Mr. Bonar Law)



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE HUNTING IN POMERANIA

(The Prince, Friedrich Wilhelm, is the figure at the extreme right. Note the respectful, loyal attitude of his companions)

Anglo - German understanding over the long-vexed question of the Bagdad railway. In another paragraph this month we point out how this agreement fits in as part of the great world-wide agreement which now seems certainly to have been arrived at by Great Britain and Germany. Of course, the Turks have received something in return for their concessions. More favorable conditions than they could otherwise obtain for the settlement of their debts have been granted.

Undoubtedly, further-  
mendment and congratulation to the offending officers who had escaped. This action on the part of his heir was too much even for the army-loving Kaiser and the Crown Prince was temporarily stripped of all military authority. To such absurd lengths does militarism lead even a highly civilized people like the Germans.

more, the new railway and steamship lines to be built by engineers and capital from western Europe will benefit their government and population. Much of the territory still under the Ottoman rule was formerly the most fertile in the world. It can be revitalized by modern methods. Nevertheless, these concessions virtually amount to an economic partition of Asiatic Turkey among the powers. The history of the modern world shows that almost invariably economic partition is simply the first step towards administrative and political dismemberment.

*New Turkish  
"Concessions"  
in Asia*

The interest in Balkan affairs during the past few weeks has centered on Constantinople. As we have more than once pointed out in these pages, the Turks have long ago accepted their defeat and are devoting themselves as best they can to the economic development of their Asiatic territories. A series of treaties with several of the great powers of Europe providing for concessions on advantageous terms to the nationals of these powers were virtually forced on the Constantinople Government last spring and summer, when the Ottoman fortunes were at a low ebb because of the victories of the Balkan allies. Germany and England obtained valuable rights for railroad building and agricultural and mining exploitation in Mesopotamia and Arabia. To France and Russia were given valuable privileges in Syria and Armenia, while Italy fared well in Asia Minor.

*German  
Officers at  
Constantinople*

For their military reorganization, of which they realize the sore need, the Young Turks, who are still dominant at Constantinople, are again turning to Germany. Despite the severe defeats of German-instructed Turkish armies in the war against the Balkan allies, the government at Constantinople, particularly the dashing young leader, Envir Bey, who, on January 4, was appointed Minister of War, feel that the German system is best. They attribute the recent failure of their arms to the fact that formerly the German instructors were not given sufficient authority. They now propose to place German military authorities in high positions, not merely as advisers, but as military officers. This policy was being carried into effect without attracting the attention of the outside world until it was announced that a German officer would command the Constantinople army corps.

*Do They  
Portend  
Dismemberment?*

The concessions obtained by England and Germany are reported to have been granted in a sort of tripartite treaty between those countries and Turkey and include a thorough

*Russia and  
England  
Object*

This corps has always tended to be a sort of Pretorian Guard, dominating more or less completely the sovereign, and, through him, the government. It can easily be seen why the appointment of a German to command this force at Constantinople would be displeasing to Russia. The Russian Premier, Dr. Kokovtsev, at once strongly protested to both Constantinople and Berlin, the protest later concurred in by the governments of France and England. The Turks made explanations which apparently satisfied the objecting powers. Meanwhile, an English admiral is actually in command of the Turkish fleet, which has recently been greatly strengthened by the purchase of a super-dreadnought from Brazil, and an English firm has obtained the contract to rebuild and reorganize all the dockyards of the Golden Horn.

*The Balkans  
Slowly  
Recovering*

Although the Balkan countries are gradually recovering from the effects of war and devoting their attention to the arts of peace, there are signs of a possible renewal of hostilities before long. All the states are in pressing need of money. The Athens government has been developing a grandiose scheme of naval increase involving a large expenditure of money and extending over a number of years. To initiate this the Boule, on January 6, authorized the floating of a loan for \$100,000,000. The Greeks are preparing for what they regard as an inevitable war of revenge on the part of Bulgaria and Turkey. Early last month Premier Venezelos visited most of the European capitals seeking the



DR. KOKOVTSSEV, THE RUSSIAN PREMIER



A BULGARIAN VILLAGE GROUP AFTER THE WARS

(This is the sort of sturdy peasant stuff that will soon bring about another Bulgarian renaissance. See Mr. Marsh's article on page 209 this month)

assistance of the great powers in averting such a war. Much enthusiasm was displayed, late in December, when the island of Crete was formally annexed to the Hellenic kingdom. Crete was finally evacuated last February by the protecting powers, Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy. Marines from a British cruiser hauled down the flag of the powers which had flown there since 1898, as well as the flag of Turkey. The Greek flag was then hoisted. On December 14 King Constantine himself raised



the ensign of his country over the fort at Canea, the capital, and Crete was once more formally a part of Greece.

*The New  
Serbia and  
Rumania*

Serbia, which is, apparently, benefiting more than her allies by the results of the wars, has inaugurated a new system of land tenure for the territories assigned to her. On another page this month (244) the status of the new Serbia is described at greater length. Serbia also has obtained a loan—\$50,000,000—in the French market. While Rumania's triumph in the second war have given her an enviable position in the eyes of Europe, the question of the ill-treatment of the Rumanian Jews has been revived with much vigor in various European capitals and in this country, and an international congress of protest is being arranged.

*Greece,  
Albania,  
Bulgaria*

Meanwhile, Italy and Greece are still at odds over the Egean Islands. The Triple Alliance, it was stated on January 14, has agreed to give Greece all the Egeans which she now occupies except Imbros and Tenedos and the groups of islets north of Tenedos. This, which was proposed by Great Britain, will be done on condition that Greece evacuate the districts incorporated into Albania by the boundary commission. Italy, however, has not agreed. A reign of lawlessness, with scarcity of food in Albania, however, has, it was reported last month, made Prince William of Wied hesitate to accept the throne, at least until the powers guarantee some finan-

cial stability. Bulgaria is not in the destitute, defenseless condition we had supposed. She is, according to a well-trained observer, Benjamin Marsh (we print an article written by Mr. Marsh for this REVIEW on another page), financially and economically solvent. On January 14 the parliament at Sofia was dissolved by the new premier, Dr. Rodoslavov, and a new election ordered within two months.

*Imperialism  
and Autonomy  
in South Africa*

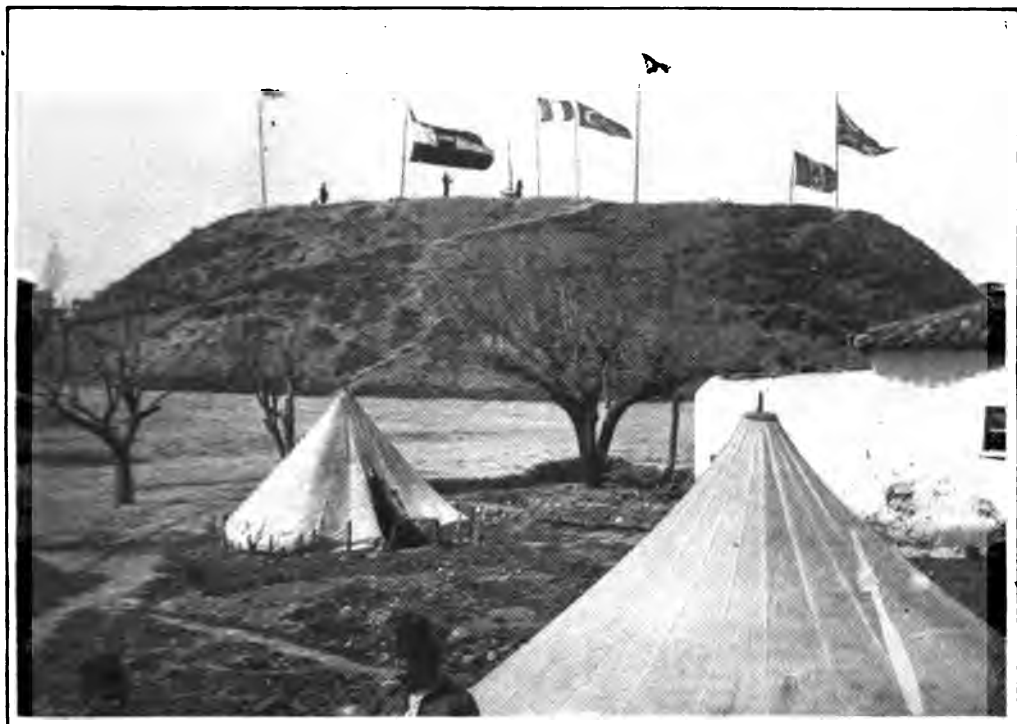
Problems involving the existence of the British Empire itself are vexing the government of the South African Union. In discriminating against Hindu coolie labor in the Rand mines, as well as in calling out the imperial troops to quell the strikers in these mines, the Botha government has precipitated a grave crisis which amounts, on the one hand, to a denial by the South African Union that citizenship in one part of the empire carries with it citizen's rights in another, and, on the other hand, to a protest on the part of the laboring classes of South Africa against the use of "any of the imperial administrative military machinery in their domestic affairs." The genesis and development of this Hindu "peril" question in South Africa is set forth on page 237. This trouble is particularly acute in Natal, where there are more than 150,000 Asiatic laborers, because there (we quote the *London Daily Chronicle*) "the white man has desired two morally incompatible things—to get Hindu coolie labor to work in the sub-tropical climate and then to exclude the Hindus from subsequently settling as free men in South Africa." The settlement of this matter has recently been placed in the hands of the commission appointed by the South African government.

*The Great  
Strike at  
the Mines*

The strike of the Rand miners against intolerable conditions under which they have worked for years, began in July, and was explained in detail in the pages of this magazine for September. The mine owners, it will be remembered, made certain concessions, and the men went back to work on the promise that legislation to improve the conditions under which they worked would be pushed through the Union parliament. The labor leaders, however, claim that this legislation has been robbed of its efficiency by amendments at the instigation of the mine magnates, who, it is contended, exercise an economic tyranny over the government and the people. A general strike throughout the entire South Africa



THE SOUTH AFRICAN BOER AND THE POOR HINDU  
From the *Hindi Punch* (Bombay)



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

#### THE MOMENT BEFORE CRETE WAS FORMALLY TAKEN OVER BY GREECE

(The Turkish fortress at Canea, Crete, showing the flags of England, France, Austria, Germany, Italy and Russia, the six powers, surrounding the Turkish flag (in center) which for many years was symbolic of the protection of Turkey by these powers. On December 14 the formal annexation of the Island of Crete to Greece was carried out with imposing ceremonial and later King Constantine personally ran up the Hellenic flag over the fort over which the Turkish flag had flown for so many years)

Union was proclaimed on January 13 by the Trades Federation and the organization of Rand miners. The government replied by proclaiming martial law and the announcement that the more than 200,000 natives at the mines would be at once removed from the scene of the strike. The Minister of Defence, General Smuts, evidently desiring to use the occasion as an opportunity to mobilize the military forces of the Commonwealth, has called out more than 20,000 regular soldiers and organized a volunteer citizen's defense force of more than 100,000. By the middle of last month what was practically a state of war existed throughout South Africa, but the strike was apparently a failure.

*Menelik  
Dead  
at Last*

After the reports of his death had been "greatly exaggerated by the press," as Mark Twain used to

say, several times during the past ten years, Menelik, Emperor of Abyssinia, was pronounced officially dead on December 12, in his seventieth year. This African monarch was a man of native intelligence, who, de-

spite occasional relapses into barbarism, had certain rather definite aspirations towards modern civilization. He always claimed direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and was known by the high-sounding title of Negus Negusti, King of Kings. Menelik did much for his country. He introduced railroads, began foreign commerce, abolished slavery and encouraged education. During the last decade of the past century his country, which is one of the only two sections of Africa (Liberia being the other) not yet partitioned out among the European powers, became the object of the rival colonial ambitions of England, France, and Italy. Recognizing the inevitable end of Italy's "pacific penetration" of his country, Menelik organized an army, equipped it with modern weapons, and, on March 1, 1896, inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Italian army at Adowa.

*Abyssinia  
and Its  
People*

Abyssinia, which lies south of Egypt and contains the head waters of the Nile, is a pastoral and agricultural country, a little larger than



MENELIK, THE LATE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA, IN FULL STATE DRESS  
(From a photograph in possession of the Abyssinian Minister in London)

France and Germany combined. Its people, who number about 8,000,000, are a mixture of ancient Egyptians, Arabs, and negroes, and are largely engaged in raising cattle and coffee. Great Britain, France, and Italy, in 1906, formally agreed to respect and preserve the integrity of Abyssinia, and, jointly, with the consent of the Abyssinians, to develop the country economically. Menelik will be succeeded by his grandson, Lij Yasu, a boy of sixteen, who has been educated by European tutors.

*End of the  
Chinese  
Parliament*

The Chinese parliament, which has been practically non-existent since last spring, was definitely dissolved by proclamation on January 11. This action, said the announcement, was taken with the approval of the administrative council, General Li Yuen-hang, Vice-President of the Republic, the military and civil authorities, and the governors of all the provinces. Since April it has not been possible to get a quorum of the large, unwieldy house—596 Representatives and 274 Senators. At various times, on various charges, members

have been arrested or expelled. Early in November, President Yuan Shih-kai "dismissed" from Peking more than 300 members of the Kwo Ming-tang, or Radical Democratic party, formerly led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is claimed by Yuan's supporters, and this view is concurred in by a number of western students who know China well, including Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, now Director of the Far Eastern Information Bureau in New York, and Professor Frank J. Goodnow, formerly of Columbia, and now one of the advisers to the Chinese government, that, at present, what China needs above everything else is a strong executive.

*China's  
Prospects  
in 1914*

In view of the large amount of constructive legislation that confronts the republic, the draft of a proposed constitution, about which the members of the Assembly were differing, say these students, would take away from the president almost all power for effective work. Professor Jenks, in a communication to this magazine, says on this point:

The parliament gave itself up to vain speculative speech-making while the salvation of the country depended upon prompt practical action, and pestered the provisional president until he was forced to throw out the most brazen and treasonable of their number, and by so doing silenced and terrified the others. What of it? This does not confirm the dismal predictions of the "I told you so" wailers. It does not prove that China is unfit for self-government. It does not show, even by implication, that the Chinese people were fanatically foolish when they cast out a petrified monarchy and tried to set up in its place a more liberal form of government. . . . Let us suspend judgment and doubtless we shall realize in due time that Yuan's careful and vigorous methods are leading China straight as a die toward the form of republicanism best suited to her peculiar self, and that her next full-fledged parliament will be a permanent institution.

The so-called popular revolution of last July and August has long since been shown up as the attempt of a few wily local leaders to perpetuate, under the guise of provincial democracy, the same régime of disorganized administration but admirably organized graft that bled their fellow countrymen in the days of the Manchus. To their aid rushed a few states' rights visionaries who forgot that the fetish of states' rights when opposed to national unity died in 1865. . . . A hundred minor points could be assembled along this line, but the big outstanding facts are clear. A glance over them cannot but convince all doubting Thomases that China enters 1914 with a great deal to be thankful for and that her friends need have no fear for her future. China moves slowly, but steadily and securely. All fair-minded people will wish her well during the coming year.



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#### THE COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON

(This commission was created by Congress last year, the members being appointed by President Wilson. Besides formulating broad policies for improving relations between capital and labor, the commission is studying, through reports of special investigators, the labor disturbances in various sections of the country. From left to right the picture shows: Harris Weinstock, John B. Lennon, Austin B. Garretson, Frank P. Walsh [chairman], John R. Commons, S. Thruston Ballard, Frederic A. Delano, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. The ninth member, Mr. James O'Connell, was not present when the photograph was taken)

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From December 16, 1913, to January 16, 1914)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

December 17.—The Senate Democrats, in caucus, amend the Currency bill to meet the criticisms of Mr. Root (Rep., N. Y.), increasing the required gold reserve from 35 to 40 per cent.

December 19.—The Senate passes the Administration's Currency bill, as amended in committee and in caucus, by vote of 54 to 34; every Democratic member present votes for the bill, together with six Republicans and the Progressive member.

December 20.—In the House, Mr. Glass (Dem., Va.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, states that the Currency bill as amended and passed by the Senate would within six months result in perilous inflation. . . . A joint conference committee begins an adjustment of the differences between the House and Senate currency bills.

December 22.—The House, by vote of 298 to 60, accepts the conference report on the Currency bill, only two Democrats voting against the measure, and thirty-four Republicans and the Progressive members voting for it; Mr. Lewis (Dem., Md.) speaks in support of his resolution providing for Government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines.

December 23.—The Senate, by vote of 43 to 25, approves the conference report on the Currency bill, and the measure is sent to the President. . . . Both branches take a recess until January 12.

January 12.—Both branches resume sessions after the holiday recess. . . . The Senate discusses the Alaskan Railroad bill. . . . In the House, the Post-Office appropriation bill is reported, carrying a total of \$305,247,767.

January 15.—In the House, Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.) attacks the methods and policies of Secretary of State Bryan.

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

December 16.—United States Senator Elihu Root, of New York, announces that because of his advancing years he would not accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1916.

December 17.—The Republican National Committee, at a special meeting in Washington, agrees upon a plan of reapportionment of delegates to national conventions, based partially on voting strength; the South loses eighty-two delegates.

. . . The Postmaster-General, in his annual report, recommends the acquisition by the Government of all telephone and telegraph lines.

December 19.—Attorney-General McReynolds announces that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has agreed to dispose of its holdings of Western Union Telegraph Company stock, and avoid suit under the Sherman anti-trust law. . . . The President signs the Hetch-Hetchy bill, permitting San Francisco to obtain its water supply from the Yosemite National Park.

December 23.—President Wilson signs the currency-revision bill, declaring it to be the first of a series of constructive measures which the Democratic administration will enact. . . . Mrs. Ella Flagg Young is reinstated as Superintendent of Schools in Chicago.

December 25.—President Wilson arrives at Pass Christian, Miss., where he will spend three weeks' vacation.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON, DURING THEIR CHRISTMAS VACATION AT PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.

December 29.—The Secretary of the Interior urges the enactment of legislation withdrawing public lands which contain radium-bearing ores.

January 2.—President Wilson meets John Lind, his special representative in Mexico, on board the cruiser *Chester* in the Gulf of Mexico.

January 5.—Secretaries McAdoo and Houston begin at New York a series of hearings to be held in the principal cities of the country to determine where Federal Reserve Banks, under the new Currency law, are to be located.

January 6.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirms the sentences of twenty-four officials of the International Structural Iron Workers, convicted of conspiracy to transport dynamite for illegal purposes. . . . The Republican members of the New York Assembly select as Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, defeating the candidate of Mr. Barnes and the Republican machine.

January 7.—The New York Legislature meets in annual session, the Republicans regaining control of the lower house.

January 9.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court declares that the Public Service Commission exceeded its powers in approving the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's proposed \$67,700,000 convertible bond issue.

January 10.—The Department of Justice and officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reach an agreement whereby the road will give up its trolley lines, its control of the Boston & Maine, and most of its steamship lines, in order to avoid suit under the Sherman anti-trust law.

January 13.—President Wilson returns to the White House from his vacation at Pass Christian, Miss. . . . The President nominates Assistant

Secretary of the Treasury John Skelton Williams to be Comptroller of the Currency, and, ex-officio, a member of the new Federal Reserve Board. . . . The New Jersey and South Carolina legislatures meet in regular session. . . . Congressman James M. Curley (Dem.) is elected Mayor of Boston in a non-partisan election.

January 15.—Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee becomes chairman of the Colorado Democratic Committee. . . . Dr. Herman M. Biggs accepts an appointment as Health Commissioner of the State of New York.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

December 16.—Gen. Pancho Villa, the Mexican rebel leader, confiscates the enormous estates of the Terraza and Creel families in Chihuahua.

December 20.—The Italian Minister of Finance announces in the Chamber that the war against Tripoli cost Italy \$191,000,000.

December 22.—It is officially announced that Menelik II., King of Abyssinia, died on December 12.

December 28.—The Mexican revolutionists begin an attack upon 6000 Federal troops at Ojinaga, the last Federal stronghold in northern Mexico.

December 31.—The British New Year honors include the bestowal of a viscounty upon James Bryce and knighthood upon Owen Seaman, editor of *Punch*.

January 3.—Enver Bey is appointed Minister of War in Turkey.

January 7.—Joseph Chamberlain announces his forthcoming retirement from Parliament, after thirty-seven years' service.

January 10.—The Mexican revolutionists, reinforced by General Villa and fresh troops, capture the city of Ojinaga after two weeks' fighting; several hundred of the Federals cross the Rio Grande and surrender to the United States troops at Presidio, Texas. . . . The German army officers who were accused of ill-treating civilians at Zabern, Alsace, are acquitted by a court-martial.

January 11.—President Yuan Shih-kai issues a decree dissolving Parliament, which probably never will be reassembled.

January 13.—The Mexican Government suspends for six months the payment of interest on the national debt. . . . The Bulgarian Parliament is dissolved by the King, for incapacity for work.

January 15.—The French Minister of Finance presents to the Chamber the new cabinet's proposed solution of the budget difficulties. . . . The Mexican Minister of Finance, Adolfo de la Loma, resigns as a protest against the repudiation of interest payments.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

December 16.—The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs announces that the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, and Italy) has been renewed without modification.

December 17.—A general treaty of peace is signed by representatives of Nicaragua and the United States, providing for at least a year's investigation and deliberation of any misunderstanding before war shall be declared.

December 18.—A peace treaty between the United States and the Netherlands, similar to that with Nicaragua, is signed at Washington.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

#### THE CATSKILL AQUEDUCT

(Just before blasting away the last rock barrier, completing the engineering work on a tunnel ninety-two miles long, which will bring water to New York City from the new Ashokan Reservoir in the Catskill Mountains)

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

December 16.—Thirty-eight men are killed by an explosion in the Vulcan coal mine at Newcastle, Colo.

December 21.—Word is received at Sydney, N. S. W., of volcanic eruptions on the island of Ambrin, New Hebrides, which caused the death of several hundred natives. . . . Frederick Burlingham, an American, descends 1200 feet into the crater of Mt. Vesuvius.

December 24.—Seventy-two persons, mostly children of striking copper miners, are killed in a panic following a false alarm of fire in a hall at Calumet, Mich.

December 26.—The coast of northern New Jersey and the beaches of New York City are swept by the worst storm in years; ten men are drowned and many houses wrecked.

December 27.—M. Legagneux, flying at Frejus, France, establishes a new altitude record of 20,300 feet.

December 29.—Jules Vedrines finishes his aeroplane flight from Paris to Cairo (2550 miles), begun on November 20. . . . Sir Ernest Shackleton announces that he plans to lead an expedition across the Antarctic polar continent, starting from Buenos Aires in October.

January 2.—The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. announces the withdrawal of its members from directorships in twenty-seven large corporations. . . . Orville Wright demonstrates his new invention, the automatic stabilizer, making seven flights at Dayton with his hands off the plane mechanism.

January 3-4.—A second heavy storm within ten days adds to the destruction of many residences and hotels along the ocean fronts of New Jersey and Long Island.

January 5.—Twenty-seven of the crew of the oil-carrier *Oklahoma* are drowned when the ship breaks in two off Cape May, N. J., during the storm; thirteen, including the officers, are rescued. . . . The Ford Motor Company announces a profit-sharing plan by which it is planned that \$10,000,000 will be distributed annually among 26,000 wage-earning employees.

January 9.—Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology agree to combine their engineering departments. . . . Railroad traffic in the Transvaal is at a standstill as the result of a strike. . . . The capsizing of a launch of the battleship *Wyoming*, in Hampton Roads, causes the drowning of four sailors.

January 11.—A volcano on Sakura Island, Japan, inactive for 130 years, bursts into eruption; three towns are destroyed and several hundred persons killed.

January 12.—It is estimated that 100,000 armed burghers respond to the South African Government's call, to prevent outbreaks during the railroad strike. . . . The last rock barrier is blasted away in the aqueduct which is to bring water to New York City from the Catskill Mountains.

January 13.—The Wright patents for balancing heavier-than-air flying machines are upheld in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as against the Curtiss machine.

January 14.—The passengers and some of the crew of the West Indian steamer *Cobequid*, aground near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, are rescued by steamers summoned by wireless. . . . Miss Bertha May Boody is elected dean of Radcliffe College.

January 15.—The bursting of a large new concrete dam in Stony River, near Dobbin, W. Va., causes the inundation of several mining towns and endangers many lives. . . . The South African strike, which had assumed proportions of a revolutionary movement, is believed to have been ended by the arrest of the leaders.

January 16.—The British submarine *A-7* fails to rise to the surface during maneuvers off Plymouth, England, causing the death of her crew of eleven.

#### OBITUARY

December 16.—Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, formerly Papal Secretary of State, 70.

December 17.—John W. Thomas, Jr., president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, 57.

December 18.—Henry Douglas Robinson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Nevada, 53. . . . Rev. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, a noted English librarian and author, 84.

December 19.—Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, U.S.N., 50.

December 20.—James G. Hill, former supervising architect of the Treasury Department, 72. . . . Charles H. Stanley, a prominent Maryland lawyer and banker, 70. . . . Sumner A. Cunningham, editor of the *Confederate Veteran*, 70.

December 21.—Virginia Vaughan, formerly a poet and a writer of note, 81. . . . Thomas Anderson, the well-known golf professional, 58.

December 22.—Representative Irvin S. Pepper, of the Second Iowa District, 37. . . . Rev. Dr. John Thomas McFarland, editor of Sunday School publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 62.

December 23.—Jules Claretie, for twenty-eight years director of the Comédie Française, 73.

December 24.—George J. Smith, a former member of Congress from New York State, 57. . . . Charles Francis Osborne, professor of the history of architecture at University of Pennsylvania, 59. . . . Jacob Broennum Scavenius Estrup, for nineteen years Premier of Denmark, 88.



**PERSONS PROMINENT IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF ACTIVITY WHO DIED WITHIN RECENT WEEKS**

(From left to right: Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State under Leo XIII; Jules Claretie, a member of the French Académie and director of the Comédie Française; Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, a pioneer in the woman-suffrage movement; Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard, who had charge of the engineering work at the Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal; and Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the noted Confederate officer, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and candidate for Vice-President on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896)

December 25.—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the former Vice-President, and a prominent Daughter of the American Revolution, 70.

December 26.—Arthur Barnes Treat, constructor of many buildings at Yale, 60. . . . Gen. Nicholas Ivanovich Grodekof, commander of the Russian forces in the Far East after the Japanese War, 70.

December 27.—Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, 63. . . . Charles Whitney Tillinghast, Adjutant-General of New York State during the Spanish War, 56. . . . Admiral Sholto Douglas, retired, of the British navy, 80. . . . Dr. Henry J. Morgan, an authority on Canadian biography, 71.

December 29.—Dr. Emma E. Musson, professor of otology at the Women's Medical College (Philadelphia), 50. . . . Prof. John Phin, formerly a well-known author and teacher of applied science. . . . Anton Christian Bang, Bishop of Christiania and Primate of the Norwegian Church, 73.

December 30.—Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, one of the pioneers of the woman-suffrage movement, 80. . . . Queen-Mother Sofia of Sweden, 77. . . . Dr. Charles Phelps, the New York surgeon, 79.

December 31.—Herman Hessenbruch, Belgian consul at Philadelphia and a prominent member of German societies, 67. . . . Freeman R. Bull, formerly a marksman of international reputation, 82. . . . Rev. Archdeacon Irving McElroy, a noted Episcopal clergyman, 64. . . . Rev. Dr. Henry L. Myrick, a prominent Episcopalian minister, 86. . . . Prof. Seth Carlo Chandler, of Boston, noted for his research work in astronomy, 67. . . . Prof. Aaron Hodgman Cole, instructor of natural sciences at the Chicago College of Teachers, 57.

January 1.—Warner Van Norden, formerly a prominent New York banker, 72.

January 2.—Orlando Woodworth Powers, former justice of the Supreme Court of Utah and prosecutor of Mormon polygamists, 62. . . . William Rosenthal, long a prominent newspaper man of New York and Pennsylvania, 90.

January 3.—John Hunter, formerly a well-known horse-racer and breeder, 80. . . . Stephen Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, 60.

January 4.—Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell, the noted author and physician, 84 (see frontispiece). . . . John E. Reyburn, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia and former member of Congress, 68. . . . Dr. Andrew Flint Sheldon, a prominent Civil War surgeon, 83.

January 5.—James Harvey McLeary, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, 68.

January 6.—François Cellier, the music director and composer of London, 64. . . . Duke Allin Charles Louis de Rohan, for thirty-seven years a Royalist member of the French Chamber, 69.

January 7.—Col. Charles E. Hooker, ex-Congressman and former Attorney-General of Mississippi, 88.

January 8.—Simon Bolivar Buckner, a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army, former Governor of Kentucky, and candidate for Vice-President on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, 91. . . . Winslow Upton, professor of astronomy and dean of Brown University, 60. . . . Dr. Samuel A. Binion, translator of "Quo Vadis?", 78. . . . Viscount Cross, a Conservative member of the British Parliament for more than fifty years and a member of several cabinets, 91. . . . Dr. Patrick Weston Joyce, a distinguished Irish historian, 87.

January 11.—John Harvey, publisher of the Milwaukee *Free Press*. . . . Harry Lane Dunlap, Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, 45. . . . Dr. Carl Jacobsen, the Danish brewer and art collector, 72.

January 12.—David Laird, Indian Commissioner of Canada, and former Minister of the Interior, 80.

January 13.—Dr. Edward Charles Spitzka, the neurologist and alienist, 61. . . . Richard Nott Dyer, of New York, a noted patent lawyer, 56.

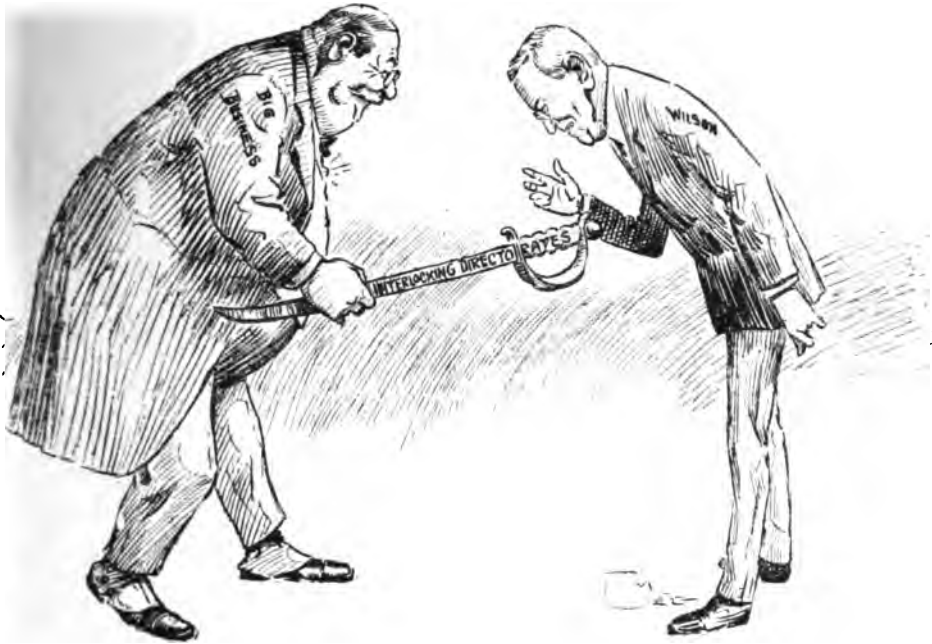
January 14.—Count Yuko Ito, Admiral of the Japanese fleet, 70. . . . Benjamin Osgood Peirce, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, 59.

January 15.—Gen. Louis Wagner, formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a prominent Philadelphia banker, 75.

January 16.—John Fox, for many years an influential Democrat of New York City, 78. . . . George A. Cox, a member of the Canadian Senate and a leading financier, 74. . . . Carl Browne, chief lieutenant in Coxey's "army."



# CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



**AN AMICABLE SURRENDER**

**BIG BUSINESS:** "I wouldn't do this for anyone but you, Woodrow!"

(A cartoon which, with others reproduced in this department, portrays the new, "amenable," attitude of "Big Business" toward governmental regulation)

From the *Sun* (Baltimore)



**LIGHTENING SHIP**

From the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia)



**APPLES FOR TEACHER**

From the *Evening News* (Newark, N. J.)





"DON'T SHOOT, MR. PRESIDENT; I'LL COME DOWN"  
From the *News-Tribune* (Duluth, Minn.)



THEY ALL WANT SOME OF THE PRESIDENT'S CURRENCY PUDDING

(Apropos of the requests coming from various cities that "regional" banks be located therein)

From the *Star* (Washington, D. C.)



FATHER KNEW BEST  
(Before and after taking the currency porridge)  
From the *News* (Chicago)



EATING OUT OF HIS HAND  
From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul, Minn.)



"OLD HICKORY" JACKSON TO "NEW HICKORY" WILSON: "SHAKE!"  
From the *Times* (Detroit)



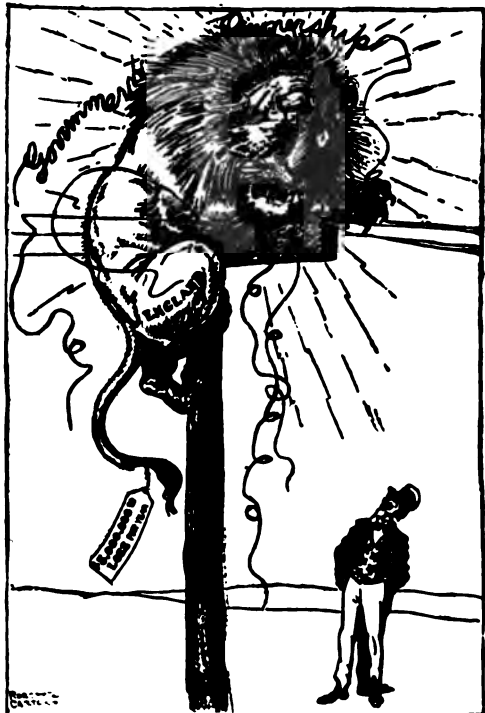
A BIG JOB FOR THE DOCTOR  
From the *American* (Baltimore)



WATCH THE "PROFESSOR"  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

Burleson's scheme for government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines.

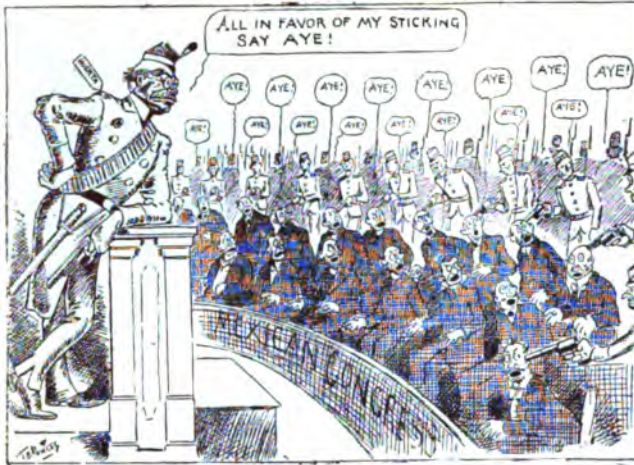
The task of placing a physical valuation on the railroads is indeed a tremendous one, as humorously indicated in the above cartoon. Other topics pictorially treated here are "Professor" Wilson's dexterity in tossing legislation into Uncle Sam's hat, and Secretary



UNCLE SAM: "THEY WON'T GET ME!"  
From the *Evening Sun* (New York)



HERE CHICK, CHICK, CHICK-E-E!  
From the *Herald* (Washington, D. C.)



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UNANIMOUS  
From the American (New York)

As to Mexico, Huerta still "stands pat," and the warfare between Federals and rebels continues. Villa's army approaches closer to the City of Mexico, and the Rio Grande splashes noisily with the movements of thousands of Federals retreating to the safe soil of Uncle Sam, where they are fed the first square meals they have had in many a day. And meanwhile "all is quiet on the Potomac."



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ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC  
From the American (New York)

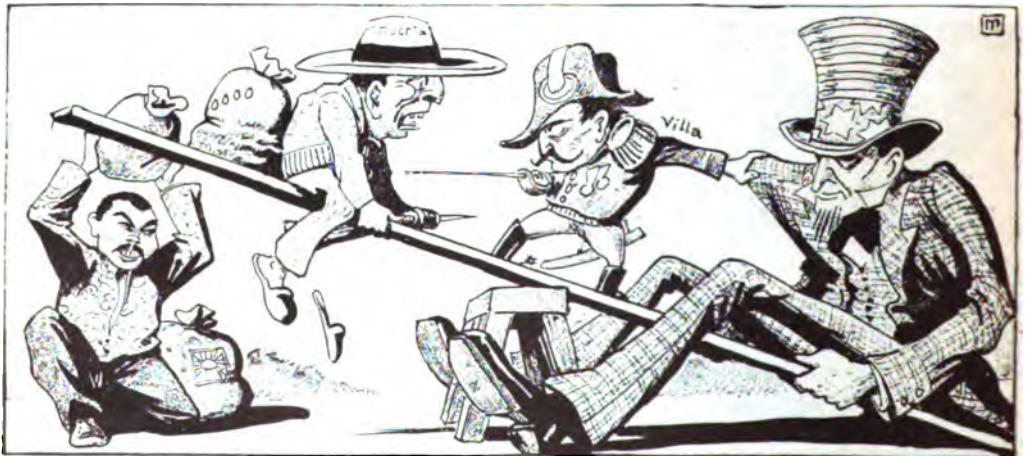


ONLY A LITTLE WHILE AGO—

From the News (Chicago)



AND NOW



THE SITUATION IN MEXICO—AN AUSTRIAN VIEW  
(Showing Huerta receiving financial help from Japan)

From Kikeriki (Vienna)

# NEW YORK CITY'S GOVERNMENT BY EXPERTS

FOR a long time New York City was regarded as affording the typical instance of corrupt and inefficient municipal government, not only for the United States, but for the whole world. The city administration was usually in the hands of Tammany Hall, which controlled local Democratic machinery. The State government was nominally in control of the Republican party, and dominated by governors and legislative majorities belonging in residence and sympathy not to New York City, but to the rest of the Empire State. It was the common belief of thoughtful students of the municipal situation in the metropolis that the constant interference at Albany (the State capital) in the affairs of New York City was far more harmful than beneficial, and that a fully responsible "home-rule" municipal administration ought to be established.

There were some who went so far as to believe that the affairs of New York City could never be thoroughly well conducted until the Empire State should be authorized to become two States,—one of them comprising the urban and suburban populations of the metropolis and its general vicinity, so that the mayor might become also a State Governor, the Board of Aldermen a legislative assembly, and the Board of Estimate a sort of Senate. There is still a great deal to be said in favor of the plan of making two States out of the present State of New York, although the subject is not likely to be agitated in the near future, because all the arguments

in favor of it are general and academic, while those against it involve particular interests of many kinds.

However that may be, the arguments that might be urged in favor of such a division are changing in a surprising fashion. For it is not so much at present the domination of New York City from Albany as the domination of the State itself by certain forces centering in the metropolis that seems most to menace the cause of good government. During the past four years the administration of the affairs of New York City has been not merely better than in previous periods, but relatively speaking it has been quite honest, modern, and efficient. The government of the State, on the other hand, has been so much worse than in any former period that the scandal of it has been noised abroad throughout the country and has stirred up the same kind of cynical comment in Europe that used to be devoted



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HON. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, MAYOR

to the subject of corruption in New York City. By reason of the vagaries of our political system Tammany had, for the time being, been for the most part driven out of power and opportunity in the municipal affairs of the metropolis; while on the other hand Tammany had fastened itself upon the affairs of the State centering at Albany.

While the State government still holds the power to interfere constantly and harmfully, through special legislation and in other ways, with the conduct of strictly municipal affairs in New York City, a practical condition has come about which greatly diminishes the dan-





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HENRY BRUÈRE, CITY CHAMBERLAIN

ger of such interference. So that New York City, without that full measure of charter reform requisite to give it the best theoretical system of municipal government, has in fact achieved a large part of the home rule that has for so long a time been advocated by the experienced and discerning.

To state in detail the processes by which this change has come about would necessitate the writing of a book. Fundamentally, the improved position of the metropolis as a municipal corporation is due to the progress of civilized life and to the forces of public opinion, as represented by organizations of citizens and by the newspaper press.

Much was gained in the period of Mayor Strong, for example, when Colonel Waring for the first time gave New York City clean streets, took the scores of thousands of trucks away from the curb lines at night, and showed how dependent the health and comfort of the tenement-house districts were upon the proper paving and daily cleansing of the streets and open spaces. The work of the first Tenement-House Commission brought home to the city the need of fresh

air and sunlight in the congested districts. The health authorities began to be influenced by the scientific work for disease prevention that had been going on in the British and German cities. The metropolis had learned the relation of transit facilities to congestion and public health, and a vast step forward had been taken when the first subways were agreed upon.

Furthermore, a great advancement was made in the life of New York City when reforms instituted under administrations like those of Mayor Strong and Mayor Low were so definitely accepted by all the people that Tammany administrations in their turn did not venture to go back to former conditions. Civilization, in short, has made one demand after another; and the old corrupt, inefficient New York, with its welter of small politicians and supernumeraries crowding all the departments, has been yielding inevitably to the forces of modern life.

Heretofore it has been thought necessary that the politicians should be dealt with by compromise and concession. The theory, indeed, of political parties is that they are made up of men actuated by pure public spirit and eager to promote the general welfare, but differing from one another, at certain points, in respect to policies and methods. The practice, however, has not been in keeping with the theory. Political parties, as organized and controlled in a place like New York City, have been dominated by groups of mercenaries who have sought to gain power over the municipal government in order to derive advantage from the filling of thousands of places in the city's various services, to direct the expenditure of vast public revenues, and to obtain for themselves and their friends all sorts of indirect benefits. These party machines have never been of the slightest use to New York City as forces making for public welfare and progress. Everything that has been gained has been due to independent agencies, and to public opinion directed by the press and by reform leaders.

New York City has, for many years, been struggling to emancipate itself from the politicians and their allies. Citizens' movements have from time to time contended against the organized political bandits. Though not always successful, such movements have made steady progress. A substantial victory had been won in the municipal election of 1909, and this was followed by the most complete success in the history of the municipality, when the so-called "Fusion" movement carried the elections last November.

The election of John Purroy Mitchel as mayor had no partisan significance; and the same thing may be said of the reelection of Mr. Prendergast as head of the city's financial department, and of Mr. George McAneny's election as president of the Board of Aldermen. These three men had served, in association with Mayor Gaynor, as the principal members of the group known as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. New York's administration, as centering in this board during the four years which ended with the beginning of the present year, has been able, responsible, and public-spirited.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

The population of New York City is fast approaching the five-million mark. For purposes of minor administration the city is divided into five so-called "boroughs," the most important being Manhattan and Brooklyn, the other three being the Bronx (comprising the outer zone to the northward of the Harlem River, between the Hudson and the Sound), Queens (the outer zone of Brooklyn, on Long Island, to the eastward), and Richmond (which is identical with Staten Island, lying in the bay of New York). The only officers elected by the voters of the entire city are the mayor, comptroller, and president of the Board of Aldermen. Each borough has a president, who is largely concerned with street work and other public improvements in his own division, and who derives especial importance from being also a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment along with the three officials elected by the entire city.

A peculiarity of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is that the members have different voting power. The mayor, comptroller, and president of the Board of Aldermen have three votes each, while the presidents of the two large boroughs have each two votes, and of the three outlying boroughs each president has only one vote. Thus the three officers elected by the whole city have voting power enough to control the Board of Estimate whenever they choose to act together. Of the eight members of the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment, six were candidates on the Fusion ticket; and they will be in harmony as respects the general program and policy. The seventh and eighth (Connolly of Queens, Democrat; McCormack of Richmond, Democrat) who represent two of the outlying boroughs and have therefore only one vote apiece, were not the



LAWSON PURDY, PRESIDENT OF THE TAX BOARD

Fusion candidates; but they are not likely to act in general opposition.

Not only is the Board of Estimate made up of men of high character and purpose, and of undoubted intelligence and public spirit, but it has also the advantage of being composed of men of exceptional experience and technical fitness. Never in the history of the United States has the turn of an election brought into full control of the affairs of a great municipal corporation a group of men so expressly trained and prepared for efficient, as well as for patriotic, administration. This is what gives such extraordinary interest and distinction to the present situation in New York.

It is not necessary at this moment to expand very greatly, in a prospective way, upon the new administration, because a year hence, or two years hence, there will be opportunity to make note of actual achievements. But a few words may be said with respect to two groups of men now engaged in the service of New York City,—first, those who were elected to office by the votes of the people in November, and, second, those who have now become heads of administrative departments through the exercise of the Mayor's power of appointment.

Of the elected men, the most conspicuous, of course, is the Mayor himself. Mr. John Purroy Mitchel had been for several years a commissioner of accounts, under the direction of Mayor McClellan. In that capacity he had acquired exceptional familiarity with the administration of the boroughs by their elected presidents, and with the character and efficiency of departmental work. In the election of 1909, Mr. Mitchel was chosen president of the Board of Aldermen, and in that



ROBERT ADAMSON, FIRE COMMISSIONER

DOUGLAS I. M'KAY, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

JOHN T. FETHERSTON, COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING

capacity became a member of the central governing board of the city. His work on the Board of Estimate was especially notable in all that concerned the development of subways and transit facilities; and his courage, zeal, and ability made him a man of mark and influence in the affairs of the city. A few months before the end of his term President Wilson appointed him to the post of Collector of the Port of New York.

Mr. William A. Prendergast, of Brooklyn, who was city comptroller in the last administration, is reelected to that office for another four years, for reasons of high merit as an efficient public servant, having supervision over the city's financial interests and transactions.

Mr. George McAneny, who had served during the last four years as president of the principal borough, that of Manhattan, now becomes one of the city's three officers-at-large, by reason of election to the presidency of the Board of Aldermen.

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHITMAN

Of the elected officials, the fourth in order of prominence (and at times the second as regards public attention) is the district attorney of New York County, which is virtually identical with the Borough of Manhattan. The district attorney for the central part of New York is so much concerned with the maintenance of order, the suppression of crime, and the general welfare of the community that it becomes a matter of great

consequence to fill the post with a man not only of character and ability, but of exceptional courage and devotion. Mr. Charles S. Whitman, serving in that office during the past four years, has made a great record, as our readers well know; and he was reelected for another four years after having been nominated by the Fusionists with the endorsement of Tammany Hall itself, which preferred to keep the issue of police corruption out of the campaign.

Mr. Mitchel, Mr. McAneny, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Prendergast had all made reputations, during the Gaynor administration, of so high an order that any one of the four would have been a suitable nominee, in every sense, for the office of mayor. It is not in accord with usual happenings in American affairs of politics and government that all four of these men should be retained in the service of the city in positions of high authority for the coming four years. Three of them constitute the controlling power in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The other is in position to cooperate with a mayor of exceptional energy in further clearing up the situation as respects law enforcement, while also playing a great part in the reform of State administration.

#### BOROUGH PRESIDENTS AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Of the elected borough presidents, notably Mr. Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, and Mr. Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, it is



FREDERICK J. H. KRACKE,  
COMMISSIONER OF  
BRIDGES

CABOT WARD, PRESI-  
DENT OF THE PARK  
BOARD

RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL,  
COMMISSIONER OF  
PARKS, BROOKLYN

R. A. C. SMITH, COMMIS-  
SIONER OF DOCKS  
AND FERRIES

enough at this point to say that their fitness is exceptional, and that they have assumed office with the deserved confidence and support of their great communities.

The Board of Aldermen, in the New York scheme of government, has some important functions, but is in a general way subordinate to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is not, under the charter, able to do much positive damage if it is out of harmony with wise and sound projects, while, on the other hand, it may render services of real value if in sympathy with the views and positions of a man like its new president, Mr. McAneny. While the president of the board is elected at large for four years, the ordinary members, seventy-three in number, are elected from individual districts for terms of two years. The presidents of the five boroughs are ex-officio members of the Board of Aldermen. This board makes and repeals ordinances relating to many subjects, and it has a veto power over appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

#### BRUÈRE FOR CITY CHAMBERLAIN

The phase of municipal affairs that has chiefly absorbed the attention of the press and citizens of New York during the past few weeks has been the appointment by Mayor Mitchel of the heads of administrative departments. One of Mr. Mitchel's first announcements was his selection of Mr. Henry Bruère for the post of City Chamberlain. The legal duties of the chamberlain relate to the deposit of city moneys in banks,

and to other fiscal matters such as the management of sinking funds. This office has been in times past largely an honorary one, and it has been customary for the Mayor to assign it to some friend of his who also had high standing as a citizen. Mayor Mitchel, however, proposes to give the office an entirely new character. Its functions are to be active and energetic, rather than merely fiduciary and passive. They are to take the whole of the incumbent's time, whereas heretofore the chamberlain has not been accustomed to serve constantly in his office, like other members of the administration.

Mr. Bruère has for a number of years been one of the directors of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. It is within bounds to say that in many respects he is better informed than any other man regarding the affairs of New York City, whether from the large point of view or from that of practical and technical details. The city of New York is now spending approximately \$200,000,000 a year. Mr. Bruère's efficient work in the Bureau, in association with several other men, has recently saved the city of New York several million dollars a year. He has become one of the foremost experts in America in all matters having to do with putting efficiency into public work. He has investigated department after department, in New York City, always coöperating with officials wherever possible, helping to introduce improved and standardized systems of accounting, and proper methods in the purchase of supplies, the employment of labor, and the



checking up of results. It is highly to the credit of Mayor Mitchel that he has for many years thoroughly appreciated Mr. Bruère's remarkable ability and fine spirit, and has availed himself of the assistance of the Bureau of Municipal Research, which is under the chairmanship of a great citizen of New York, Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting. Mr. Bruère's presence in the Mitchel administration means just one thing,—namely, a determination to give the city the best and most efficient organization that can be brought about through zeal and intelligence.

#### HIGH OFFICIALS RETAINED

Mayor Mitchel has not been making appointments merely to please the three or four considerable political groups that had endorsed the Fusion ticket and supported it last November. His appointees are some of them Republicans, some independent Democrats, some Progressives, and some radicals of the Independence League. But he has not acted upon a theory of parceling out offices as patronage to political groups. He has made changes only where he thought it advisable; and the great body of municipal employees, even those of high rank and considerable authority, have remained in their places. While there were clear reasons for changing the heads of many departments, there were equally good reasons for retaining the services of several of these commissioners.

For example, Mr. Lawson Purdy, known throughout the country as an authority in the theory and practice of taxation, is kept at the head of the Tax Board. Col. Ardolph Kline, who had served with excellent judgment as mayor during a period of several months following the death of Mayor Gaynor, remains a member of the new administration in the capacity of a tax commissioner. The city of New York is engaged in a great work of improvement of its deep-water frontage by the construction of municipal docks, and Mr. R. A. C. Smith, who was the head of the Dock Department under Mayor Gaynor, is retained by Mayor Mitchel for reasons of experience and fitness.

The head of the Police Department in New York is justly regarded as of critical importance. A few hours before Mayor Mitchel came into office the abandonment of his post by the former police commissioner required prompt action for the public safety on the part of Mayor Kline. Acting, as everyone knew, in perfect understanding with Mayor-elect Mitchel, Mayor Kline named as temporary commissioner Lieut.

Douglas I. McKay, a young West Point graduate, who had been serving as deputy commissioner with approval and promise. Mr. McKay is the youngest police commissioner New York has ever had, and it was not supposed that he would remain at the head of the department, but that he might become the first deputy to some man of larger experience who would be secured after ample deliberation by Mayor Mitchel. Meanwhile, however, the department seems to be under better management and control than for any time in recent years.

More or less closely associated with the Police Department in relation to the oversight and welfare of the population are the departments of health, of correction, of charities, and of tenement-houses. Almost four million people in New York City live in houses that are so arranged for the occupancy of several families as to come under the legal designation of "tenements"; and such conditions require regulation from the standpoints of overcrowding, air and light, and public morals. The former tenement-house commissioner, John J. Murphy, has been reappointed by Mayor Mitchel as the best man for the place. Encouraging progress has been made of late under Mr. Murphy in the improvement of tenement-house conditions.

#### A WOMAN AS COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION

Much newspaper notice was attracted by the appointment of a woman to the office of Commissioner of Correction. Miss Katherine B. Davis is the first woman to head an important municipal department in New York City. Her choice was due to the Mayor's belief in her superior fitness, and not to the fact of her being a woman. For some years past Miss Davis has been at the head of the Bedford (New York) Reformatory, an institution for misdemeanor women. She is a graduate of Vassar College, and before taking up her administrative work spent a number of years as a student of penology and kindred social questions under the best guidance in this country and Europe. Miss Davis's department gives her control over prisons and institutions in which a good many thousands of people are incarcerated.

#### OTHER EXPERTS AS HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

John A. Kingsbury, the new head of the Charities Department, is also, like Dr. Davis, an expert of the highest training and qualifications. For the past six years he has been prominent in charity and health work in New



JOHN A. KINGSBURY,  
COMMISSIONER OF  
CHARITIES

MISS KATHERINE B.  
DAVIS, COMMISSIONER  
OF CORRECTION

HENRY MOSKOWITZ,  
PRESIDENT CIVIL SER-  
VICE COMMISSION

JOHN J. MURPHY,  
TENEMENT COM-  
MISSIONER

York, having been the executive head of a great organization dealing with conditions of poverty, and one of the most active organizers of the movement to combat tuberculosis. Before engaging in charity work in New York, he had graduated from the University of the State of Washington and from Teachers College (Columbia University), and had been a principal of schools in Seattle and other Northwestern cities.

The induction of good human material into the municipal service becomes a matter of increasing significance as the functions of city government widen, and as the army of employees tends to grow larger. There are already more than 80,000 people employed by the city of New York, and within a few years there will be a hundred thousand. A very large proportion of the positions are now protected by civil-service rules and regulations. The highest quality of intelligence and disinterestedness is requisite in those who apply these civil-service rules, and who certify lists of applicants, and pass upon fitness for promotion of those already on the payrolls. This work is in the hands of the Civil Service Commission of three members, consisting of a president and two associates. Mayor Mitchel has appointed Dr. Henry Moskowitz to the presidency of this Civil Service board. For a number of years Dr. Moskowitz has been useful in the life of New York City as a social worker and as the head of one of the "settlements" which have done so much to promote an under-

standing of the real conditions under which town populations exist. Dr. Moskowitz was closely associated with the Progressive forces that supported Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, as was Mr. John A. Kingsbury. In the campaign of the Hon. Oscar Straus in 1912 as Progressive candidate for Governor of New York, Dr. Moskowitz bore the brunt of the work as Mr. Straus's confidential associate and manager.

Another member of this Civil Service Commission is Mr. Darwin R. James, of Brooklyn, who represents the highest standards in public and private. The third member had not been named as these comments were written. It is enough, however, to remark that the selection of Dr. Moskowitz and Mr. James shows clearly the intention of Mayor Mitchel to lift the work of the Civil Service board far above all suspicion of partisanship, favoritism, or improper influence. One of the most important things now to be done in New York is to study thoroughly the antecedents of every man who is allowed to take examination for the police force, so that dishonesty and corruption may be the better eliminated by reason of the constant introduction of thoroughly honest young men as new members of the force. It is believed that Mayor Mitchel's administration will go much farther than any of its predecessors in making aggressive use of the Civil Service board to weed out unfit applicants for city jobs, whether on the police force or otherwise.

The Department of Street Cleaning has grown to be one of great moment in New York City. It has not only to sweep the streets, but to remove garbage and perform kindred services, and it uses for this purpose an army of employees numbering more than 7000. The new commissioner is Mr. John T. Fetherston, who has been continuously in the service of New York City since his graduation as an engineer from the scientific department of New York University, more than sixteen years ago. His record in connection with sewer work, street cleaning, refuse disposal, and as an efficiency adviser in engineering matters to the Board of Estimate has been highly creditable, and he is perhaps the best-qualified expert to head the department now in his charge that Mayor Mitchel could have found anywhere in the country.

The Department of Parks is so organized that the chairman of the Park Board is also Park Commissioner for the Borough of Manhattan, while other members of the board are commissioners for the remaining boroughs. At the head of this board Mayor Mitchel has placed Mr. Cabot Ward, who though still a young man has, ever since leaving Harvard University, devoted himself to political and public affairs with marked efficiency. He has not served the New York City government, but has held a series of responsible posts in Porto Rico. Mayor Mitchel selected him with particular reference to his ability to organize recreational activities for the children and young people of the densely crowded parts of the metropolis, and this is true also of the appointment of Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll as Park Commissioner for Brooklyn.

The appointment of Mr. Robert Adamson to the headship of the Fire Department retains in the municipal service a newspaper man who made one of the notable records of the last administration. Mr. Adamson was Mayor Gaynor's secretary; and many conditions arose which thoroughly tested his qualities as a man and his abilities as a public official. It will be remembered that Mr. Adamson managed Mr. Mitchel's campaign last fall, doing it in a way which did not diminish the high opinion in which he is held by men of all classes and parties. It happens that for many reasons he has unusual fitness for dealing with the problems of the fire

department and with further efforts in the direction of fire prevention.

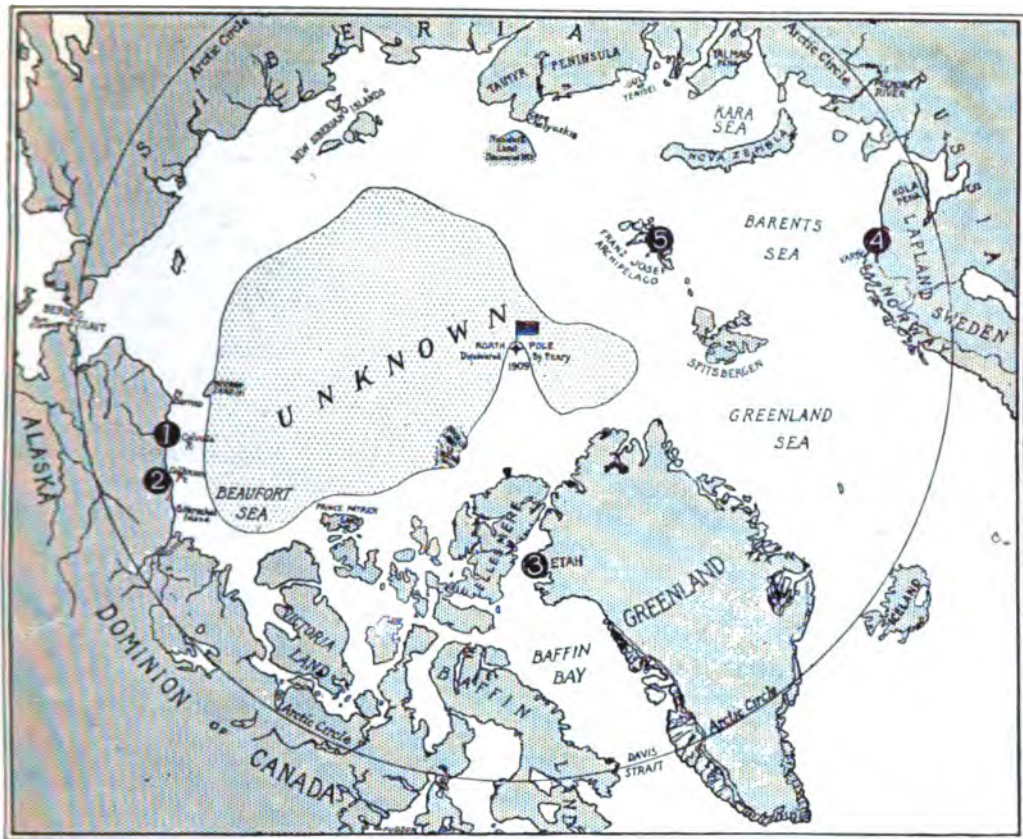
One of the great municipal departments is that of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, and Mayor Mitchel had not named its new head at the time these pages were closed. The vast work of bringing a supply of water from the Catskills is almost completed as an engineering task; but the many problems of current administration in this department call for a high order of ability.

In like manner, the Health Department requires a chief of commanding knowledge and executive force, and the Mayor had not at once secured his man. On January 19, however, it was announced that Dr. S. S. Goldwater, superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital for ten years past, had yielded to the Mayor's arguments and accepted a position that is of significance to the entire world in view of the rapid development of methods in health administration and preventive medicine. Dr. Goldwater is known as a foremost authority upon hospitals, and upon various questions relating to the public health.

The Secretary to the Mayor holds a position the importance of which is steadily growing in recognition. Mr. Mitchel's secretary is Arthur Woods, who graduated from Harvard about twenty-two years ago, studied abroad, taught as a master in Groton School for several years, became interested in police and administrative problems in serving a citizens' committee, and about six years ago was appointed a Deputy Police Commissioner. It should have been said that he was at one time, like Mr. Adamson, connected with New York newspapers, which gives a kind of experience that is of value to a man filling such a post as he now holds.

It has not been attempted, in this brief characterization of members of the new city government, to give a complete list; for there are other positions of honor and importance that it becomes the duty of the Mayor to fill by appointment. But enough has been said to show that in the elected and appointed groups the city of New York has official direction that promises to produce results of a very high order. The Mitchel administration is not talking, and is not carried away by the pursuit of vague dreams or visions. It has its feet solidly upon the ground, and is working to improve things as they are by practical methods.

A. S.



#### LOCATIONS OF ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS NOW IN THE FIELD

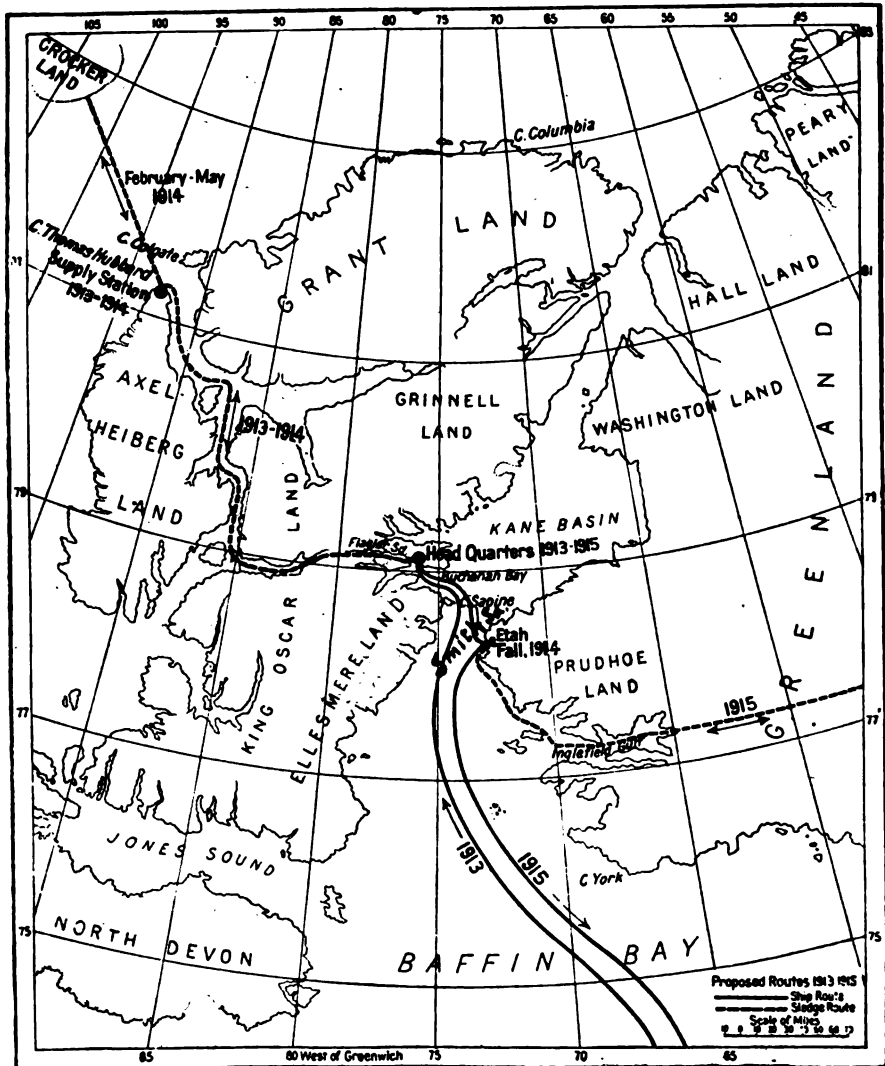
(1) Canadian expedition (northern party on the *Karluk*) last seen here Sept. 23, 1913. The leader, Stefánsson, left the ship Sept. 20 and is now exploring on shore. (2) Canadian expedition (southern party, under Dr. Anderson), in winter quarters at Collinson Point. (3) Crocker Land expedition (American), under MacMillan, in winter quarters at Etah, Greenland. Will explore the interior of Greenland east of Inglefield Gulf before next summer. (4) French expedition to Franz Josef Land, under Payer, in winter quarters at Vardö, Norway. Will proceed north early next summer. (5) Russian expedition under Sedov (conjectured location; last heard of off the coast of Nova Zembla). Will attempt a sledge journey over the sea-ice to the North Pole. (Russian expeditions under Russanov and Brussilov have been missing since the autumn of 1912. The former sailed from Spitsbergen for Nova Zembla, and may have been wrecked at the mouth of the Pechora River. The latter was attempting to make the Northeast Passage, and is possibly drifting in the ice north of Siberia)

## THE OUTLOOK IN POLAR EXPLORATION

BY CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN

**I**N 1909 General Greely wrote: "Few as are the years of the twentieth century, they have witnessed polar discoveries which in extent and interest far surpass those of any earlier complete century." At that time Amundsen and Scott had not reached the South Pole; Mawson and Wild had not explored some 1200 miles of the Antarctic coast; and de Quervain, Koch, and Rasmussen had not made their splendid marches across the Greenland ice-cap; to say nothing of such minor achievements as Filchner's discovery of Prince Regent Luitpold Land and Vilkitskii's of Nicholas II Land!

The era of pole-hunting is now happily over, and the best result of Peary's and Amundsen's athletic feats in the North and South is that the really important problems of the circumpolar regions can henceforth be attacked with a single mind. From a scientific standpoint, enough work remains to be done in these regions to last for several generations. The Antarctic has only been scratched, so to speak. Owing to the diverse scales used in school geographies, the average man goes through life with badly warped ideas concerning the relative sizes of various parts of the earth's surface; and so probably



MAP SHOWING FIELD ROUTES OF THE CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION, AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED

(Impassable ice prevented the expedition from crossing Smith Sound last summer to the proposed base at Flagler Sound, and permanent headquarters have accordingly been established at Etah, Greenland. Instead of adhering to the dates indicated on the chart, the expedition proposes to make the journey into the interior of Greenland early in 1914, and postpone the trip to Crocker Land until next year)

few people realize that the Antarctic continent is very much larger than Europe—in fact, about as large as Europe and Australia combined. Of this huge continent we do not know even the shape and location of the coast-line, except for one long stretch south of Australia and a few widely scattered points elsewhere; while the whole interior, apart from a narrow wedge between Ross Sea and the Pole, is virtually blank on our maps. In the Arctic a patch of a million square miles is still absolutely untouched. So much for mere surface geography; but of course modern polar research includes a wide range of non-geographical problems pertaining to such

diverse subjects as geology, glaciology, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, seismology, oceanography, zoology, botany, physiology, ethnology, and archaeology.

#### ARCTIC REGIONS: THE PROBLEM OF CROCKER LAND

On June 24, 1906, Peary sighted through glasses from a mountain peak in Grant Land "the faint white summits of a distant land" to the northwest, which he subsequently charted as stretching in a curved line between  $82^{\circ} 30'$  and  $83^{\circ} 20' N.$ , and between  $106^{\circ}$  and  $103^{\circ} W.$  This he named Crocker Land. Its discovery was of peculiar interest

in so far as it tended to confirm the opinion expressed in 1904 by Dr. R. A. Harris, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and based largely on the evidence of the Arctic tides, that the great unknown region extending from Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land toward Alaska could not be occupied by a large and deep polar basin, as had been held by some authorities, but probably contained extensive masses of land.

The hypothetical lands in question, of which Crocker Land presumably forms the eastern extremity, are at present the main objective point of two well-equipped expeditions, and constitute the capital problem in current Arctic investigation. The Canadian Arctic Expedition, under Stefánsson, is attacking the unknown region from the south; the Crocker Land Expedition, under Mac-Millan, from the east.

Both expeditions, which sailed last summer, have met with temporary setbacks owing to adverse and unusual ice conditions on the Arctic coasts. The Canadian expedition, sent out by the Dominion Government, comprised two sections; a "northern" party, led by Stefánsson himself, in the little whaler *Kar-luk*, which was to proceed north from the Arctic coast of Alaska and establish a base



DR. V. STEFÁNSSON  
(Head of the Canadian Arctic Expedition)



STEFANSSON'S SHIP, THE "KARLUK," NOW IN ARCTIC ICE





DONALD B. MACMILLAN, LEADER OF THE CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION, NOW IN WINTER QUARTERS AT ETAH, GREENLAND

in the still undiscovered lands or in Prince Patrick Land; and a "southern" party, under Dr. R. M. Anderson, with a fleet of three small vessels, which was to carry on explorations in and about Victoria Land. The whole expedition expected to be in the field until the autumn of 1916.

The explorers sailed from Port Clarence, Alaska, in July, only to find the sea in the neighborhood of Point Barrow choked with ice. Anderson's party was unable to force a way farther east than Collinson Point (long.  $145^{\circ}$  W.), where winter quarters were established on shore. Probably Victoria Land will be reached without difficulty next summer. Stefánsson's party met with more untoward events. Their vessel was caught in the pack and drifted helplessly for several weeks. On September 20, believing the ship to be frozen in for the winter, Stefánsson, with three other white men and three Eskimos, sledged over the ice to the Alaskan shore on a hunting expedition. Two days later, before they could rejoin the vessel, a northeast gale

broke up the ice and the *Karluk*, with the other 25 members of the party on board, was carried out to sea. At this writing her fate is problematical. Although doubtfully strong enough to withstand heavy ice-pressure, she is commanded by a skilful Arctic navigator, Capt. Robert Bartlett, who won his reputation with Peary, and the party is equipped with facilities for getting ashore over the ice in case the vessel is lost. Stefánsson and the remnant of his party will make geographical and ethnographical explorations along the coast this winter eastward to the Mackenzie delta, and will probably also sledge north over the sea-ice as far as conditions may permit.

The Crocker Land Expedition sailed from New York on July 2, 1913, under the command of Donald B. MacMillan (a former lieutenant of Peary's), and under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society. It is a memorial to the late George Borup, who, if he had lived, would have shared the leadership of the expedition with MacMillan. The party was delayed in reaching the Arctic by a mishap to its ship off the Labrador coast, necessitating a transfer to another vessel. The plan was to establish a base at Flagler Bay, Ellesmere Land, from which, during the present winter,



DR. R. M. ANDERSON, OF STEFÁNSSON'S CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION



a line of depots would have been laid to a secondary base at Cape Thomas Hubbard, and in February, 1914, a start would have been made across the sea-ice to Crocker Land. Unfortunately Ellesmere Land could not be reached, on account of impassable ice in Smith Sound, and the expedition was obliged to establish its headquarters on the Greenland side of the sound, at Etah. Thus the journey to Crocker Land is delayed for a year. In the interim an attempt will be made to sledge to the summit of the Greenland ice-cap.

Another explorer who hopes to penetrate the great unknown area of the Arctic is Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole. Starting from a point north of Bering Strait next summer, Amundsen proposes to let his ship—the famous old *Fram*—become imprisoned in the ice and embark upon a drifting voyage across the polar sea, similar to the one that she made under Nansen's command in 1893-96. If all goes well this should be accomplished in about three years, though the expedition will be provisioned for seven.

Lastly, it is hoped that MacMillan, Stefánsson, or Amundsen will definitely confirm or disprove the existence of "Bradley Land," which Dr. Frederick Cook claims to have discovered in 1908 a couple of degrees north of Peary's Crocker Land.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See Edwin Swift Balch's plausible book, "The North Pole and Bradley Land" (Philadelphia, 1913). Mr. Balch contends that the confirmation of Cook's circumstantial description of Bradley Land would go a long way toward rehabilitating the Doctor's damaged reputation, and virtually reopen the question of who discovered the North Pole.



ROALD AMUNDSEN, DISCOVERER OF THE SOUTH POLE, WHO PROPOSES TO DRIFT ACROSS THE ARCTIC SEA FROM A POINT NORTH OF BERING STRAIT

#### GREENLAND — SPITSBERGEN — FRANZ JOSEF LAND

Since yesterday we have learned a great deal about the interior of Greenland—or, rather, of the colossal dome of ice under



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#### THE CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION—CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES AND STAFF

(Upper row, left to right—Henry Fairfield Osborn, Edmund Otis Hovey, Donald B. MacMillan. Lower row, left to right—Harrison J. Hunt, Maurice C. Tanquary, W. Elmer Ekblaw, Fitzhugh Green, Jerome Lee Allen)



have sailed thence for Franz Josef Land last August.

#### THE LURE OF THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE

The project of making a continuous sea-voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of the Arctic Ocean, after baffling the efforts of navigators for three centuries, was successfully accomplished by Nordenskjöld, in the *Vega*, in 1878-79. This achievement has never been repeated. However, numerous shorter journeys into the Arctic by way of Kara Sea on the west and Bering Strait on the east have demonstrated the comparative facility of sea routes to Siberia; a subject in which the Russian people and Government are at present intensely interested. The exploitation of these routes and the exploration of the Arctic Siberian coast and its adjacent waters, although primarily commercial rather than scientific undertakings, have figured prominently of late in the general campaign of Arctic research.

The Russian Government has erected wireless telegraph stations at the entrances to Kara Sea for the purpose of notifying mariners whenever ice conditions are favorable for a passage. The utility of the Kara Sea route was signally demonstrated during last August and September, when an 1800-ton steamer, the *Correct*, made a rapid voyage



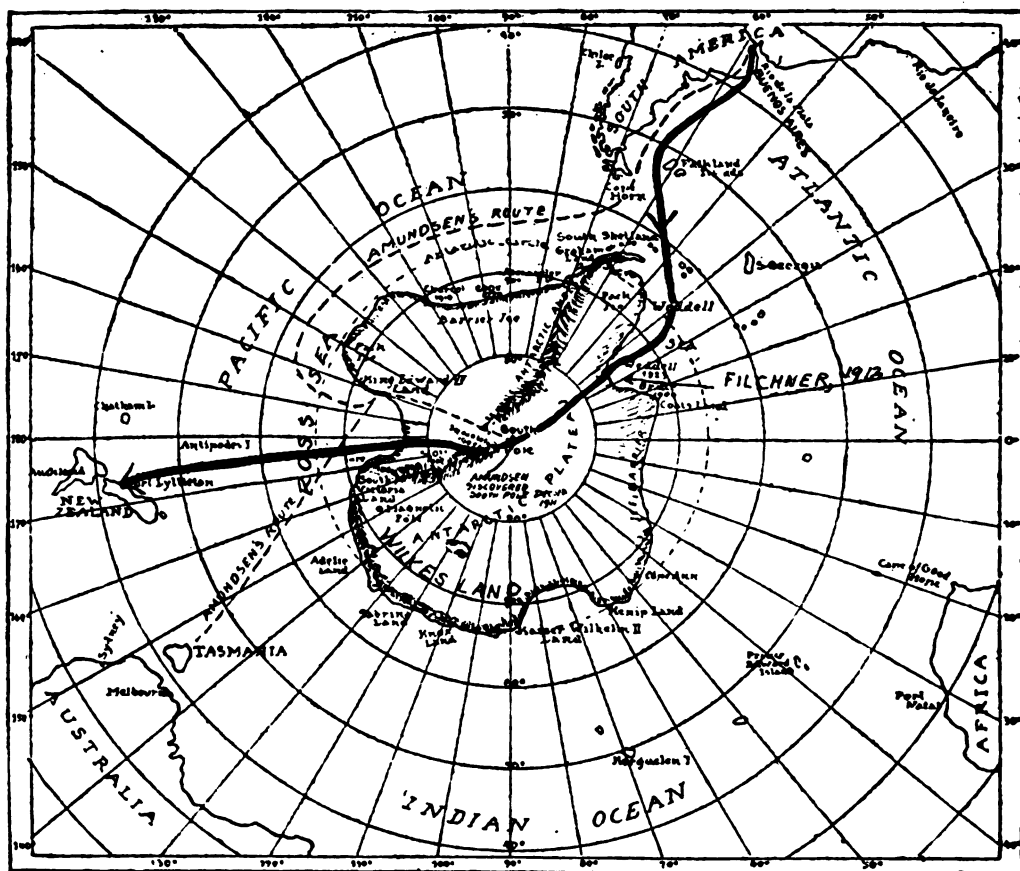
LIEUTENANT SCHRÖDER-STRANZ, WHO LOST HIS LIFE AT THE HEAD OF A GERMAN EXPEDITION AIMING AT THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE

from Tromsö to the mouth of the Yenisei and return, carrying profitable cargoes both ways. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen was a keenly interested passenger.

On the Pacific side special ice-breaking vessels have been constructed to ply between Vladivostok and the mouth of the Lena, and to survey the Siberian coast. Two of these, the *Taimyr* and the *Vaigach*, made successful Arctic cruises in the summers of 1912 and 1913, the latter of which led to an interesting discovery. Under the command of Lieut. Vilkitskii the Russians were attempting to find a way through the ice north of Cape Chelyuskin, in the hope of completing the Northeast Passage to Europe, when they came upon a previously unknown land beginning about 60 miles north of the mainland and extending to the northwest for some 200 miles. This they named Nicholas II Land. The new land lies within the loop made by Nansen, in the *Fram*, in 1893-96, and is separated by deep water from any possible lands in the region which Stefánsson and MacMillan have set out to explore. It is therefore not part of an Arctic "continent," or "land as large as Greenland"; notwithstanding the extraordinary vagaries to this effect published by the American newspapers at the time of the discovery.



KNUD RASMUSSEN, ONE OF THE DANISH EXPLORERS OF GREENLAND



SHACKLETON'S PROPOSED ROUTE ACROSS ANTARCTICA

(Adapted from the *New York Times*. Shackleton has announced that after reaching the Pole he may decide to strike out a new route to the coast, instead of adhering to the one here indicated)

Mystery still shrouds the fate of the Russian expedition under Lieutenant Brussilov which left Europe in the summer of 1912 with ambitious plans not only for making the Northeast Passage but also for carrying out extensive explorations in the Arctic Ocean and on the Siberian coast. Its safety is not, however, despaired of.

#### THE ANTARCTIC

Before these lines are in type it is probable that Dr. Douglas Mawson and his companions, of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, who were accidentally marooned last year in Adélie Land, will have been taken aboard their relief vessel, leaving the vast Antarctic continent without a single human inhabitant. Mawson and his party have to their credit the largest addition to Antarctic geography yet made by a single expedition. Working from two bases, they have explored in more or less detail the whole coast of Wilkes Land—a stretch of 1,200 miles, ex-

tending from Victoria Land on the east to Kaiser Wilhelm Land on the west—besides revisiting the region of the south magnetic pole and achieving geological and oceanographic results of great importance.

Apart from Mawson's expedition, and the memorable undertakings of Amundsen and Scott, which are still fresh in the public mind, the only noteworthy venture of recent date in the Antarctic was that of the German expedition under Lieutenant Filchner. This party, which went south in December, 1911, attacked the side of Antarctica opposite the scene of Amundsen's and Scott's labors, hoping to land and march to the Pole, or even clear across the continent. These hopes were grievously disappointed, for the explorers never set foot on shore. A new bit of the Antarctic coast was, however, sighted at the southern border of Weddell Sea, and named Prince Regent Luitpold Land, and much incidental scientific work was carried out. The expedition returned to civilization

in January, 1913, after a long involuntary drift in the ice of Weddell Sea.

A Japanese expedition spent a few weeks on the Ross Barrier early in 1912, but made no important discoveries.

Several new Antarctic expeditions are in active preparation. An Austrian expedition under Dr. Felix König, proposes to make a thorough exploration of the Weddell Sea coast and its hinterland. A British expedition, under Shackleton, will endeavor to land on the same coast and march across the continent to Ross Sea, *via* the South Pole, a formidable journey of about 1700 miles. Shackleton will have two ships, one of which is to carry an auxiliary party to the Ross Sea coast, where a base is to be established to serve as a terminus for the transcontinental party. Another British expedition, under J. Foster Stackhouse, hopes to explore the little-known coast between Graham Land and King Edward VII Land, and the interior of the latter. These three expeditions are definitely scheduled to sail this year. A Scottish expedition, according to plans an-

nounced by Dr. Bruce at the International Geographic Congress last spring, is contemplating an undertaking almost identical with Shackleton's, but appears to be in abeyance



DR. DOUGLAS MAWSON, HEAD OF THE AUSTRALASIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, WHICH HAS EXPLORED THE WHOLE COAST OF WILKES LAND

for the present on account of financial obstacles. Other Antarctic enterprises are vaguely talked of.

#### WHAT DOES THE WORLD THINK OF IT?

This question is vitally important, since, directly or indirectly, the public holds the purse-strings.

It will be recalled that Amundsen made his impromptu dash to the South Pole because he despaired of obtaining financial support for his proposed north polar drift without the *réclame* of a sensational achievement at the other end of the globe. The belief that Peary's attainment of the North Pole had exhausted public interest in Arctic exploration, and that the discovery of the South Pole would correspondingly dampen interest in the Antarctic has fortunately proved erroneous. Popular interest in polar research has never been at so high a pitch as it is today. In the first place, the verbal and pictorial narratives of recent expeditions have



SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OF 1907-09, WHO WILL BEGIN ANOTHER ANTARCTIC VENTURE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR



THE SECOND BASE OF THE MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION: HAULING STORES TO THE TOP OF THE ICE-TONGUE, WHICH IS 120 MILES LONG, 17 MILES FROM LAND, AND LIES OVER 200 FATHOMS OF WATER

brought the subject home to everybody. The newspapers, by virtue of special arrangements with explorers, now secure the *ipsissima verba* of the latter, while still in the field, for the world's breakfast table. The magical cinematograph has enabled the public to watch,

with its own eyes, the heroes of the Antarctic trudging out into the unknown. In the second place, the stupid ultra-utilitarian attitude toward polar enterprises that was once usual is now regarded as shocking bad form, to say the least. It is easy enough to justify these undertakings on utilitarian grounds alone, but it is no longer considered worth while to do so.

Lastly, polar exploration is intrinsically more interesting than it was a few years ago, on account of its broader scope and its strikingly improved technique. Space fails us to dwell upon Mawson's successful use of wireless telegraphy; Payer's and Amundsen's projected substitution of aeroplanes for sledges; Koch's and Wegener's cinematograph pictures of the aurora; and the international campaign of upper-air soundings with kites and balloons in which Stefánsson, MacMillan, and Amundsen, coöperating with aerological observatories in Siberia, Nova Zembla, Norway, Spitsbergen, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and Alaska, are to engage next year.

In view of the technical progress of the last five years, such enterprises as Peary's proposed geophysical observatory at the South Pole and Zeppelin's long contemplated exploration of the Arctic by airship hardly impress any student of the polar situation as chimerical, even though their feasibility may, for the present, appear doubtful.



ESKIMO FAMILY AND HUT





VIEWING THE WORLD FROM A PRECARIOUS PERCH

## TWO YEARS' DEVELOPMENT OF THE AEROPLANE AND THE DIRIGIBLE

BY J. BERNARD WALKER

[We present herewith the second of two articles on the recent progress of aviation. The first article, by Mr. Augustus Post, was devoted entirely to the wonderful development of the "flying-boat," and appeared in our issue for January. The following article deals in a summary way with the general progress of flying during the past two years, apart from the achievements of the aeroboast.—THE EDITOR.]

"**SWIFT**—amazingly swift—like the aeroplane itself," wrote an authority in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of August, 1911, "has been the advance in the art of flying." To-day, after two full years of unabated striving and accomplishment, it may truly be said that progress continues to be "amazingly swift." The more so when we bear in mind that each successive increment in speed, endurance, or distance covered has involved far more than an equal increase in the difficulty of the performance.

In any review of the progress of the aeroplane during the past two years which endeavors, as it should, to arrange the various developments in their true order of importance, there is one invention, born in this country—as was the art of flight itself—which must necessarily stand out conspicuously among its fellows. Reference is made to the hydro-aeroplane, or flying-boat, as originated and perfected by Curtiss, the story of whose progress to its present undoubted effi-

ciency formed the subject of an article in the January REVIEW.

### OUTFLYING THE SWIFTEST OF THE BIRDS

Although it is doubtful if a comparative estimate, based upon the inherent difficulties of the problems presented, would justify the popular interest in mere speed of flight as compared with flights of altitude, or distance, or endurance, or weight-carrying, there can be no doubt that the first-named makes the strongest appeal to the popular imagination. And it must be admitted that, in this respect, the art of flight has outstripped even the most sanguine expectations. Naturally, the international races for the Gordon-Bennett Cup, which confer upon the winner the distinction of wearing for the time being the "blue ribbon" of the air, have proved to be a powerful incentive to reduce the resistance of the aeroplane and multiply its engine power, in the effort to secure the maximum possible speed over a given distance.

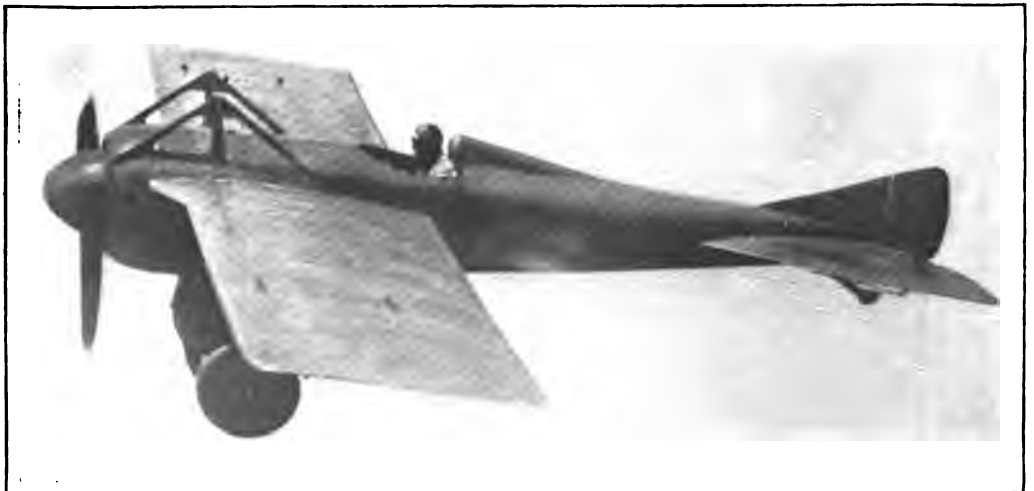




From *Flying* THE PONNIER MONOPLANE USED BY EMILE VEDRINES IN THE GORDON-BENNETT RACE

Three years ago, at the time of the Gordon-Bennett Cup Race, which was won by Grahame-White at a speed of sixty-two miles an hour, the writer predicted that the racing machine of the future would conform closely to the form of the bird, and that great attention would be given to the question of reducing head resistance by curtailing struts and guy wires, making the chassis and running gear more compact, giving a torpedo-form to the body of the aeroplane and covering in the trussed framework, so as to present a smooth, "stream-line" form and surface to the air. Nieuport was the first to model the aeroplane upon these lines, and in the Gordon-Bennett race in the autumn of 1911 Weyman, representing America, proved an easy winner with a machine of the Nieuport make, covering the course at a speed of seventy-eight miles an hour.

In 1912 the French made a bold bid for the cup at Chicago, and Vedrines, flying a French Deperdussin monoplane, with a sheathed, torpedo-form body, driven by a Gnome engine of 140 horsepower, swept around the course at the amazing speed of 105.5 miles an hour. Not content with this, the leading French makers made further refinements in the designs of their already astonishingly fast racing machines, reducing and flattening the wing surface, and mounting powerful engines of 160 horsepower. The result was seen in the Gordon-Bennett contest for 1913, held at Rheims, on September 29, when Prevost flew the 124-mile course in a few seconds under the hour at an average speed of 124.5 miles an hour. The wings of Prevost's racer (a small set applied to the machine on the morning of the race and only just in time for him to make a start)



PREVOST'S 160-H.P. DEPERDUSSIN MONOPLANE AT FULL SPEED OF 124.7 MILES PER HOUR

had been reduced to a span of less than hours' flying time, at an average speed twenty feet, and the pilot had to speed up to of sixty-four miles an hour. By far the eighty miles an hour before his abbreviated most daring and brilliant achievement was that of Brindejone des Moulinais, who flew nearly 1000 miles in stormy weather in less than eleven hours' elapsed time. He made the distance from Paris to Berlin in 6 hours, 34 minutes. Starting again, after a brief rest, he flew to Warsaw in 3 hours and 38 minutes. Thus, at an average speed of 91.47 miles an hour, he covered the 933 miles—Paris to Warsaw—in 10 hours, 12 minutes' flying time. The Nord Express takes twenty-seven hours to cover the same trip. The high speed attained, which at times reached 112 miles an hour, was due, in part, to strong winds, which, generally, were favorable to the aviator.



Photo by American Press Association

BLERIOT, WHO FIRST  
"LOOPEd THE LOOP"



Photo by American Press Association

GARROS, WHO CROSSED  
THE MEDITERRANEAN



From Flying

PREVOST, THE GORDON-  
BENNETT WINNER



From Flying

GILBERT, WHO WON THE  
POMMERY CUP, FLYING  
650 MILES AT 124 MILES  
AN HOUR

Such have been the achievements of the aeroplane when carrying the pilot alone. Not less remarkable have been the speeds at which one or more passengers have been carried, not merely in short spurts, but steadily over long distances. Thus, taking 100 kilometers, or 62.1 miles, as a basis, we find that one passenger has been carried that distance at 83.2 miles per hour; two passengers at 63 miles per hour; three passengers at 66 miles per hour, and four passengers at 51 miles per hour.

#### RECORDS OF DURATION AND DISTANCE

Practically all of these speed performances were made by monoplanes; but when we come to records of duration and distance of flight the biplane becomes conspicuous. Thus, in September, 1912, M. Fourny, in France, rose from the grounds and flew continuously for 13 hours, 17 minutes, 57 1/5 seconds, covering 627.77 miles in a Farman biplane of 70 horsepower. M. Guillaux (France), in February of this year, carried one passenger 255 miles without a stop; and other non-stop records are two passengers, by H. Bier (Austria), 69.55 miles; three passengers, by P. Mandelli (Austria) 68.31 miles, and four passengers 155 miles, this last remarkable performance being made by F. Champel in France, April 15, 1913, in a 100-horsepower Champel biplane.

#### CROSS-COUNTRY FLYING

The above are official records and were made at flying-grounds over closed circuits; but when we come to cross-country and over-sea flying the record of achievement is even more surprising. Thus, the same type and horsepower as that which Pierre Daucourt covered the 555 miles won the Gordon-Bennett Cup, with the difference that Prevost used a Gnome and Gil-

It is, of course, impossible to mention in any detail more than a few of the finest cross-country flights of the past two years; but reference must be made before leaving this subject to the sensational flights of Tabuteau and Gilbert. The former, last year, flew from Pau to Villacoublay, 447.4 miles, in 4 hours, 45 minutes, at an average speed of 94.18 miles per hour. The first 261 miles, from Pau to Poitiers, was swept over at the rate of 111.85 miles per hour. In this, as in the trip from Paris to Warsaw, the aviator was generally assisted by favorable winds. As a speed-distance performance, however, this was far surpassed on October 31, 1913, when Eugene Gilbert, in a successful attempt to win the Pommery Cup, left Villacoublay, Paris, at 8.31 A. M., passed over Verviers, 200 miles, at 10 A. M., and wired back from Puertniz, Pomerania, where he made his first landing, at 1.45 P. M., having covered 650 miles at a speed of over 124 miles an hour! The machine was a Deperdussin, of



From Aircraft

THE SIKORSKY "AEROBUS"

The remarkable aeroplane shown above is the invention of a young Russian, M. Sikorsky, a designer and builder of aeroplanes. From a study of the subject and experience gained in the building of flying machines, Sikorsky was convinced that a mammoth enclosed cabin aeroplane could be constructed and successfully flown. The great biplane illustrated herewith, is the result of his efforts. The planes are almost a hundred feet long, and there are four motors of 100-horsepower each, driving four separate propellers. This machine now holds the world's record for flight with seven passengers and has accomplished numerous trips with more people aboard, carrying on one occasion twelve passengers for a period of fifteen minutes.

bert an eighteen-cylinder Le Rhone revolving engine.

#### HEIGHT RECORD OF 20,295 FEET

Two years ago, when the REVIEW OF REVIEWS summed up the record performances of the airmen, the highest altitude that had been attained by an aeroplane was 11,476 feet. The record was destined soon to be eclipsed and in very decided fashion; for in June of the following year, Von Blaschke, in a 120-horsepower Lohner biplane, took two passengers with him to a height of 11,740 feet. Then Garros ascended to 16,240 feet in a Blériot monoplane, and later Legagneux reached 18,761.6 feet. Finally, in March of 1913, Perreyon, chief pilot of the Blériot school, mounted a Blériot monoplane, in which was installed one of the powerful 160-horsepower Gnome revolving motors, and started after the height record. Rounding the aviation field at Buc in a gigantic spiral, he rose to a height of 18,700 feet, after which he flew in a straight path in the endeavor to reach a greater height. After ascending for about an hour, he reached the amazing height, for a heavier-than-air machine, of 19,286 feet, or about three and three-fourths miles. Late in December, 1913, Legagneux, the

French aviator, reached a height of 20,295 feet!

The height records with passengers are also noteworthy, and they were all, with the exception of the one mentioned above, made in the present year. Hawker, in England, carried three passengers, in an 80-h.p. biplane, to a height of 8400 feet; Marty, in France, rose in a 100-h.p. biplane with four passengers, to 4590 feet; Gougenheim (France) took five in an 80-h.p. biplane to 3600 feet; and Fangeois (France) carried six passengers for an hour and a quarter in an 80-h.p. biplane, and rose to a height of 2790 feet.

#### PASSENGER CAPACITY

The most ambitious attempt to build an aeroplane of large passenger-carrying capacity was that of a young Russian, Sikorsky. His machine is a huge biplane of the following dimensions: Span of wings, 92 feet; supporting surface, 1358 square feet; length of body, 65½ feet; motive power, four 100-horsepower motors; weight, with passengers, fuel, etc., 7054 pounds. The pilot and passengers are housed in a cabin. On August 1, 1913, the machine flew with seven passengers for over an hour, and for fifteen minutes with twelve passengers.

## AMERICAN LONG-DISTANCE RECORDS

America made an early contribution to the records of long-distance journeying by aeroplane, as witness C. P. Rodgers' transcontinental journey in September, October, and November, 1911, from New York to Pasadena, Cal., in the attempt to win a \$50,000 prize offered by a New York newspaper. The total time was 49 days, for there were many delays and breakdowns. The total flying time was 82 hours; the distance, 3350 miles, and the average speed of the Wright biplane was 40 miles an hour. Later R. G. Fowler repeated the transcontinental flight, making the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic (Los Angeles, Cal., to Pablo Beach, Fla.) over a route that was 3800 miles in length. It should be borne in mind that these performances, though long in time and slow in speed, took place more than two years ago, before the day of 160-horsepower motors, and when cross-country flying was in its early stages.

At the close of 1913 Vedrines flew from Paris to Cairo, over the land, a distance of 3500 miles. He will continue around the world. The great strides which have been made in the reliability of the engines, the general efficiency of the aeroplane, and the skill of the pilot are shown by the fact that, in the contest in Germany in 1913 for the best 24-hour cross-country flight, Stoeffler, in an Aviatik biplane, traveled in twenty-four hours 1350 miles at an average speed of 56 miles per hour. The course included Berlin, Posen, Mulhausen, and Darmstadt.

## THE WRIGHT ANNIVERSARY FLIGHT

No historical review of the past two years of aviation would be complete without reference to the irreparable loss sustained by the art in the death of the father of practical flight, Wilbur Wright. It was on December 17, 1903, that Wright took wing in the first power-driven machine, and the tenth anniversary of this momentous event was fittingly commemorated by the holding of an Aerial Derby at New York, in which the competitors, starting from Staten Island, flew over a course around Manhattan Island, roughly estimated at 60 miles. The winner, W. S. Luckey, made the distance in 52 minutes, 54 seconds, in a 100-horsepower Curtiss biplane. All five contestants finished, the last in 1 hour, 14 minutes, 7 seconds; and the performance was rendered highly meritorious by the fact that a gusty 43-mile wind was blowing throughout the race.

Feb.—5



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WOOD, FINISHING, IN THE MANHATTAN AERIAL  
"DERBY"

## OVER-SEA FLIGHTS

One of the most convincing proofs that man has achieved the long-talked-of mastery of the air is the frequency with which the airmen have made flights under conditions in which failure of man or machine means certain disaster and probable death. Over-sea flights and flights across snow-clad ranges of mountains have become so common as to have lost their spectacular interest for the general public. There is one performance, however, the recent great feat of Garros in flying across the Mediterranean, which must ever remain a milestone in the progress of

From the *Scientific American*

## DUNNE INHERENTLY STABLE V-SHAPED BIPLANE

heavier-than-air flight. Leaving Saint Raphael, in the Riviera, shortly before six in the morning, he skirted the coasts of Corsica and Sardinia, and after a continuous flight of over 500 miles landed at Bizerta, on the African coast, having been in the air for nearly eight hours. As illustrating the supreme confidence of this daring aviator, both in himself and his machine, it should be noted that, in order to reduce the weight and wind resistance, he removed the floats from his hydro-aeroplane. Garros is one of many leading pilots who believe that the transatlantic crossing, for which a prize of \$50,000 has been offered, will be made by an aeroplane during the present year.

## AUTOMATIC STABILITY

In the opinion of the writer, the most important development of the past two years has been in the direction of making the aeroplane an inherently stable machine, capable, like the birds, of maintaining its equilibrium in the midst of severe atmospheric disturbances, such as side gusts, ascending or descending currents, sudden changes of wind velocity, and other vagaries of the air. For a few abnormal aviators, gifted, apparently, with a bird-like sense of equilibrium and a speed of stability-control that is almost automatic, the tumults of the air seem to have no terrors.

To a man of the superb self-confidence and matchless poise of Pegoud, automatic means for maintaining stability are superfluous. The aviator who can rise 3000 feet into the air and then deliberately turn head-first somersaults; roll over sideways and fly upside down; "loop the loop"; and then bring his machine lightly to earth, is truly a superbirdman—for no bird of nature's creation could ever perform such aerial gymnastics. But we are not all Pegouds, and although his feats are bound to have a valuable psychological effect in giving to aviators in general increased confidence both in themselves and

their machines—the call for aeroplanes that are inherently uncapsizable remains as imperative as ever.

Stability has been sought—and secured—in two ways: first, by shaping the machine so that it is inherently stable, and, because of its form, disposition of parts, and relation of weight to surfaces, if thrown out of balance will, of its own accord, recover its equilibrium; second, by placing the wing-tips and elevator under the automatic control of pendulum weights or of gyroscopes. To the first class belong the Drzewiecki (of the Langley type) and the Dunne machines; to the second, the Moreau pendulum-seat monoplane and the Curtiss-Sperry gyroscope biplane. The Dunne machine is the most successful of the first type. Its stability is due to the fact that the retreating wings form a V in the horizontal plane, and to the cambered form of the wings. Commandant Felix, of the French Army, in a test of this machine near Paris, locked the control levers, walked back some twelve feet to the engine, which was "missing," adjusted matters, and returned after three minutes' absence to his seat. In the Moreau type the pilot's seat has a pendulum motion in a fore-and-aft direction, and its movements actuate control cords running back to the horizontal rudder. This machine won the Bonnet Prize for the first machine to fly in a wind for twelve miles without the pilot touching the controls.

Wright used the pendulum weight for lateral stability, and a horizontal stabilizing vane, acting on the horizontal rudder, for longitudinal stability.

The gyroscope has been adopted by Curtiss and by some foreign builders. In this device, as applied by Sperry, the oscillations of the machine cause a gyroscope to actuate the valve of a pneumatic cylinder, the resulting movements of whose piston work the controls. These devices have rendered the aeroplane practically uncapsizable, and, taken in conjunction with the amazing object lessons in self-control taught by Pegoud, have lifted the aeroplane, once and for all, out of the domain of the hazardous and unknown.

## AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE

That aviation, as represented by the aeroplane, is destined to take its place among the useful commercial arts is suggested by the successful attempts which have been made, notably in France, to establish a regular aeroplane postal service. In September, 1911, during the Nassau Boulevard Aerodrome Meet, on Long Island, an experimen-



THE LATEST BURGESS TRACTOR BIPLANE, WHICH IS THE STANDARD EQUIPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AT THE PRESENT TIME

tal postal service was established by the Postmaster-General, and during the week 43,247 pieces of mail matter were carried. In 1912 Germany inaugurated a service between Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Neuss, four aviators being employed. The British Post Office tried a service between London and Windsor, and this year the French Government established a service from Paris to Panillac, to catch the South American steamers. In November, 1913, they followed this up with a more ambitious service, from Paris to Nice, via Nevers, Lyons, and Orange, at each of which towns a sack of mail is dropped and another taken aboard to the south. The distance, 525 miles, is covered in about eight hours, and eight hours are saved over the railway mail service.

#### THE MILITARY AEROPLANE

It is as an arm of the military service, however, that the aeroplane has demonstrated its immediate field of usefulness; and here it has exercised a powerful controlling influ-

ence. When Wright showed the possibility of mechanical flight, the military strategist perceived that the new art, if it fulfilled its promise, would provide a means for scouting so swift and comprehensive that it promises completely to supersede the time-honored method of reconnaissance by cavalry, if it did not, indeed, cause a complete revolution in tactics and strategy. The swift-flying aeroplane scout, flying high and with a wide range of vision, threatened to abolish from the art of war that *secrecy* upon which its successful prosecution so greatly depended.

The event has largely verified the prediction. That the aeroplane scout has done most excellent work has been proved in the military maneuvers held in Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States. In all the leading armies it forms a recognized part of the war material; and to-day every army has an established organization. France, in particular, has encouraged the new art by the extent of the orders she has placed for military aeroplanes. Indeed, it is stated



Photograph by American Press Association

#### REAR VIEW OF THE NEW GERMAN STEEL WAR PLANE, THE "D. W. F."

(The picture gives an excellent idea of the shape of the planes and tail, and also shows the arrangement of the two seats, one for the pilot and one for the observer)



From the Scientific American

THE CURTISS MILITARY MODEL FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY

by Major Bannerman-Phillips that 99 per cent. of the output of aeroplane builders in Europe this year is destined for naval and military use.

It was inevitable that not merely the scouting but the offensive and defensive qualities of the aeroplane should engage attention. The writer does not attach much value to the mounting of guns, even of small caliber, on aeroplanes. The military scout will be too busy with observation to waste the precious moments in taking "pot shots" at the enemy; and, for the present at least, aeroplane will prefer not to fight aeroplane in the air. Light armor, however, will always have a distinct value as a protection against rifle and machine-gun fire. The military aeroplane built

by Curtiss for our army is protected by light steel plating, and the efficiency of the machine is enormously increased by the gyroscopic controls with which it is equipped.

It is impossible, within the limits of this article, to enter into any details of the fine work which has been done by the airmen, either in the military maneuvers or in the Tripolitan and Balkan wars. As regards the former, it is significant that the French general commanding one army in the recent maneuvers stated that, so good were his air scouts, that he knew more about the movements of the enemy's troops than he did of his own.

Bomb-dropping from aeroplanes has made great advance. The Michelin prize was won in France by Lieutenant Scott, of the United States Army, whose clever device for exact aiming showed an accuracy truly remarkable.

This form of attack was used to a limited extent in both the Tripolitan and Balkan wars. It is conceded, as the result of experience gained in these wars, that the airman must fly at least 3000 feet, and preferably 4000, above the ground if he is to be out of rifle and machine-gun range. Even at this elevation both aviator and machine were struck, in one case, at least, fatally.

The subjoined table, compiled for the use of the public by the Office of Naval Intelligence of our Navy Department, shows the relative standing of the nations in the strength of their air craft in April of last year.

STRENGTH OF THE LEADING NATIONS IN AIR CRAFT

	Military dirigibles.	Private dirigibles (estimated).	Military aeroplanes (includes monoplanes, biplanes, hydro-aeroplanes).		Private aeroplanes (estimated).	Aviation fields.	Pilots (military and civilian).	Manufacturers.
			Army.	Navy.				
Austria:								
On hand	5	2	40	6	35	3	60	5
Ordered	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England:								
On hand	3	3	101	40	154	31	382	21
Ordered	4	..	47	20	..	..	..	..
France:								
On hand	13	5	450	..	1000	39	1200	20
Ordered	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany:								
On hand	17	10	152	..	200	36	320	15
Ordered	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy:								
On hand	8	..	100	..	100	14	200	..
Ordered	2	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan:								
On hand	2	..	20	..	5	3	20	..
Ordered	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia:								
On hand	9	..	250	..	150	8	118	..
Ordered	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. S.: <sup>1</sup>								
On hand	..	..	20	5	1000	13	320	6
Ordered	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..

<sup>1</sup> One dirigible, which is practically useless, is on hand.



## FAILURES AND SUCCESSES OF THE DIRIGIBLE

The facts that since the year 1909 nearly a dozen Zeppelin dirigibles have been either badly wrecked or altogether destroyed, and that accidents of similar severity, though of less frequency, have befallen the non-rigid dirigibles, might lead to the conclusion that, though the dirigible balloon is correct in the-



From Flying

A FRENCH AIR PATROL, ON THE GERMAN BORDER  
(NOTE GUN MOUNTED IN FRONT)

ry, it is impracticable in service. A careful analysis of these disasters, however, shows that they were due either to errors in design or mistakes in handling, both of which are capable of correction—and are now being corrected. This being granted, a survey of the



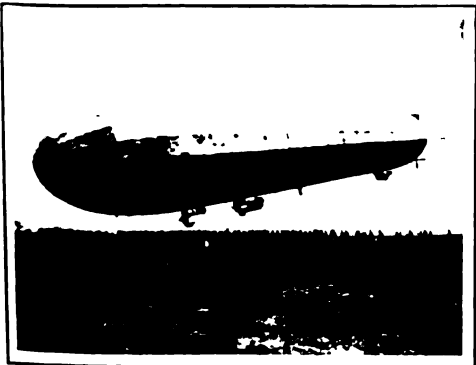
Photograph by American Press Association

A GRAHAME-WHITE AEROPLANE FITTED WITH AN  
AIR-COOLED MACHINE GUN

(At a recent trial at Bisley, England, the gunner—Stellingwarf—shown in picture, made 14 hits out of 18 at a height of 300 feet)

actual performances of the dirigible in tests of speed, carrying capacity, duration of continuous flight, endurance in the air, and in ease and certainty of control, warrants the conclusion that the dirigible has an assured future of usefulness, mainly as an important element in military and naval service, and secondarily, and in a much less important degree, as a means of pleasurable travel.

Most of the dirigible disasters have occurred when the great airship was making a landing or leaving the ground in winds of more or less strength. They seem to show that



THE ZEPPELIN "L-2" BEFORE AND AFTER ITS EXPLOSION

the airship, like the ship of the sea, should remain afloat in its native element, except when it enters its shed or "dry-dock" for repairs. Landings should be effected by bringing the ship (head to wind) up to towering, lattice-work mooring towers, to which it should be anchored by cables extending from the bow to the top of the tower. Flexible gangways and hose would make possible the shipment of passengers and the transfer to the ship of supplies of gas and oil fuel, as they were needed. In the heaviest gales the ship would ride safely head to wind and clear of the ground, as a ship rides to her anchor. The disasters caused by explosion were due to the fact that adequate provision had not been made for preventing the accumulation of explosive mixtures of gas and air within the outer envelope and in proximity to the motors. The provision of blowers to sweep the connecting tunnels and the cars clear of such gases should not baffle an intelligent designer.

The latest and finest example of the rigid dirigible was the ill-fated *L.2*, recently destroyed by an explosion in mid-air, when the whole crew of twenty-eight people perished. It was 487 feet long, 50 feet in diameter, and had a displacement of 27 tons. Its engines, when running at their full capacity of 900 horsepower, were capable of driving the *L.2* at nearly 60 miles an hour; and she carried sufficient

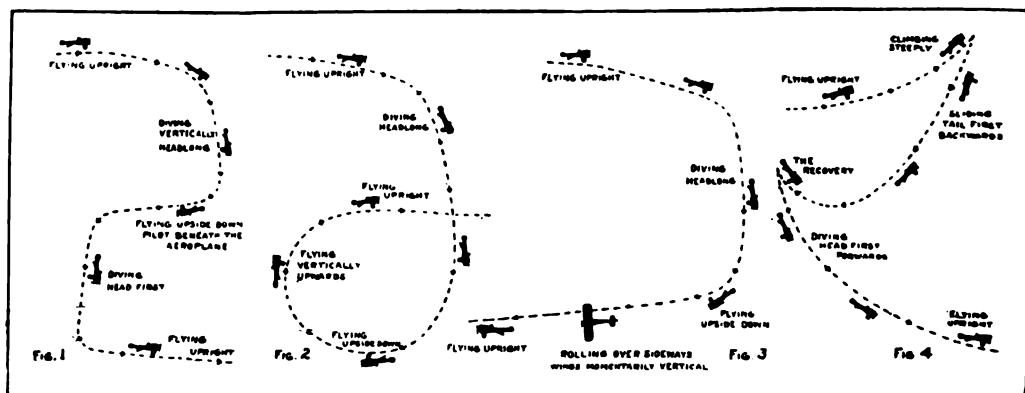


ROLLING SIDEWISE

fuel to make the voyage, at cruising speed, across the Atlantic.

Such an airship is a most potent engine of war. She is under perfect control. She presents a steady platform, both for observation and gun-fire. She can remain stationary above the enemy for observations, sketching or making photographs of towns, fortresses, or the dispositions of troops, and, if exposed to gun-fire, can ascend swiftly beyond its range. She can attack, accurately, with bombs of large size, and she carries guns, solidly mounted, both on the cars below and on platforms above the gas envelope. She can remain in the air all day, or for days together. If the aeroplane is the destroyer-scout, she is the large cruiser-scout of the air. She carries a powerful wireless equipment, capable of transmitting over several hundred miles to headquarters information as to the movements of the enemy. Although Germany is the home of the rigid and France of the non-rigid type, each country is equipped with all types.

What the airship can accomplish in cross-country service was shown in June of last year, when the *Sachsen* carried twenty-four persons from Baden-Baden to Vienna on a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph, a distance of 435 miles, in eight hours, at a speed of  $54\frac{1}{3}$  miles an hour. This was done in half the time required by express trains to make the same trip.



Redrawn from *Flight*

THE POSITIONS ASSUMED BY PEGOUD WHEN FLYING UPSIDE DOWN, "LOOPING THE LOOP" ROLLING OVER SIDEWISE, AND DIVING TAIL FIRST



**BUSINESS SYSTEM IN HOME RECORDS: MODERN DATA FILES, CARD SYSTEM FOR ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS, VISIBLE TICKLER FOR MEMORY, AND FILE FOR RECIPES, ETC.**

# PUTTING THE AMERICAN WOMAN AND HER HOME ON A BUSI- NESS BASIS

BY CHRISTINE FREDERICK

(Author of "The New Housekeeping"; founder of "Applecroft Experiment Station")

**I**S the American housewife facing a great revolution? Is the efficiency idea, which has already revolutionized many industrial plants, now going to attack that last stronghold of tradition—the American Home?

Signs point that way. The ideas of motion study, standardized conditions of work, scientific management of servants, had simply to be announced to strike a responsive chord among intelligent home-makers. Efficiency is in the air, and has permeated to the kitchen no less than to the counting-room, and to general home-making—even to woman herself.

No one disputes that the home is the last of great industries remaining unorganized. Every other great division of the work of the world has become more or less emancipated from personal drudgery, from the ancient apprentice system, from unstandardized work and pay.

For this reason those who formerly gladly entered the ranks of household workers have

been attracted to many other professions. According to figures compiled by the Business Bourse, families employing servants number only 8 per cent. of the population,—which means that the average American woman does the bulk of her own housework.

## TENDENCIES WORKING AGAINST THE OLD-TIME HOME

The most serious evidences of the decay of the home such as it used to be are seen on every side. From scores of points the home has been, and is being attacked. The chief of these are:

1. Decided drift to large cities, where more and more of the original functions of the home, even to cooking, are being diminished.
2. Increasing demands of sanitation and modern ideas in home-making, which compel progress upward with, or downward from, accepted standards.
3. Greatly increased cost of living, compelling either disastrous extravagances or lowered standards, or increased brain management on the part of housewives to meet the situation.

4. General broadening of woman's horizon and making the entire line of human endeavor her sphere, with the home becoming more incidental, as with man.

5. Gradually increasing economic loss in raising a family of children, due to child-labor laws, educational laws, cost of living, etc.

6. General heightening of intelligence and ingenuity, which in the case with woman's work, as with man's, results in the endeavor to apply labor-saving, time-saving, and energy-saving ideas to work. Only the intelligent and ambitious consider their time valuable enough to try to save it. Women have for centuries considered their time worth little or nothing.

The two great leveling forces—education and democracy—have been hard at work on the new generation, with the result that a terrific pull upward on standards of living has come about. The new generation wants the best of everything, no matter what its parents were and how they lived. It refuses to recognize any class distinction except lack of ambition.

#### DEMAND FOR "EFFICIENCY" IN THE HOME OF TO-DAY

These facts have the deepest possible significance in the new movement for efficiency even in the home, even in the home-maker herself. It is not as if some sudden, new magic had sprung up in the word "efficiency"—like a fad for white-topped shoes. The causes have been gathering pace for years, and efficiency principles are only the best expression of the need.

Women are not particularly attracted by the word "efficiency," and they do not excite themselves over "motion study" in the home. The greatest touchstone which the efficiency movement has for women and for their present situation is *personal efficiency*, or the scientific mental attitude.

This is but the reaction to be expected from woman, who has operated herself on her emotions for ages past. She finds not only that she cannot continue to do this and be happy (if she has any intelligence!), but also that feeling, slaving devotion, and mere manual work no longer entirely solve her problems. Civilization has become too complex and full of new difficulties and demands. Evolution is acting upon her—she feels the pressure of its compulsion—if she thinks she finds that it is to-day a question of the "survival of the efficient."

The old home, which manufactured for all its needs within its own walls, demanded chiefly labor and manual skill. The modern home demands much *less* manual skill, but *more* mental and spiritual qualities.

The old-fashioned woman—no matter how attractive in romance—cannot compete with the requirements of to-day. She is only a housekeeper and her housekeeping is far below modern standards!

The strong attraction which modern cults and mental systems such as "New Thought," "Christian Science," even astrology and Hindu philosophies, have had for women, is explained by this new pressure upon the mental existence of woman—pressure on the one side by increased education, and on the other side by increased severity of economic necessity. She must grow mentally and readjust herself, or else slide backward and downward with alarming rapidity.

The efficiency idea is a truly American ideal and solution. It has caught the need of man's world with genius and effectiveness; and because American men and women are really close to each other in spirit (necessarily, since six million women work side by side with men!) the efficiency idea is probably going to do for women exactly what it is doing for men. In fact, it is a splendid sign that the sexes are joining their spheres and making toward the real American ideal of comradeship, when the same ideal of efficiency takes hold of them both.

If the home is to survive it must do so on a reorganized basis. No industry founded upon admittedly unwilling, uninterested millions can continue to operate; yet everybody admits the tremendous discontent among home women. As at present operated, American housekeeping is distasteful to admittedly the liveliest and most intelligent portion of housekeepers, and is only endured in a dull way by the masses of women. Its grave faults have been that it lacked in mental interest, that it was without the spur of competition, and that it did not possess the dignity of a serious profession. Degradation has more and more attached itself to housework as ambition has raised other standards of living. Every other member of the family hastened to rise from the drudgery state of his chosen work, but the woman who merely "kept house" has felt her wings clipped.

#### APPLYING INDUSTRIAL PRINCIPLES IN HOME MANAGEMENT

One of the earliest attempts to apply industrial principles to the home was made ten years ago by Charles and Mary Barnard. For a number of years they maintained a "Household Experiment Station," at Darien, Conn. Professor Barnard, himself a technical engineer, was the first to study tools and

devices with the trained engineering point of view. Professor Barnard believed that there was too much experiment and guesswork in housekeeping, and spent much time developing data, especially on the use of the newer fuels and labor-saving appliances. His idea was to give women the result of scientific experiment and serve them by stimulating the idea of progress in home development.

In Colonia, N. J., Mrs. Mary Patterson, under the auspices of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, next caused widespread comment and interest by equipping an exhibition kitchen, laundry, and dining-room with many of the most modern devices for saving labor—many of them electrically operated. It was her purpose to demonstrate the increased efficiency which is possible in a home where machinery—electric stoves, vacuum cleaners, incinerators, etc., are used to replace the time and labor of servants. Numbers of women and men visited her home before she dismantled the exhibition; and her inspiring personal message to these visitors on the art, as well as the science, of homemaking, did much to advance the rapidly growing welcome for more scientific management in the home.

Frank Gilbreth, the most famous of the pioneers in motion-study (the man who revolutionized brick-laying), began to be interested in the application of motion-study to the home and wrote and made several addresses about it.

Martha Bensley Bruère, in a book which generalizes the efficiency idea mainly in its application to the family budget, coöperative laundries and marketing, etc., continued public interest in this newer scientific homemaking.

My own book, "The New Housekeeping," founded upon a series of articles in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, was the result of several years of work and experiment, and was the first to emphasize methods, and the personal attitude of a woman toward her work, rather than mere tools and machinery. By this time the subject had become one of the most definite and decided interest—not only to women, but to men. Everywhere reference was made to it, and in a space of three months practically every newspaper of importance in the three big Eastern centers had had interviews with either myself or others interested in the movement. Lectures, articles, and educational preparations along these lines are now common, and it is necessary now rather to prevent the sound ideas back of household

efficiency from receiving the injury of mere faddism.

#### ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE

The Applecroft Experiment Station (Greenlawn, Long Island) is simply a concrete, actual home, in which—as far as possible—ideas of home efficiency, particularly in the country, might be developed and made known to other women.

It may be interesting to note the way in which the station came into existence.

One evening, several years ago, when without a servant, I counted the number of pans, pots, and dishes I was washing. There were eighty-seven in all. I timed myself on this unpleasant old task, which I hated from the bottom of my heart, and found it took forty-five minutes to wash, dry, and lay them away. When I was through I was so heated and tired that I didn't feel like doing anything else all the evening.

That evening, however, we were entertaining a friend who was prominent in the new science of industrial efficiency. He and my husband were discussing it, and I heard them say, "motion study," and such mysterious phrases as "standardizing" and "standard practice." Although I was tired, I found myself interested in spite of myself. I asked our friend to explain what he meant, and he did, telling me how efficiency was revolutionizing the office and the factory.

"Do you mean to tell me," I asked skeptically, "that you think such things could be applied to the home?"

"They are universally applicable to any work anywhere," he replied seriously.

Still half skeptical, I decided to experiment. That was three years ago, and I can say that it has revolutionized my entire thought and practice about my home, and convinced me that a new era for woman's work—traditionally "never done"—is coming.

#### EMERSON'S TWELVE PRINCIPLES

Harrington Emerson, "the apostle of efficiency," has expounded twelve now famous principles of efficiency. I have proved that it is just as possible to apply each one of these twelve in running my home as it is to apply them with success in any factory or office. These twelve principles are:

1. Ideals.
2. Common sense.
3. Competent counsel.
4. Standardized operations.
5. Standardized conditions.



THE APPLECROFT EXPERIMENT KITCHEN, IN WHICH MRS. FREDERICK CARRIES OUT IN ACTUAL PRACTICE HER IDEAS OF "ROUTING" THE WORK, MOTION STUDY, ETC.

6. Standard practice.
7. Dispatching.
8. Scheduling.
9. Reliable, immediate, and accurate methods.
10. Discipline.
11. Fair deal.
12. Efficiency reward.

No woman can make a success of her business unless she knows why she is running it, and what are the ideals she wishes to follow. The clearer the woman's ideals, the better home-maker she will be.

#### TALL WOMEN AND SHORT WOMEN AND "SINKS"

Then this matter of common sense. It is certainly common sense to hang a pot close to hand instead of stooping for it. We have heard much of "motion study" and "standard practice," and how can these points be applied in the home? There is my old hated task of dish-washing. I used wrong methods. I cramped my back over a sink twenty-eight inches high, when I am a taller woman than the average and need to work on a surface at least thirty-one inches high. I was using the wrong tools, and I wasted time running about for things I needed. Since then I have "standardized," not only dish-washing, but many tasks involving the hands,

or the head and hands, working in coöperation. I have examined a great many sinks and tested women of all heights, and have been able to work out a table of the relative height of the worker and the working surface.

<i>Height of Woman</i>	<i>Proper Height of Working Surface</i>
4 feet 10 inches	27 inches
4 " 11 "	27½ "
5 " "	28 "
5 " 1 "	28½ "
5 " 2 "	29 "
5 " 3 "	29½ "
5 " 4 "	30 "
5 " 5 "	30½ "
5 " 6 "	31 "
5 " 7 "	31½ "
5 " 8 "	32 "
5 " 9 "	32½ "
5 " 10 "	33 "
5 " 11 "	33½ "

#### WHY IS HOUSEWORK INEFFICIENT?

Next to be considered are the causes of present-day household inefficiency. By watching myself and others at work I have been able to group the causes of 80 per cent. of the inefficiency of modern housework:

1. The worker does not have all the needful tools or utensils at hand before her when she begins to work; therefore,



THE KITCHEN SINK AT APPLECROFT—SHOWING DISH-WASHING BASED ON MOTION STUDY AND SCIENTIFICALLY PLANNED HEIGHTS AND ARRANGEMENT

2. She wastes time and effort walking to, hunting for, or fetching ingredients, tools, or materials she neglected to have at hand when she began the task.

3. She stops in the middle of one task to do something else quite unrelated.

4. She lowers the efficiency of good work by losing time putting tools or work away, generally due to poor arrangement of kitchen, pantry, and closets.

5. She uses a poor tool, or a wrong one; or works at a table, sink, ironing-board, or molding-board of the wrong height from the floor.

6. She loses time because she does not keep sufficient supplies on hand, and because she does not keep her tools and utensils in good condition.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

When I came to study the conditions under which I worked in my kitchen at cooking and serving meals, I found that it was impossible to do standardized work under such unstandardized conditions. Not only were my sink, tables, and stove too low for efficient work, but they were in the wrong relation to one another. In fact, I found almost innumerable factors in the average home and kitchen making for inefficiency—actually preventing efficiency—factors which I do not have space even to list properly here.

But let me take this one matter of the

proper relation and arrangement of larger equipment in the kitchen. The two diagrams shown on the next page strike right at the heart of kitchen inefficiency.

In studying all my kitchen work I found that there were just two separate processes under which all tasks could be grouped:

#### PREPARING MEAL

##### GROUP I

<i>Work</i>	<i>Equipment</i>
1. Preparing all foods.	Ice-box, pantry, storage, table, kitchen cabinet, stove, utensils, table, trays.
2. Cooking all foods.	

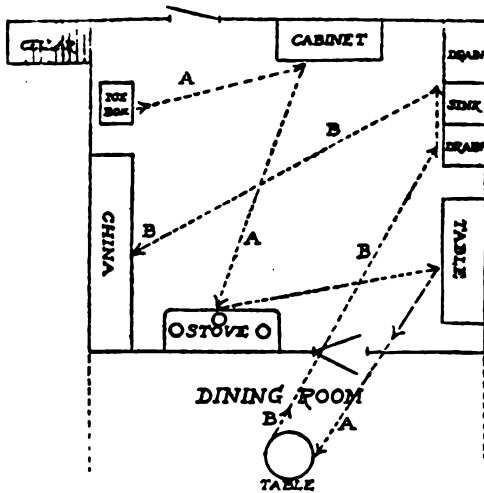
#### CLEARING AWAY MEAL

##### GROUP II

<i>Work</i>	<i>Equipment</i>
1. Removing all foods.	Trays, tables, sink, closets, pantry, ice-box.
2. Washing utensils.	
3. Laying away dishes.	

Every task done—from peeling potatoes to washing a skillet—can be placed clearly under one or the other group. One group is those processes which prepare the meal; the second group is those processes which clear away the meal. Each of these processes cov-



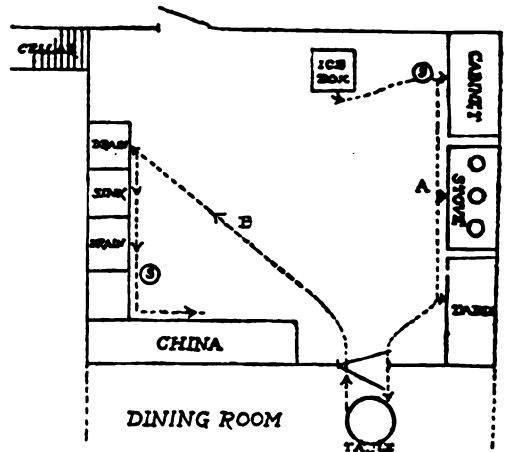


BAD ARRANGEMENT OF KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

ers distinct equipment. The reason for so much inefficiency in kitchen work is due almost solely to the facts that these two processes are not kept separate, and particularly that the equipment of each process is not kept together.

Suppose, for instance, we wish to make an omelet. We take eggs and milk from the ice-box or pantry, beat them at a table, cook on a stove, serve on platter, and take to dining-room. This is the preparing process of this dish, and is the simplest method we can follow. On the return trip, or the process of clearing away, I take the empty platter from the dining-room to the kitchen sink, wash it, and lay it away.

Now, if the kitchen table, stove, and sink are in the right relation to one another, we



IMPROVED ARRANGEMENT

can "route" our work like a factory; we can make our omelet, or any other dish, with the least possible number of steps, motion, time, and fatigue. But if the stove, sink, and tables are not in the right relation to one another, it will require twice as much energy to cook and serve the food.

The definite equipment of processes of group No. 1 come in this order:

1. Storage.
2. Preparing surface.
3. Stove.
4. Serving table.

The definite equipment of processes of group No. 2 come in this order:

1. Stack table to right of sink.
2. Sink.
3. Drain to left of sink.
4. China closet.



WASTING MUSCLE AND NERVE ENERGY—HOLDING TAUTLY A BOWL IN MIXING OR BEATING

THE MODERN METHOD IS TO CLAMP THE BOWL TO THE TABLE AND SAVE ENERGY

In my small kitchen, therefore, I have arranged my equipment as follows: First, at the south, an ice-box, then a kitchen cabinet, then the stove, and at last a small serving-table. At the other side of the room come, to the right, stack-table, then sink, the drain to left of sink, then china shelves. To make an omelet, I take materials from the ice-box, turn a step to the right, where I beat the egg on the surface of cabinet, turn one step to right for stove, and a last step to the right lays it on the serving-table, from which I carry it to dining-room.

On the return trip I take the soiled platter from dining-room directly to stack-table, wheel left to sink, left to drain, and last, left, to china shelves.

#### HOUSEHOLD RECORDS

Much as there is in addition to what I have space to say here of kitchen efficiency, I must go on to the application of business principles to other elements of home-making. I am not a "system" fiend, but I found, after wasting much time and energy on searching, pulling, and hunting for all my household data, that I simply could not waste this time and energy. In keeping a home I have rent and gas receipts, butcher's and milk bills, addresses of friends and trades-people, and many other kinds of data.

So, after much experiment, I worked out a filing-drawer with cards, in which I keep cards of all the important things I want to know. In this fifteen-inch box, which stands on my desk are practically all the data concerned in the entire running of my home. I have called it my "Time and Worry-Saving Family Cabinet," and any woman can get such a box or drawer filled with 3 x 5 cards and make her own sub-heads for her own needs. Here is the complete list of subjects as I have worked them out:

- (1) *Household Accounts*—Sub-divided by months and with a yearly "recapitulation." Separate cards for personal," etc., and for each of the children.

Under every month's sub-division of household accounts there is a set of plain, ruled 3 x 5-inch cards. In my system they number fourteen. They are as follows:

- (1) Groceries.
- (2) Meats.
- (3) Vegetables and fruit.
- (4) Bread, milk.
- (5) Ice, cleansers.
- (6) Service.
- (7) Laundry, soap, starch, bluing.
- (8) Fuel, gas, electricity.
- (9) Furnishings and repairing.
- (10) Medical and drugs.
- (11) Church, charity.
- (12) Amusement, carfares.
- (13) Cash record.
- (14) Recapitulation.

- (2) *Household Records:*

- a—Family-sizes record (shoes, hosiery, gloves, etc.)
- b—Clothes-storage record.
- c—Linen record (number, cost, price, and date of purchase).
- d—Preserve record.
- e—Pantry record.
- f—Anniversary record.
- g—Gift record.

- (3) *Library Records:*

- a—Poetry.

- b—Fiction.
- c—History.
- d—Reference.
- e—Books to read or to buy.
- f—Music, repertoire, lyric, humorous, sacred.
- g—Music to buy.

- (4) *Family Medical Record:*

- a—Physician.
- b—Dentist.
- c—Oculist.

- (5) *Record of Addresses:*

- a—Social.
- b—Professional.
- c—Special.

- (6) *House Hints Division:*

- a—Toilet and laundry hints.
- b—Baby hygiene.
- c—Garden and flower hints.
- d—Entertainment suggestions.
- e—Jokes, quotations, etc.

- (7) *Home Financial Record:*

- a—Taxes, real estate.
- b—Document record.
- c—Bank records.
- d—Bills receivable.
- e—Bills payable.
- f—Personal, financial records, club dues, etc.

- (8) *General Inventory:*

- Subdivided for clothes, furniture, jewelry, silver, miscellaneous, etc.

#### EACH WOMAN'S PERSONAL APPLICATION

Something has been said about methods and systems, plans and schedules, in the household. Now comes the most vital, the most difficult point of all, and yet the keystone of the whole matter,—the personal attitude of the woman toward her own work.

Without properly applying the modern ideas of efficiency to her own mind (which is in itself a complete and separate organization) the whole plan of the "new house-keeping" falls to pieces. No stream can rise higher than its source, and no household efficiency can be greater than the personal efficiency of the woman who directs it.

Some women regard housework as an ogre which has them in its grasp, and from which they cannot escape. Others have a mania for all housework, so that they elaborate, repeat, and prolong work. Still others mistake the physical work of housekeeping for the real ends of home-making; a large group assume a merely tolerant attitude towards housework, and prefer business and other careers as more "interesting."

Every one of these attitudes of mind is really poisonous and antagonistic to either efficiency or the highest personal happiness and character. These seven typical attitudes of mind have hung like millstones around the neck of the real emancipation and develop-

ment of women. The first great work of efficiency in the home, and of the liberation of women from household drudgery, is to exchange any or all of these attitudes for the efficient attitude, my interpretation of which I write down here in italics so as to give it every possible emphasis:

*First of all, the efficient attitude of mind for the housewife and home-maker is to realize that, no matter how difficult and trying are the household tasks and burdens she finds placed upon her, there positively are ways to meet and conquer them efficiently—if she approaches these problems vigorously, hopefully, and patiently.*

*Secondly, that far from being dull drudgery, home-making in all its details is fascinating and stimulating if a woman applies to it her best intelligence and culture.*

*Third, that no matter how good a housekeeper and home-maker a woman might be, she will be eager, not only to try, but to persistently and intelligently keep on trying, to apply in her home the scientific methods of work and management already proved and tried in shop and office throughout the world.*

If housework is drudgery to a woman it is only because that woman has not in her mind the conception of mental interest which lies within her work. She sees nothing more to conquer in it; her mind has become fatalistic concerning it. She refuses to avail herself of the improved equipment and efficient methods of human labor which the outside world is evolving, and she does not delve into the mysteries and unsolved problems of her own sphere. She does not know that her lack of analytical interest is part explanation of her fatigue and dislike.

The art, as well as the science, of home-making, if followed out on an intelligent basis, is the most all-satisfying, broadening, and stimulating career open to any woman, and one which offers her widest talents their most varied scope. Home-making is broader and more inspiring in its opportunities to-day than it ever was. In fact, home interests have already been extended into the fields of municipal politics, education, economics, chemistry of food, hygiene, sanitation, etc., but the great mass of women have not followed them. Like hens with ducklings, they are dissatisfied to stand alone in their old-fashioned kitchens and homes, but yet hardly dare to follow their ducklings into strange

elements! The home has grown faster than they!

Of course, many women disparage any serious effort to revolutionize home work. There have been many critics of "efficiency" in the household. Magazines have printed humorous skits and stories telling the sad adventures encountered in "standardizing Lizzie," or making "motion studies" of minding the baby. I have laughed at them all and welcomed them all, and was, if anything, sorry that the magazines and newspapers were not full of more of it! None would deny that the home is still operated on more or less medieval lines, or that vast numbers of women yearn to get away from its chains; but with the familiar human conservatism, they fight or ridicule all remedies proposed.

On the whole, the criticism has been slight and far between, for the good, practical sense of women who think at all, is interested in the very logical idea of using the successful science of mastering work outside the home for mastering the work inside the home.

As Frank Gilbreth, of whose pioneer work in factory motion study we have already spoken, says: "Housekeeping is an industry which embraces a variety of activities and, like all other industries, it can be well managed or badly managed. The saving of strength of the housekeeper, the finding of time for rest and recreation, as well as the right use of money expended for the household, depend in a large measure upon the skill of the housekeeper and her efficiency as a manager and as a worker. It would seem that principles that have proved of use in the scientific management of commercial industries might have application to the business of housekeeping.

"There is undoubtedly a considerable waste of time, energy, and money, resulting from imperfect organization, or from the absence of organization of the work of the household."

Mr. Gilbreth again, speaking before the American Home Economics Association at Lake Placid, in 1912, has suggestively outlined the two basic plans of management of all human business, in a way which has significance to the work of woman. He says:

In all organized work there are two plans of management. The first of these represents what is variously known as military, or traditional management. Under this plan each man is responsible to one man only above him, and is in charge of all below him. Thus, it is the custom for any man to come in contact with only one man above him, the line of authority being single and direct. Traditional management has been used

for centuries in military organizations and political organizations. The division is by men, or by grades of men, rather than by functions.

Under the military plan the worker receives orders directly from eight different foremen. It has been said that no man can serve two masters, and this is true even in scientific management. But under scientific management the worker does not serve eight masters, nor eight functional foremen, but, on the other hand, he receives help from eight different foremen or teachers. In this way his case is not very different from that of the student who receives instruction from eight different professors, in eight different studies.

The military or traditional plan of management is outgrown in industry—it is also being outgrown in the home. The woman must have more sources of management knowledge—there must be more available sources of personal efficiency counsel, such as business and industry are now organizing for themselves.

Lectures on domestic science and home efficiency have increased by the hundreds; in fact, interest in domestic science courses and lectures was a forerunner of the efficiency idea. Next in importance, perhaps, has been the development of the pure-food movement. It has been brought home to the American woman that family efficiency is dependent on healthful cooking and on knowledge of food values. Efficiency in buying has been further stimulated by the formation of such organizations of club women as The Housewives' League, Consumers' League, etc., which try to obtain closer coöperation and less waste between the producer and consumer, and in the social and economic sense are working toward the same ideal of more scientific management of the home.

As evidence of the great interest in bringing the home to a more scientific basis there have been innumerable articles and speeches from experts on the "budget" plan of effecting home economy. The methods followed by governments and corporations have been noted, and the same methods adapted to the handling of home finances. Instead of guesswork and slouchy accounts, the home-maker is being shown how to apportion her income



THE OLD WAY,—WASTING ENERGY BY STOOPING

THE MODERN PLAN,—WORKING WITHOUT STOOPING

to the various departments of operating expense—rent, food, shelter, and clothes—and by business discipline to keep within the "appropriations."

#### IMPROVED EQUIPMENT

The increasing demand among householders that hand labor shall be replaced by machinery, just as it is done in the factory, has created an immense market for the manufacture of labor-savers and devices for the home. Some one has suggested that there is a new egg-beater born every minute! Certainly the number of devices and apparatus is greatly increasing—quite beyond the bounds of reason. It is quite certain that women usually overbuy in household equipment of the cheaper kind, and neglect to buy important and efficient equipment of a good quality. There are a great many splendid time- and labor-saving articles for the home which are comparatively unknown, but which deserve wider use and appreciation.

#### WHAT THE SCHOOLS ARE DOING

The domestic science schools are now turning their attention more to the practical side of their work, making it rather the application of practical knowledge than the art of "teaching teachers to teach teachers." This

is evidenced by the large number attending summer classes at Teachers' College, Columbia University; and one of the most significant of all tendencies is the number of actual housekeepers who are attending schools in spare time trying to bring more science and intelligence into the management of their homes.

Out of one class of forty at Teachers' College, it is authoritatively stated "that twenty-five were either housewives now, or were taking the course expecting to use this knowledge in their housekeeping. A few out of that number were teachers, too, but were working out as a sort of side issue efficiency problems while they kept house. The number of housewives attending this institution is increasing—those that come for but one course or two, as they are able—hoping to become enlightened on some of these difficult household problems."

More than 200 persons took brief courses for home use in some household science subject last year in the School of Household Science and Arts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

#### THE PROBLEM OF THE FARMER'S WIFE

Typical of the increasing attention to the needs of the home-maker among universities is the work at Cornell and the University of Wisconsin. Wisconsin offers courses to housekeepers, first, in connection with the Farmers' Institutes, of which forty-four are held every year throughout the State under the direction of the Board of Agriculture. Then, there are short courses lasting from three days to a week, held under the auspices of the Agricultural Extension. In these, the farmers have lectures and demonstrations. Every year, beginning the last week in January and lasting through the first week in February, the College of Agriculture holds a two weeks' short course for farmers and farmers' wives. The attendance last year at the Women's Course in Home Economics at the University of Wisconsin was between 600 and 700.

Most significant of all, perhaps, is this now fast-increasing interest in the rural woman's problems. It has been remarked many times that while governments—both State and National—spend actual millions upon decreasing the toil and increasing the results of the *man's* work on the farm, nothing has been done for the farm woman. The farm kitchen is still in the same archaic state as in the day when men gathered wheat with the cradle

scythe—but the barn is full of wonderful new machinery! The cooking is no better, while the cooking utensils are practically unchanged.

As a matter of fact, it was the Western agricultural colleges, trained to be alert for the modern and the scientific, which were among the first of all educational institutions to give welcome place to domestic science courses. The buxom corn-belt farm girls learned how to "balance a meal" before the pampered daughters of New York and the East knew there was such a thing. The practical side of life has always appealed to the typical mid-Western rural folk, and they were not slow to use their opportunities.

We may, therefore, look for science in the farm kitchens as well as on the farm fields, in the work of the vigorous young generation. Already the new Secretary of Agriculture has announced an intention of giving serious thought to the problem. It will be a great social blessing, for it is true that farm women have suffered a greater share of insanity than any other class of women, due to but one thing—monotony; brainless effort—unused mental faculties.

In a degree, the same problem of monotony and aimlessness which scientific management has had to deal with in shops is one of the most serious which the application of efficiency has to deal with for home women. It cannot be denied that the task of stimulating women in individual homes—where there is no competitive spur, no organization, and no required discipline and accounting—is a big one. Cynical editors of great women's periodicals openly say that women over thirty-five are hopeless—they can't be budged by any idea or prod; that only the younger generation is responsive. But the women under thirty-five are counted by the million, and they have the next generation in their keeping. To win *them* is to establish the new home-making—the life for woman freed from demeaning house drudgery—the opportunity to give thought and care to the wider range of interests which it is now certain will be woman's future sphere. She will follow the old home interests out into wider life where they have scattered, and she will be as she always has been, faithful first to home and family interests, once she has found the key to her own personal development to meet her greatly changed environment. And that key I firmly believe to be the application of Emerson's twelve principles of efficiency.

# BULGARIA AFTER THE WARS

BY BENJAMIN C. MARSH

[The writer of the following article is frankly a sincere admirer of Bulgaria and her people. The son of an American missionary, he was born in Bulgaria, and has lived there many years. He was at Adrianople during the siege and, later, at London during all the sessions of the diplomatic conference which terminated the first Balkan War. He knows thoroughly whereof he speaks. His opinions and the facts he marshals will be particularly valuable and interesting in view of the belief widely held that the second Balkan War left Bulgaria destitute and defenseless.—THE EDITOR.]

**B**OUNDING back to prosperity is the only phrase that expresses the condition of Bulgaria after the second war.

She has been shorn of her territory, won by courage and ability, primarily through the inability of her leaders, as well as the leaders of Serbia and Greece, to see through the selfish intriguing of the powers of Europe. Narrow nationalism has been the undoing of Bulgaria, of Serbia and of Greece.

The point, however, is that, while Bulgaria is weaker territorially than she would have been had she conceded to Serbia and Greece a little territory, to which they had neither moral nor legal right, and so averted the second war, neither Serbia nor Greece is appreciably stronger through the acquisition of additional territory. Greece is distinctly weaker.

Disraeli's statement, "War is never a solution, it is always an aggravation," has been well illustrated in the war of the allies who temporarily lost their power of imagination.

Bulgaria had both Serbia and Greece whipped. Had Russia not permitted Rumania to advance into unprotected territory, and forbidden the Bulgarian army to attack Pirot and Nisch when they were within firing distance of these important cities, Serbia would have been crushed. Had Venezelos not suddenly secured the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest when the Greek army of about 50,000 was entrapped by the Bulgarians in the Valley of the Struma and vicinity, Greece would have been minus any effective fighting force. The only reason for mentioning these facts is that Serbia and Greece know them, and this knowledge has an important bearing upon their future relations with Bulgaria. In the last war, all the allies were the pawns of the Great Powers, which in turn were the playthings of the astute Turks.

"We made asses of ourselves," said a prominent Bulgarian to me last month when I

asked him why his country had not seen that Serbia was the victim of Austria, and conceded more of Macedonia to her.

To get back more of Macedonia is the purpose of most of the Bulgarians with whom I talked during the past few weeks in my journeyings from Sofia on the north to Philipopolis on the south, and from Burgas on the Black Sea to Strumnitza, within a few miles of Salonica, on the west.

## THE REBOUND FROM ADVERSITY

I had expected, although I knew the buoyant spirit of the Bulgars, to see a very melancholy people. They are, however, supremely stoical. "We have practically no poor people," was the boast of a government official. He is substantially correct, if the cities are excluded, when harvests are good—and seven-eighths of the population are peasants. The 150,000 refugees from Thrace and from Macedonia, now Greece and Serbia, are indeed a sorry lot, but if the Government could negotiate a loan on reasonable terms they would be able to handle that situation. They greatly need help for these refugees immediately.

Naturally the humbler peasants have little ready money—but for a largely self-sustaining family, producing its own food and clothing, little money is necessary. Taxes are heavy, but may be partly paid in produce, and the Government is beginning to pay for requisitions.

Factories are starting up again, although wages are very low, and several German and Austrian commercial travelers informed me that Bulgaria's purchases and sales were rapidly increasing. Several of the countries with which Bulgaria is trying to negotiate a loan want to condition the loan upon the purchase by the Government of army supplies and clothing from the creditor nation, while the Government naturally doesn't want to cripple its own industries. Foreign capital

is greatly needed, however, for industrial development.

One serious mistake was made in paying the officers so heavily, twice the peace pay, during the wars, while the privates received only 20 cents a month. This law will be repealed shortly, however, and more adequate remuneration made to the soldiers.

#### LOSSES IN THE WARS

It is unfortunate that such wild guesses have gained currency as to the human toll of the war. In the Turkish War 30,014 Bulgarians were killed, 53,455 wounded. In the war against the allies, Greece, Servia, Rumania, and Turkey, 14,868 Bulgarians were killed and 51,119 wounded.

Even the loss of 50,000 men, however, serious as it is, has not crippled the country for long. The birth rate is high and the mortality rate low. This year the country has the additional increase through the immigration of the refugees, a large proportion of them over sixteen years of age and immediate producers. As soon as a loan can be made the Government will settle most of them on the land and help them get started again. Most of the land must be purchased, though where the Turkish owners have absconded and the peasants from whom many of them stole the land do not appear to claim it the Government plans to take it directly without pay.

The maximum money cost of the war to Bulgaria was 600,000,000 francs, \$120,000,000, in addition, of course, to the cost of preparation through many years.

#### REBUILDING OPERATIONS

A cheering proof of the economic resiliency of the nation is the rapidity with which the villagers, both in old and new Bulgaria, are rebuilding their homes, burned by the enemy.

The civil officials, appointed by the Department of the Interior to administer the cities of Macedonia under Bulgarian control, are starting improvements. The streets of Strumnitza, a city of some 15,000 inhabitants, are narrow, crooked, and badly paved. There is no sewer system. The new Bulgarian mayor is having a new city plan prepared, widening streets and providing sewers. The Government is organizing a good public-school system.

Peace is wanted in Bulgaria—for the present. The elections showed that and the people's mandate that diplomacy should be more astute in the future. But the treaty of Bucharest cannot stand.

#### GREEK MISGOVERNMENT

Greece has no capacity for governing. Even now most of her finances are administered by a commission of the Great Powers. A large proportion of the population in the part of Macedonia she received by the Treaty of Bucharest is Bulgarian or Jewish. She is trying to exterminate these peoples. Salonica belongs to Greece—they bribed the Turkish commander to give it to them in defiance of agreement with the Bulgarians—but the hinterland is Servian and Bulgarian, a most uneconomic arrangement. The Greeks are poor financiers, poor farmers, indifferent manufacturers, and much poorer business men and merchants than the Jews. The nation is seriously crippled financially, and has aroused the ire of most of the European Powers. Greece was forced to a humiliating treaty by Turkey. Her territory is scattered, her troops disaffected. She needs to devote all her energy to internal development, but is dissipating most of it in foreign complications.

#### SERVIA AS AN ALLY OF BULGARIA

Servia is in much better position, though the fact that most of Macedonia she now "owns" was, less than two years ago, awarded by her to Bulgaria as Bulgaria's natural territory, indicates the difficulty she would have in assimilating an unassimilable people. Servia needs Bulgaria as an ally more than Bulgaria needs Servia, but Servia is reasonably distrustful of Greece. The Bulgarian troops hated to fight Servia, but they enjoyed fighting the Greeks. Servia recognizes Austria and Germany as her worst enemies and has not failed to observe Russia's perfidy to Bulgaria, nor the close friendship between the Kaiser and King Constantine.

An alliance between Bulgaria and Servia will probably be negotiated in the near future to the great advantage of both states. Such a union will be the great power of the Balkans and southeastern Europe, and both these countries thoroughly appreciate their folly in permitting themselves to be separated by the Powers for their own selfish purposes. Like two schoolboys after a fight, both have learned to respect each other more.

Internal development and economic reconstruction are the greatest needs of Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece. Bulgaria with her compact territory has the best opportunity to devote herself to these pursuits of peace. Servia will still be harassed by Austria and in conflict with Albania, while one can only pity Greece for her blind pride in attempting so much beyond her powers.



# THE INCOME TAX: A NEW OBLIGATION OF CITIZENSHIP

BY JAMES R. MERRIAM

[Last month some of the complexities of the federal income-tax law were discussed in this Review by Mr. Benjamin S. Orcutt. In the following article many practical questions that arise in the filing of individual income statements are answered.—THE EDITOR.]

**A**CCORDING to estimates made by experts in the United States Treasury Department, there are between 400,000 and 450,000 American citizens, to say nothing of thousands of resident aliens, who are affected by the new income tax, provided for in the law of October 3, 1913.

All told, then, there are probably more than a half-million people in the country who must begin this year to take heed at their peril of a new significance that will attach henceforth to the date March 1. For that is the date which fixes the limit of the time allowed for filing with Treasury Department officials the personal income accounts of all who are subject to the tax which the law imposes.

## FILING OF PERSONAL ACCOUNTS

It is upon the basis of these accounts that the income tax, which is expected to yield the Government an annual revenue of more than \$82,000,000 from citizens alone, will be assessed. Therefore, the provisions in regard to the filing of the accounts form one of the features of the law which must be regarded of highly practical importance. In their legal form the requirements in this connection are thus set forth:

On or before the first day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the first day of March in each succeeding year thereafter, a true and accurate return, under oath or affirmation, shall be made by each person of lawful age, except as hereinafter provided, subject to the tax imposed by this section, and having a net income of \$3000 or over for the taxable year, to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which such person resides or has his principal place of business, or in the case of a person residing in a foreign country, in the place where his principal business is carried on within the United States, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, setting forth specifically the gross amount of income from all separate sources, and from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items or expenses and allowances herein authorized.

It is timely, therefore, to undertake to answer for the average citizen the question as to how he may know whether or not he belongs to that select minority to whom these basic administrative provisions of the new law are applicable. Obviously he must needs acquaint himself now with all of the practical aspects of the law's operations, shutting his mind, temporarily at least, to the complexities, ambiguities, and even the apparent injustices, upon which there has previously been so much disposition to rivet attention.

## WHAT INCOME IS TAXABLE?

Among the first of the essentials for him to learn is what constitutes taxable income. He will find that the law says such income shall include the "gains, profits, and income" derived from

- (1) Salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of any kind and in whatever form paid.
- (2) Professions, vocations, businesses, trade and commerce.
- (3) Sales or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership of or interest in, or use of real or personal property.
- (4) Interest, rent, dividends or securities.
- (5) The transaction of any lawful business carried on for profit or gain.
- (6) Gains, or profits and income from any source whatever, including the income from, but not the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent.

## FORMS OF INCOME EXEMPT FROM TAX

To this apparently all-inclusive list, however, the citizen will discover, with no little satisfaction, that certain exceptions have been made; first, the "specific exemption" of income, regardless of its source, up to \$3000 in the case of a single person, and up to \$4000 in the case of a married person—either husband or wife, but not both; and second, the additional exemption of income in the form of

- (1) The proceeds of life-insurance policies paid upon the death of the person insured, or payments made by or credited to the insured on life insur-

ance, endowment, or annuity contracts, upon the return thereof to the insured at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract, or upon the surrender of the contract.

(2) Interest on municipal bonds—the obligations of any State or political subdivision thereof, or of the United States or any of its possessions.

(3) The compensation of the present President of the United States during the term of office for which he has been elected, and of the judges of the supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a State or political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States Government.

Of these exceptions, however, the only ones which, in the light of the Treasury Department's interpretation of the law, seem definitely to relieve the citizen of the obligation of making the true and accurate return called for are, the specific exemption of income up to \$3000, from whatever source derived; and the exemption of income derived wholly from investment in municipal bonds.

But there are other circumstances under which relief from this new obligation of citizenship is provided for, either directly or indirectly, even though the income involved be taxable income within the meaning of the law. For example, the law says "any person for whom return has been made and the tax paid, or to be paid (by another)" shall not be required to make a return, unless such person has other income. This is intended to apply in cases where the tax on any individual's *entire* net income is either paid by his legal representative, or is withheld at the source.

Furthermore, there is the circumstance under which "persons liable for the normal tax *only* (that is, the tax of 1 per cent. on total net income up to \$20,000 on their own account or in behalf of another) shall not be required to make return of the income derived from dividends on the capital stock, or from the net earnings of corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations and insurance companies, taxable upon their net income."

#### PERSONS WHO MUST RENDER INCOME ACCOUNTS

Thus the persons who are specifically commanded by the law, under penalty of fine of from \$20 to \$1000 for failure, to render income accounts to the Government on March 1 of each succeeding year, are:

(1) Persons of lawful age subject to the tax and having a net income of \$3000 or over for the taxable year.

(2) Guardians or trustees of taxable persons under twenty-one years of age.

(3) Executors, administrators, agents, etc., in behalf of all taxable persons for whom they act.

(4) All persons or corporations withholding the tax at the source.

Assume now that the citizen (and it is well to emphasize here that these rules apply as well to alien residents of the United States) by the foregoing process of elimination, makes the discovery that he will be obliged, before March 1, to hunt out the revenue collector for his district, and to place in the hands of that official a detailed account of his personal income for the preceding taxable period, which this time is the period between March 1 and December 31, 1913. His inquiry at this point will be concerned with the meaning of that part of the law which says he must set forth specifically "the gross amount of income from all separate sources, from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of expenses and allowances herein authorized."

He will read and re-read, more or less laboriously, those parts of the law which are intended to define the various exemptions, expenses, allowances, and deductions. But for the A, B, C explanation of them all he will turn to the regulations that have been issued by the Treasury Department, more voluminous than the law itself, yet performing very efficiently their function of facilitating a genuine understanding of the legal text.

#### A TRAVELING SALESMAN'S CASE

To illustrate the application of these features of the law, a few typical cases will be examined. Here is an actual case, submitted not long since by a Kentucky subscriber of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS involving a few of the more elementary principles. This subscriber wrote:

I am a traveling salesman on salary and bonus, and have invested some of my savings. Am married and live with my wife. A statement of my affairs as of December last shows as follows:

Salary, 1913.....	\$2400
Bonus .....	987
Interest on notes for money loaned .....	566
Dividends from bank stock.....	51
Dividends from preferred stock in an incorporated drygoods business .....	200

Total income.....\$4204

None of the notes I hold, the interest on which is added to the face of the notes, and is, therefore, in a sense a part of the principal, are yet due, hence I could not say that any are doubtful. Can I, however, deduct the unearned interest?

I live in Kentucky, but travel all the year in Illinois. Coming home each week-end and returning the following Monday is a considerable expense. Would I have the right to deduct that as an expense of carrying on my business. And do I have the right to deduct the dividends on my stocks?

One interesting and practical phase of this case is that, even though the income which the salesman has received from his employers—his salary and bonus—exceeds the amount on which the law says the tax must be withheld at the source, no such deduction has been made. The reason is that the item "bonus" has been properly recognized by his employers as partaking of the nature of commission, and, therefore, as income "not fixed or certain, or as indefinite or irregular as to amount or time of accrual." And it may be mentioned, incidentally, that it is upon this principle that the Treasury Department has definitely ruled that income derived from certain professions and vocations, such as those of farmers, merchants, agents compensated on the commission basis, lawyers, doctors, authors, inventors, and other professional persons, such as actors, shall not be taxed at the source, except under special circumstances.

Persons in these professions and vocations comprise undoubtedly the largest class of citizens affected by the provisions of the law pertaining to the making of the returns and the payment of the tax in person.

But to return to the salesman's questions. Proper treatment of the item listed in his statement of income as "interest on notes for money loaned" is not quite so readily determined.

From his description of the item it is apparent that no part of the \$566 represents actual receipts within the year. There is no Treasury ruling specifically applicable to investment of this kind, but from various rulings involving what appear to be similar principles, it seems safe to say that the salesman may not properly deduct any part of this amount in computing his net income. He admits that he has no reason to suppose that it will prove other than good and collectible, and he has, moreover, taken it up on his books as an increase in his assets.

Nor may he deduct the expenses of his week-end trips to and from his home and the place of his employment. By no construction of the law can these expenses be regarded as "necessary expenses paid in carrying on business." Indeed, they are quite obviously personal expenses such as are intended according to the theory of the law to be cov-

ered by the specific exemptions—in the salesman's case \$4000.

There are left, then, for him, as allowed deductions, within the meaning of the law as already pointed out, only the two items of dividends on corporation stocks owned. So that the statement which he will file with the revenue collector of his district will appear about as follows:

Gross income from March 1 to December 31, 1913 (arrived at roughly by including only five-sixths of the annual salary, and a similar percentage of the dividends received) .....	\$3763.00
General deductions, viz., the stock dividends .....	\$210.00
Net income.....	3553.00
Specific exemption (for the year 1913 only, five-sixths of \$4000) .....	3333.33
Taxable income on which the normal tax of 1 per cent. is to be calculated .....	\$219.67

The salesman's total tax liability on his 1913 income is, therefore, \$2.20. Of this amount he will receive notice from the Internal Revenue office on or before June 1, and he will be required to pay the tax on or before June 30.

But suppose the salesman's accounts had shown income derived as follows:

Salary .....	\$6000
Interest on an inheritance of railroad bonds containing the covenant that they shall be tax-free in the hands of the holder .....	4000
Interest on municipal bonds at 4½ per cent. ....	135
Interest on two small local mortgages.....	135
Interest credited on open account with local trust company .....	28
Total .....	\$10,298

And assume that his wife has a separate estate, which she manages herself, including the home in which they live, and a piece of business property, occupied by a single tenant who pays a rental of \$3500 a year.

The experience of these folk with the income tax would have begun, let us say, December 1, upon the salesman's taking the coupons from his railroad bonds to the trust company to get them cashed. He would have been informed that, while the company had been instructed by the railroad's treasurer, in accordance with the tax-free covenant, to pay the face amount of all coupons presented after November 1, the beginning of the period specified for withholding the tax at the source, it would, nevertheless, be necessary for him to fill out a certificate in one of the forms issued by the Treasury Department, declaring his ownership of the bonds.

That experience would doubtless have prompted him to inquire why it had not been necessary to present a similar certificate with the coupons from his municipal bonds, which he had cashed without difficulty of any sort early in November. He would have been informed of the special ruling of the Treasury Department declaring "that the income derived from the interest on the obligations of a State, county, city, or any other political subdivision thereof . . . is not subject to the income tax and a certificate of ownership in connection with the coupons or registered interest orders for such interest will not be required."

The sober reality of the new law having thus been suggested to the salesman, he would naturally have begun to inquire further into the features of its administration. And here are the additional things he would have discovered as being specially applicable to the case of himself and wife:

First, that from the semi-annual installment of his salary, due January 1, it would be necessary for his employers to "deduct and withhold an amount sufficient to pay the normal tax of 1 per cent." on the whole \$6000, unless he filed with them a written notice, claiming the benefit of his \$4000 exemption as a married man, in which case the deduction would be the equivalent of the 1 per cent. tax only on the amount by which the annual salary exceeded the exemption, or \$2000.

Second, that notwithstanding the fact of his wife's income being entirely distinct from his own, they might not each claim the \$4000 exemption.

Third, that from the semi-annual installment of rent, due January 1, it would be necessary, under the circumstances, for the tenant to deduct an amount sufficient to cover the normal tax of 1 per cent. on the entire \$3500.

Fourth, that when it came to making the returns of their income on March 1 he and his wife might make them either separately or jointly.

Suppose, then, that they elect the latter course regarding the return. Their report to the revenue collector, in the form prescribed by the Treasury Department, will show the following items:

Gross income.....	\$13,798
General deductions (county, school, and municipal taxes on property owned)...	950
Net income .....	\$12,848

Amount of income on which normal tax has been withheld at source (\$2000 salary; \$3500 rent).....	\$5500
Specific exemption.....	4000

Total deductions and exemptions from net income subject to normal tax .....	\$9500
Taxable income.....	\$3348

It will be noted that in the foregoing statement, the income, deductions, exemptions, etc., have been computed on the basis of a full calendar year. But it should be remembered that, as shown in the first case illustrated, the returns to be made on March 1 next are of income accrued only between March 1 and December 31, 1913; and that, accordingly, the exemptions allowed are but five-sixths of those specified for subsequent years.

It is apparent that, in this case, the normal income tax, amounting to \$88.48, will have been paid for the whole year, \$55 having already been deducted at the source and reported by employers and tenant; and \$33.48 becoming due from the taxpayers in person, upon official notification.

#### A BUSINESS MAN'S SITUATION

Imagine, now, the salesman become an affluent business man, the proprietor of an establishment manufacturing a relatively small but highly profitable line of staples. At the end of the year he finds that his books show a gross business amounting to \$300,000. He has had his preliminary experiences with the income tax, for, in addition to standard railroad and industrial stocks yielding \$4200 in annual dividends, he holds one large mortgage, paying \$3500 yearly interest, and a block of public utility bonds, issued without the tax-free clause, yielding an annual income of \$5000. He has, of course, received his stock dividends in full. But he has had the 1 per cent. tax deducted from his mortgage interest by the debtor, who has been advised that the law requires deduction of the tax at the source on every such obligation paying interest in excess of \$3000 annually.

And he has been required to file the regular certificate of ownership in order to cash the coupons from his bonds, although for special reasons he has elected to take advantage of the ruling that, by substituting its own certificate, his bank might on request forward his declaration of ownership directly to the Internal Revenue office at Washington, instead of sending it, with the coupons, through the various collection agencies.

He is puzzled now about how to figure the

net income from his business for purposes of taxation, and is by no means satisfied with the calculation which his bookkeepers have made "on advice of counsel," and finally submitted to him, as follows:

Gross income.....	\$300,000
Operating expenses, including cost of materials, wages, salaries and depreciation.....	216,000
Net operating income.....	84,000
Taxes and interest on mortgage	3000
Bad debts charged off after proved worthless by legal proceedings (including cost of proceedings).....	4000
Loss on an unsuccessful line of staples.....	2,000
Taxable income.....	\$75,000

The business man wants to know why there has been no deduction of an item of \$2000 which he remembers as having been charged during the year in replacing some old equipment. He is told that inasmuch as that amount represents the excess of the cost of the new over the old, there is no allowable deduction within the meaning of the law.

He recalls an expenditure of several thousand dollars for the building of an addition to the stock-room; another substantial item representing taxes assessed for street improvement in the district in which the plant is situated; and still another, representing a contribution to his employees' pension fund. But he finds them, also, definitely excluded from the list of allowed deductions.

There is still another question to be settled regarding his income. He owns a half-partnership interest in a mercantile establishment reported to him as showing net income for the year of \$15,000, but as being in need of working capital to take care of a rapidly expanding business, so that it seems best to defer the apportionment and distribution of the profits. He wants to know what is to be done in a case like that. And he is referred to a Treasury Department ruling which says:

Amounts due or accrued to the individual members of a partnership from the net earnings of the partnership, whether apportioned and distrib-

uted or not, shall be included in the annual return of the individual.

The business man is now ready to prepare for the revenue collector his personal statement, which will show as follows:

Gross income (from manufacturing business, \$300,000; from partnership, \$15,000; interest on mortgage, \$3500; interest on bonds, \$5000; dividends on stocks, \$4200).....	\$327,700
General deductions as enumerated in statement of manufacturing business, viz., operating expenses, taxes, interest on indebtedness, bad debts, and business loss .....	\$225,000
Net income.....	\$102,000

Amount of income on which tax is withheld at source.....	\$3500
Specific exemption.....	4000
Total deductions and exemptions allowed for computing normal tax.....	7,500
Taxable income on which normal tax of 1 per cent. is to be calculated.....	\$94,500

ADDITIONAL TAX	INCOME
1 per cent. on amount over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000.....	\$30,000
2 per cent. on amount over \$50,000 and not exceeding \$75,000.....	25,000
3 per cent. on amount over \$75,000 and not exceeding \$100,000.....	19,500

It will be seen that the business man's total tax for the full calendar year figures out at \$2330. He pays on his return a normal tax of \$945; a 1 per cent. surtax amounting to \$300; a 2 per cent. surtax amounting to \$500, and a 3 per cent. surtax amounting to \$585.

A noteworthy phase of the methods prescribed for the calculation of the additional, or super-tax, is that no deduction is allowed of income derived from dividends or from net earnings on the capital stock of corporations, etc., which are also taxed on their net income.

In these illustrations it has been the endeavor to show the application of the underlying principles involved in the calculation of the individual's net, or taxable, income. Many have been puzzled to know whether they are required to make returns to the Government, in case their calculations, according to these principles, show them not to be "taxable persons." Such seems to be the intent of the law.



# PROTECTING THE BANK DEPOSITOR

BY VERNICE EARLE DANNER

THE comparatively recent failure of a national bank in Pittsburgh, Pa., involving the loss of more than thirty million dollars—the heaviest failure in the history of American banking—calls to mind the fact that no matter how vigilant and competent bank examiners may be, the depositor, under our present banking system, is never quite safe. This failure occurred at the close of one of the most stringent administrations of banking this country has ever had, and yet the records show that the cause of the failure was simply over-confidence and unsound judgment on the part of the bank's officials. Human nature is never quite perfect, and for that reason, since human nature largely guides the destiny of banks, bank failures can never be entirely stopped. The pity of it is that under our present system we make the innocent depositor, who from the very nature of things has only the most meagre ways of telling whether banks are safe or sound, suffer for the mistakes for which he is in nowise responsible, while we let the banker, who is directly responsible, escape in most cases with no punishment or suffering whatsoever.

Congress has just attempted to reform our whole banking system. The whole purpose of those who had the Currency bill in charge seemed to be to get established a banking system which would put business on a more stable basis by getting the reserves under control and by giving the country an elastic currency, thereby providing the machinery by which panics might be checked. Yet only a very small percentage of our bank failures are caused by panics. They are caused in a very great majority of cases by corrupt or incompetent bank officials. Sometimes failures so caused are so great that they precipitate panics, but panics never precipitate such failures. Panics generally cause a temporary suspension of business, but banks properly and conservatively conducted nearly always survive the effects of panics and reopen for business in time. The new banking law will enable the bankers to pool their assets, as it were, and prevent a large bank failure from pre-

cipitating a panic, but it will not return to the individual depositor of the failed bank his money. He must continue to suffer. The new banking law will be a great boon for the borrower; but it is the depositor who is the really important factor in banking, rather than the borrower, for without deposits there can be but few loans, unless the currency be greatly inflated, which is not desired by anyone. A full solution of our banking problem demands provisions for making our banks absolutely safe places for depositors to leave their money.

It has now been nearly six years since Oklahoma began to guarantee the bank deposits of her citizens. In the interim Kansas, Texas, and Nebraska have followed Oklahoma's example. In none of these States has a bank depositor lost a cent on account of failed banks since their guaranty laws went into effect. These laws have now been in operation long enough to enable us to draw some conclusions, which ought to be of value in the future shaping of banking legislation, by the States, if not by the national government.

The guaranty laws of all these States are based on the same principle—the compulsory contribution by the banks to a guaranty fund, controlled and held by the State. The laws of the several States differ somewhat, but only in details.

## HOW DEPOSIT INSURANCE HAS WORKED IN KANSAS, TEXAS, AND NEBRASKA

The bank-deposit guaranty law of Kansas went into effect in July, 1909. There have been two bank failures since that time which cost the guaranty fund something like \$30,000. There is now in the Kansas guaranty fund cash amounting to over \$111,000, and bonds aggregating over \$366,000. The Texas law went into effect in 1909 also and there have been three bank failures costing the guaranty fund about \$100,000. There is now nearly a million dollars in the guaranty fund to take care of future losses. The Nebraska law went into effect in 1911. There have been no failures and there is now in the the guaranty fund more than \$810,000.

## OPERATION OF THE OKLAHOMA GUARANTY LAW

Oklahoma has not been as successful with her bank deposit guaranty law as have her sister States. There have been more failures, for one thing, and there has not been the same strict supervision of banks as in the other States. There have also been different conditions to meet. Oklahoma has not been a good State to try out any kind of banking legislation. The State is rich in resources, many of them undeveloped, and there have been many opportunities for speculation. There have been oil fields to develop, coal mines to exploit, and street railways, lighting plants, and water systems to build. The banker, as a public-spirited citizen, has frequently got himself entangled with some of these enterprises, and they have not all "panned out" as it was thought they would.

There have been over twenty-five bank failures in Oklahoma in the past six years. More than twenty of these can be traced to one or all of three causes, namely, speculation on the part of banking officials or the loaning of deposits to speculators, lax administration of the banking laws, and political corruption.

Speculation of some kind is the cause of more than half the failures. In some cases the speculation took place before the deposit guaranty law went into operation. Many of the bad effects of the operation of the deposit guaranty law, in fact, have been due to the haste and carelessness with which the law was put into operation in the first place. It will be remembered that the law grew out of a desire of the Oklahoma legislators to find something to offset the panic of 1907, which came just at the time Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood. In Oklahoma Territory there had been a fairly good supervision of banks, but in old Indian Territory there had been none. As a result there were many institutions operating in Indian Territory at the time of admission to Statehood which were not really banks at all, but called themselves such. They were banks of the most "wildcat" kind. Yet when the Oklahoma guaranty law was put into operation, all of these old Indian Territory banks were brought in under the guaranty system, after the most superficial sort of an examination. More than half of the bank failures which have occurred in Oklahoma since the deposit guaranty law went into effect have been among these old Indian Territory banks.

They should never have been given a charter to begin with.

In the early history of the Oklahoma law, also, in an effort to build up a large line of deposits in State banks, and thus influence the national Democratic convention in 1908 to make the guaranty idea a national issue, several very unwise expedients were resorted to. Among these was the practice of the banking department of chartering State banks in communities where there was no call for them at all. Every community in the State was visited by party workers, and men persuaded to open banks, especially in small communities where national banks were, so as to draw deposits away from the national banks and make it appear that the people very much preferred the State banks. Following such political manipulation there was bound to come a crash some time, for in many places where State banks were opened national banks already there were merely getting enough business to keep them going. The crash came. Through carelessness, bad judgment, and often criminality on the part of banking officials banks began to fail, and have been failing ever since.

There have been so many failures since the Oklahoma deposit guaranty law went into effect, that the burden on the banks of keeping up the guaranty fund has been enormously great. The system has cost the banker an average of almost three per cent. a year on the capital he has had invested, or an average of one per cent. annually on his average daily deposits. This is twenty times as much as the cost should have been. The last Oklahoma legislature amended the law so as to limit the annual assessments to two-fifths of one per cent. on the average daily deposits for the next three years, and to one-fifth of one per cent. thereafter. This lightens the burden considerably for the present, but the guaranty fund is now over \$650,000 in debt, and this will have to be paid eventually, either by the banks or by the State. In face of the heavy tax that has been levied to keep up the deposit guaranty system in Oklahoma, however, State banks have prospered exceptionally well. In 1911 they made a net earning of 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on capital invested; in 1912, 16 $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent.; and in the first six months of 1913, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. There is scarcely a business in the entire country that has made such a phenomenal showing.

## ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST

When the deposit guaranty idea was first advanced it was argued that there was need



for such a system: (1) To protect depositors from loss; (2) to insure business stability; (3) to prevent runs on banks; (4) to prevent panics; (5) to bring money out of hoarding; and (6) to protect bankers themselves from disaster and ruin likely to follow the loss of confidence in panic times when deposits are not guaranteed.

Set over against these arguments for deposit insurance were the following arguments against it: (1) That it would encourage speculative and wildcat banking; (2) that it would make deposits so easy to get that bankers would be induced to loan them recklessly; (3) that it would reduce all banks to the same low level, thus taking away the incentive for a bank to limit its operations to sound methods; (4) that it would destroy discrimination on the part of depositors; and (5) that no adequate guaranty fund could be collected to meet the losses of failed banks without inviting graft and corruption in politics.

#### THESE ARGUMENTS TESTED BY EXPERIENCE

Here we find what appears to be a paradox. The experience of Kansas, Texas, and Nebraska fully disproves the arguments against bank-deposit insurance; but the experience of Oklahoma, on the other hand, apparently proves every one of them! Yet, when we analyze the facts carefully, we find that there is no paradox at all. In Kansas, Texas, and Nebraska the deposit guaranty law has not encouraged speculative and wildcat banking, has not taken away the discrimination of depositors, has not been an unreasonable burden on the banks, and there has not been any political corruption in the handling of the guaranty fund, because the guaranty matter has been kept out of politics, and there has been an honest and efficient administration of the banking laws. In Oklahoma the guaranty question has been dragged into politics, and there has been only a lax administration of the banking laws. The result has been that her deposit guaranty law has suffered. An honest and efficient banking department can prevent speculative and wildcat banking with a guaranty law as well as without one, if it wants to. And as far as the deposit guaranty law destroying discrimination among depositors is concerned, that argument is mostly a superstition. Depositors patronize banks largely because they know the officers and feel that they can get better accommodation there than elsewhere. One hardly ever hears a man ask another whether this bank or that bank

is safe. He takes that for granted, until he hears something to the contrary. But even if deposit insurance did destroy discrimination on the part of depositors it would be no valid argument against it. One might just as well say that a plan to make all money in circulation good would be a bad policy because it would destroy a citizen's power of discriminating between good and bad money; that it would be a bad policy to abolish rogues because honest men might lose their distinction!

The crux of the whole matter is simply this: The arguments advanced against deposit insurance do not apply unless the deposit guaranty law has only a weak general banking law to back it up, and unless this general banking law is laxly administered. They are arguments which might apply equally as well to any kind of a banking system as to a guaranty system. They complain of evils which can be eradicated with a guaranty law just as well as without one. A guaranty system might furnish the incentive for wildcat or speculative banking, and, as has been demonstrated in Oklahoma, will produce such banking if the banking officials permit it. But the officials can prevent it if they wish to do so.

But while experience has demonstrated that none of the arguments against bank-deposit insurance are really sound, it has also demonstrated that not all the arguments in favor of it are sound. In fact, the exponents of bank-deposit insurance have done the principle much harm by claiming too much for it. They have heralded it as a panacea for all our banking ills. Two of the things especially that they have claimed for it are that it will bring money out of hoarding and that it will prevent panics.

The guaranty of bank deposits does not bring much money out of hoarding. This has been demonstrated clearly in Kansas, Texas, and Nebraska. In each of these States the increase of bank deposits since their guaranty laws went into effect has been very little more than the normal increase in nearby States. In Oklahoma the demonstration has been just as sure, but not so clear. Her deposit guaranty law went into effect just following the panic of 1907. That there should be some money brought out of hoarding is to be expected. The enormous increase in State bank deposits over national bank deposits just following the time the law went into effect, however, was not due to the fact that money was being brought out of hoarding. When the law went into op-

eration over one hundred national banks took out State charters. Besides this, nearly two hundred new State banks were chartered in a little while, many in communities where national banks already were. All this meant a big increase in State bank deposits and a corresponding decrease in national bank deposits. But the total increase in deposits for both State and national banks for the whole State was only slightly above the normal increase in bank deposits witnessed everywhere following the time when the evil effects of the panic of 1907 passed away.

Neither will the guaranty of bank deposits prevent panics. Those who have held to this view have argued that panics are caused by the loss of confidence in banks. As a matter of fact this always comes after a panic has already begun, or after the real cause of the panic has come to the surface. People have learned by experience that a panic causes a suspension of banking; hence they rush to the banks for their money whenever the first evidences of a panic appear. They will continue to do this, deposit guaranty or no deposit guaranty. They do not want their money tied up for a long time, even if it is ever so safe.

Panics in this country have been due to fundamental weaknesses in our banking machinery that bank-deposit insurance has nothing to do with. They have been due to our individualistic banking system, to overspeculation, to overconfidence, to the tying up of our bank reserves in Wall Street speculations, to our inelastic currency. The guaranty of bank deposits will do nothing to correct any of this. Nor will the remedying of these evils or defects make deposits much safer than they are now.

#### WHY BANK-DEPOSIT GUARANTY IS PRACTICABLE AND SOUND IN PRINCIPLE

The guaranty of bank deposits is based on principles the same as those of any other kind of insurance. The trend of the age is towards insurance against calamities, and the successful business man insures his business against fire, and the practical farmer his crops against storms, and the thoughtful man his life against the ravages of disease. Bank deposits are just as susceptible of being insured as any other kind of property, and the losses resulting from bank failures are often so much greater and so much more severe than those resulting from fire, storms, and death that it furnishes an additional reason why bank deposits should be insured. Bank-deposit insurance is safer than fire in-

surance, because, in order to defeat the guaranty law, one must break his bank, ruin his own character and possibly that of his fellow-officers, and rob his friends; while in fire insurance it is possible to burn one's property without being caught or losing one's reputation.

Most opponents of bank-deposit insurance argue that in ordinary insurance the one insured pays the cost, and that therefore if we have deposit insurance the depositor should pay the premium, and not the banks. But it may be replied to this argument that the depositor is not the only party insured. The guaranty fund in deposit insurance is an insurance against the risk of a failure of a bank, and the depositor is a mere beneficiary of the protection which the fund gives to the bank. In other words, the depositor stands in the same relation to the insurance which the guaranty fund furnishes as the mortgagee stands to the company that insures against fire a house owned by the mortgagor, or as the wholesale house stands to the company that insures a stock of goods sold to a merchant on credit. In either case the insurance is paid, and should be paid, by the party whose action is liable to precipitate loss.

Some argue that there are many other kinds of losses which should be insured against if we are going to insure bank deposits. For example, there are the losses of merchants who sell goods on credit, and the losses of the milkman and the cobbler and the doctor, and so on. It might be replied that a man's appetite for pie, cheese, cabbage, and tea and coffee are as much in need of regulation as his appetite for whisky, but that it has been found expedient to restrict by law the latter, but not the former!

#### LESSONS FROM OKLAHOMA'S EXPERIENCE

Oklahoma's experience has taught several things about guaranteeing bank deposits, most of which have been already indicated in a general way. To sum them up, however, we may say, first, that the administration of the guaranty law must be kept out of politics; second, there must be a sound general banking law accompanying the guaranty law; and third, the administration of this general banking law must be honest and efficient.

Oklahoma's general banking law is very weak. That is largely why her guaranty law has not been a success. We cannot go into the details of a sound banking law. But we may mention certain things which are necessary in order to give a guaranty law

protection. Among these are provisions requiring officers of banks to furnish surety bonds, the same as public officials are required to do; and those bonds should be a guaranty of the honesty and competency of such officials. Corrupt officials who wreck banks should be prosecuted relentlessly. The banking law should have a double liability provision, and stockholders should be required to furnish bonds to make this double liability effective. Many bank stockholders have no property besides their bank stock, so that the double liability is often a mere farce. Officers of failed banks should never be permitted to engage in banking again, or even to own stock in banks. With these provisions in a general banking law there will be little need for a guaranty fund. In other words, bank failures will be reduced to a minimum, and the losses resulting from the few failures which will occur will be reduced to a minimum. Then the cost of keeping up a guaranty fund will be so low that bankers will be glad to contribute to it.

Every State that has a guaranty law ought also to have a State bankers' clearing-house, made up of representatives from banks operating under the guaranty system, with power to examine banks at any time as to solvency, business methods, and character of loans being made. If banks are to be made to guarantee one another's deposits they ought to have something to say about one another's way of doing business. In Germany the government compels employers to insure their workmen against accidents, under a plan similar to the Oklahoma deposit guaranty system, in that all employers contribute to a common fund for this insurance purpose. What has been the result? The employers have a standing committee which visits all the shops and sees to it that each employer keeps installed the latest safety devices for the protection of his workmen, so as to reduce to a minimum the cost of the insurance. This same cooperation ought to be and must be applied to banking if the guaranty principle is to survive. The reason so many bankers have objected to deposit insurance is because they have never been given quite a square deal.

It was largely because they were to have no say in the administration of the guaranty law that the bankers of Wisconsin objected to having such a law enacted. They succeeded in keeping such a law from passing, too, but seeing that the people really wanted their deposits guaranteed they set to work

to devise a scheme whereby those banks which desired to do so might guarantee deposits, through the organization of a mutual insurance company for that purpose. One of the salient features of this scheme is the application of the clearing-house plan. The rest of the by-laws of the insurance company is taken largely from the guaranty laws of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska. If properly managed the plan will succeed, and may ultimately supersede the government guaranty of deposits.

The clearing-house plan of protecting bank deposits has also been adopted by several large cities, among them Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and a number of others. Bankers in these cities have come to realize that it is to their interest to cooperate to prevent failures.

If the clearing-house plan is not made a feature of the guaranty system, the guaranty of bank deposits will never make much headway as a governmental function. Private insurance concerns which permit the banker some say in the administration of the guaranty fund will drive governments out of the guaranteeing business. Several private insurance companies are now guaranteeing bank deposits and are succeeding, even at a higher assessment rate than is being paid in Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas under government guaranty, simply because the government guaranty, as operated in all three of these States, practically excludes the banker from having any say concerning the banking methods of those whom he helps to protect.

The government guaranty of bank deposits is greatly preferable to private guaranty, if it is properly managed, and if the clearing-house idea is incorporated in it. Insurance by private companies is likely to be inefficient. They may fail just as well as banks may fail, and for the same reasons. Insurance by private companies is bound to be more costly than government insurance, because private companies are always organized for profit. Many countries of Europe have insurance systems against accident and old age, and they have been eminently successful. One State of the United States is now engaged in the life-insurance business. If life insurance can be made a success in this country under government control, why cannot bank-deposit insurance? It is being made a success in three States, and can be made a success everywhere if the banker is made a partner in it.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

ALTHOUGH the *Century* for 1914, to judge from the first two numbers, will be especially strong in fiction features, the serious articles already published or announced are decidedly noteworthy,—for instance, Richard Barry's character sketch of Skobeleff, Russia's chief war hero; James D. Whelpley's "The German Emperor and the Balkan Peace," W. Morgan Shuster's "Shall the Filipinos Have a Fourth of July?" and Andrew Carnegie's essay on the hereditary transmission of property,—all in the January number, and an article on Mexico by Mr. Shuster, together with further discussion of immigration by Professor Ross, in the February issue, which is known as the mid-winter fiction *Century*, one of its most important contributions being "The Last War in the World," a novel of prophecy, by H. G. Wells.

On another page of this department we quote from Dr. Hill's clever article entitled "Why Do We Have a Diplomatic Service?" in the January *Harper's*. Other interesting features of this number are "Australian By-paths," by Norman Duncan; "At the Sign of 'La Reine Jeanne,'" by Richard Le Gallienne, and "The Physics of the Emotions," by Fred W. Eastman. In the February number appear a series of letters written by the Northern wife of a Confederate officer in the early years of the Civil War, giving pictures of scenes in Richmond and Montgomery, and incidentally intimate glimpses of several Confederate military leaders. Charles Wellington Furlong tells of his recent journey through the jungle of Surinam.

*Scribner's* begins the publication of a new series of recollections by Madame Waddington, the American-born wife of the distinguished French diplomat. The February instalment covers the Berlin Congress of 1877-78. In addition to George E. Woodberry's articles on North Africa, one of the leading travel articles of *Scribner's* is "The Alpine Road of France," by Sir Henry Norman, describing the best motor-way across France from Normandy to the Mediterranean by the new "Route des Alpes." The February *Scribner's*, which is largely a mo-

tor number, has articles on the motor truck, by Rollin W. Hutchinson, Jr., and "The Great National Road Schemes," by Henry B. Joy, president of the Lincoln Highway Association. "The Tragic Ten Days of Madero" is the title given to a series of letters by an American woman from Mexico, published in the January *Scribner's*.

Two articles of more than ordinary interest in the February *McClure's* are "Buttons: A Romance of American Industry," by Edward M. Woolley, and "A Great Jew" (Lord Chief Justice Rufus Isaacs of England) by Perceval Gibbon.

"Better Boys" is the title of a useful and suggestive article contributed to the *American Magazine* by Charles K. Taylor.

A newcomer in the field of American periodical literature is the *Unpopular Review*, published quarterly by the house of Henry Holt & Co., of New York. In typographical appearance and general mechanical features this publication reminds one at once of the standard English reviews, nor is the similarity confined to the physical form. The literary quality of the *Unpopular Review* has its counterpart, if anywhere, in the best known of the British quarterlies and monthlies. It is refreshing to find in a single issue of any American periodical so much distinctly good writing.

It is a matter of regret that the policy of anonymity adopted by the editors prevents the giving of individual credit for the essays contained in this initial number. Among the titles of the thirteen articles are "The Majority Juggernaut," "The New Morality," "The Unfermented Cabinet," "Our Tobacco: Its Cost," "Our Alcohol: Its Use," "The Standing Incentives to War," and "The Machinery for Peace."

If we may venture to express the editorial point of view of this new free-lance among the quarterlies, we should say that it is vaguely outlined from time to time by those American journalists who are looking forward to a new party alignment in this country and expecting to see arise from the ruins of the Republican organization a new Conservative party.

## FILIPINO CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

THE announcement of the Government at Washington that hereafter it will appoint a majority of native members to the Philippine Commission, thus transferring responsibility for local legislation from the United States to the Filipino people, has renewed the discussion of the question whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government. This question forms the subject of an article contributed to the *North American Review* for January by Capt. George H. Shelton, U. S. A., who, in addition to three years' service in the Philippines, has been attached to the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington.

Captain Shelton regards this recent concession as only another step along the path of popular government which has been steadily pursued in our conduct of Philippine affairs since the Treaty of Paris. Against this progress, as Captain Shelton rightly says, there can be no reasonable objection so long as the Filipinos show themselves equal to the responsibilities involved. His article, therefore, is not directed against this or any other reasonable step, but against what he describes as the "jump to independence, without regard to where the Filipinos or ourselves are going to alight." He reminds us that the Jones bill, reported in the House during the last Congress, provided for independence, partial on passage and complete after eight years. In his view, nothing but the welfare of the Filipinos can provide an honest basis for settlement. The cost of the Philippines and their value to us are not to be considered beside the question of what will assure reasonable peace and progress in the Islands.

Furthermore, it is not a question whether the Filipinos unaided can do as much for themselves as we have done for them. "No one believes they can; it is a question simply whether alone they could do sufficiently well—whether independence would mean progress or retrogression." Captain Shelton counts himself a friend of the Filipinos, and, speaking as their friend, he maintains that they are lacking now, individually and collectively, in capacity for self-government, and particularly for self-government under republican forms, and that if left to themselves chaos will sooner or later result.

What our experience has taught us about the Filipinos goes to show that as a people they are easily led, and since the establishment of civil government in the Islands, the United States has found few practical difficulties in governing them. Captain Shelton

argues, however, that people easily led in one direction are easily led in another, and with the development of equally powerful leaders, division and corresponding difficulty in control might readily follow. Generosity, morality, hospitality, and other qualities imputed to the Filipinos do not, of themselves, signify capacity for progress or self-control. For progress in any direction there must be always energy and initiative, and in these two qualities the Filipinos are admittedly lacking. No Malay people has ever revealed these qualities, and during the centuries of Spanish domination there was no opportunity for the Filipinos to develop them. Under Spain the Filipinos were Christianized, but were held purposely in ignorance and superstition. Energy was discouraged; initiative was punished. Only with the advent of the Americans was there opportunity provided for the development of these qualities, and it seems inconceivable, says Captain Shelton, "that a people lacking them at the outset, and held for more than three centuries in an environment preventing their development, could in a dozen years develop either energy or initiative to a point likely to be a controlling factor in their immediate future."

The exceptions that readily occur to all familiar with recent Philippine history—Rizal, the Filipino martyr; Aguinaldo, the leader of the insurrection; Bonifacio, the illiterate but powerful chief of the Katipunan, Antonio Luna, Sixto Lopez, Areneto, chief magistrate of the Islands; Arellano, Attorney General; Speaker Osmeña, of the Assembly; Manuel Quezon, the commissioner representing the Philippines in the United States; Aglipay, the leader of the Philippine church, and other men prominent in public life and in the professions—are really not Filipinos. These men and every other native-born that has reached distinction in the Islands are mestizos—mixed of blood. Most of these men are Chinese mestizos; their fathers, or grandfathers, or great-grandfathers were Chinese.

The mestizos form, comparatively speaking, a small fraction of the Filipino people. In this, however, the Chinese abound. It was said by former Governor-General Wright that there was not a single family of prominent, dominant Filipinos who had not Chinese blood. What would happen, Captain Shelton asks, if we were to turn the Islands adrift and leave them to the dominance of a few thousand Chinese half-bloods?

Will these mestizos attempt to find a future pure-blood. What, then, will be the outcome for the pure-blood native, to raise him to their standard, socially and politically? This will be class control, then class hatred, and seems unlikely, for the mestizos despise the then—chaos.

## WHY DO WE HAVE A DIPLOMATIC SERVICE?

**DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL**, former Ambassador of the United States to Germany, has chosen an informal method for presenting to the readers of *Harper's Magazine* some of the reasons for the maintenance of an American diplomatic service. These reasons are set forth through the medium of a conversation supposed to have been held in a Washington club. The starting point of this conversation was the repetition of a remark made by a newly elected United States Senator, referring to our diplomatic representatives in foreign capitals: "I don't understand why we have those fellows, anyhow."

Dr. Hill judiciously remarks that this observation has the threefold merit of being just, kindly, and honest—"just, because it clearly indicates the proper starting point of any discussion regarding our diplomatic service; kindly, because it places without discrimination all the representatives of our country engaged in that service in the same large, generous category of 'those fellows,' which, if slightly lacking in respect, at least does not imply any opprobrium; honest, because it is a frank confession of ignorance betokening a state of mind at once docile and unassuming, and, if not keenly curious, implies no unconquerable prejudice."

The manner in which this utterance by the Senator was received in the club is a fair index of American public sentiment on the matter in question. The first comment was to the effect that longer experience in politics would show the Senator certain practical reasons "why we have those fellows." It was asserted that the country has no serious interest in the diplomatic service, which has been assailed in Congress as "purely ornamental," and that the service had been retained only because of its utility to party politics. "It is the very life of a Presidential election. Sinécures are necessary to the life of a political party. The indefinite character of the diplomatic service renders it particularly useful; for, while it appeals chiefly to the men of leisure, it stimulates aspirations which awaken interest in public affairs which might otherwise never exist, and since the service has no standard of service or efficiency,

there is no limit to its political usefulness."

As this cynical view seemed abhorrent to certain younger members of the club, the conversation recurred to the provisions of the Constitution for the appointment of ambassadors and to the importance of the diplomatic service in the minds of the fathers of the Government. It was pointed out that the United States in its earliest years profited greatly from



THE NEW AMBASSADOR

UNCLE SAM: "I hope you will know how to represent me properly."

From the Sun (New York)

the diplomacy of the Revolution, and that the delegates to the constitutional convention remembered with gratitude what Franklin had done for us in France. Without the aid of the French fleet we might not have won our independence, at least, at so early a date. A member of Congress from the Middle West, however, took the ground that since the Constitution was framed and adopted conditions had changed entirely. From a weak and small nation we have become strong and great. We

have no neighbors who would think of attacking us, and what need have we, then, of ambassadors and the paraphernalia that goes along with them? Improved communication by cable and wireless has rendered ambassadors superfluous. Furthermore, in the opinion of this Western representative, the decisions of sovereign states are necessarily final, even though they may conflict. "Do you suppose that we are going to be influenced by what any man sent to Washington may say to us? We know our interests and mean to defend them. We know how to make up our minds, and when we have made them up it makes no difference to us what anybody else may think. Everything we have to do with foreigners can be done by telegraph directly between the heads of the governments."

This suggested to a younger member of the company certain bits of diplomatic correspondence which, when published in the Red Book, would read something like this:

Emperor William, Berlin: You have too many ships in the Caribbean Sea. We request you to reduce the number.—Wilson.

President Wilson, Washington: We run our navy from Berlin. Work on your canal.—W. I. R.

King George, London: You need to teach your Canadians manners. Remember we have treaties about the Great Lakes.—Wilson.

President Wilson, Washington: Our people are accountable to us alone.—George R.

It was left to Count Brysterand, the ambassador of a great European power, who at that moment entered the room, to define for the benefit of the company the function of diplomacy in our present-day scheme of existence. Diplomacy, in its narrowest sense, is defined as the spirit of conciliation in the transaction of international business; in its largest sense, the endeavor to accomplish our ends by intelligence rather than by force. There are, he said, but three steps between international friendship and international hostility. They are: "(1) the permanent recall of the head of the mission; (2) the recall of the *chargé d'affaires*, and (3) the complete rupture of diplomatic relations, which is the immediate prelude of war." The Congressman was surprised at the inference that if our Government should abolish its diplomatic service entirely it would give offense. On this point the ambassador maintained that no nation could take such a step without a reason. "What reason," he asked, "could be given?"

The representative thought that two reasons might be given: Economy and the incompatibility between democratic ideas of

doing things and monarchical ideas. "Americans," he said, "believe in peace and want to help the cause of peace and good feeling in the world, but we don't want merely to *seem* to do it. Now that we have the Hague Tribunal can't we settle all our differences there? Why do we not all go on simply attending to our business, and, if disagreements arise, go on with our business and let the Hague Court settle them?" The ambassador pointed out that the convention which established the Hague Court provided only for the adjudication of such differences as it has not been found possible to settle by diplomatic negotiations.

The representative still insisted, however, that Americans do not seem to be fitted for diplomacy:

A reader of our newspapers would certainly get the idea that it is all a good deal of a farce for us to take part in it. They guy our diplomats about their personal affairs, make scandals about their behavior, set the public mind agog about who will go here and who will go there, or what they will do or not do when they arrive at their posts. This is wearisome. It does not seem to happen in other countries. Will not Your Excellency kindly tell us why that is?

To this the ambassador replied:

The question is not difficult to answer. Our diplomatic service in Europe is as completely separated from party politics as the army and the navy. There is nothing in any respect casual or extemporized about it, because it is rigidly standardized on the basis of a strictly governmental representation, from which the merely personal element is absolutely eliminated. It is understood that an ambassador, whoever he may be, will live precisely as his government ordains; that he will do a certain number of previously determined things; that his personality will be absorbed in his office; that he will do nothing of, or by, or for, himself. In short, his line of conduct is minutely prescribed for him by the foreign office of his government.

As to the cost of this system, the ambassador continued:

There is no country in the world whose property in this form would greatly exceed the cost of a single first-class battleship, or whose budget shows a greater net annual expenditure for the entire foreign service than one-half the cost of such a vessel. The best war-vessel ever built is regarded as fit for the scrap-heap after a few years of existence, but the value of all the embassy and legation properties owned by foreign governments in the different European capitals has increased since they were acquired from twenty-five to several hundred per cent.

The upshot of the conversation was that the representative declared his intention of introducing a bill at the next session of Congress for the standardization of our diplomatic service!





A DARTMOUTH STUDENT MAKING USE OF HIS WINTER OPPORTUNITIES

## WINTER SPORTS AT COLLEGE

**I**N the words of the editor of *Outing*, that magazine presents in its January number "a story of a liability that became an asset." The meaning of this expression is that the winter months of the year, which Dartmouth students formerly regarded as tedious, have recently been transformed to such an extent that winter sports and all forms of outdoor life have become conspicuous features of the college program. It is said that there is no record of such an out-of-door movement in American college history, yet the same opportunities in greater or less degree are offered to all northern colleges, and what has been accomplished at Dartmouth within the past four or five years should be an inspiration to all college men in our northern States.

Although Dartmouth's athletic record compares favorably with those of other colleges and universities, it was found that only a small percentage of the student enrollment was getting any actual benefit from college athletics and the opportunity for out-of-door exercise was limited. This, of course, is true in most colleges. According to Mr. Henry J. Case, who describes the Dartmouth experiment for *Outing*, the needed outlet was opened to the whole college by what is known as the Outing Club:

Any boy with energy, be he little or big, can take the trail, and most boys who do never be-

come weaned from it. The forest in summer and autumn is the home of the speckled trout, the partridge, woodcock, and deer. In winter it offers sport to all manner of men from the hollow-chested plodder to the strongest-limbed and surest-balanced boy on the campus. Snowshoe and ski afford athletes or non-athletes as much or as little exercise as they want and all of it in a sharp, invigorating atmosphere. They develop muscles useful in after life, give the delicate boy the digestive apparatus of a camel, fill him with confidence, and teach him a hundred things about nature that he never knew before. Particularly strong is this appeal to the city-bred youth and correspondingly great is its effect upon his whole physical and mental make-up.

Maybe it was the Indian lore in its traditions that developed this great out-of-door feature at Dartmouth. The legends fit perfectly into a country of high elevations and magnificent panoramas, the entire stretch of which lies in the snow belt. This snow belt is a north and south strip of New Hampshire, lying between the Green, Franconia, and White Mountains, extending from the state's southern line straight north to Canada. Below, and even on either side, the humidity turns snowstorms into rain, causing the snow to melt and quickly disappear.

Within the belt the snowfall is heavy and it stays; the air is drier and colder. It is an exception when the countrymen here do not have sleighing from Thanksgiving to April. The snow piles, powdery and fluffy, over forests, fields, and ice-clad ponds, three and four feet deep, making some of the best snowshoe and ski trails in the world. Incidentally, this depth of snow is the explanation of Dartmouth's mediocre hockey record. There is so much snow and it takes so much time to keep the hockey rinks free and clear



ON THE WINTER TRAIL.

(Three or four packs carry food and extra sweaters for the whole party)

of it that hours are limited for play and practice.

But the deeper the snow, the better the ski and snowshoe running, and within an hour's trail from the campus are countless scenic and historic places, which make ideal objectives for practice runs leading up to a full day's march.

The Green Mountains lie to the west and across the Connecticut, the Franconia Range to the east, and the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, continuing, farther north and to the east of the Franconia. North, still, beyond the highest peaks of the Presidential Range and extending practically to the Canadian border, lies the Dartmouth Grant, some thirty thousand acres of virgin pine and hemlock, kept under practical forestry since it was deeded to the college in the days of the Crown Government.

Straight north out of Main street in Hanover is a barren knoll, known as Meeting House Hill, from which, looking south down the Connecticut Valley, one may see Mt. Ascutney looming across the skyline nineteen miles away. Inside that distance, and under ten miles, is the northeastern gate of the great Corbin Game Preserve. Turning to the north, Mt. Moosilauke, Smart's, and Cube all stand out in bold relief against the sky, and if the air be clear Mt. Lafayette may be discerned in the far distance. Eight miles to the east is the Outing Club Camp from which Moose Mountain is climbed. There are rude shelters now on all of these trails, as well as up the Pompanoosuc, which empties into the Connecticut five miles above Hanover. The elevation averages between six hundred and four thousand feet. The valleys shelter picturesque farms, the hill-

tops covered with brush to the timber-line, and all of it a wild game country the year round. The White Mountains themselves need no comment. Their wonderful scenery is famous the country wide.

The use of the snowshoe and ski by Dartmouth students is thus described by Mr. Case:

Each man on the trail is directed to clothe himself approximately as follows: Ten-inch, double-soled moccasins, two pairs of heavy woolen stockings, woolen shirt, mackinaw coat which keeps the wind out, has a great-collar and snow does not adhere to it; a toque, double knitted mittens, and a face mask for severe weather. When the "hike" is only for the day very light cotton underwear is recommended, but wool is necessary if the wearer intends to spend the night in shelter or cabin.

The leaders first take their charges over the fields and hills back of the campus until they feel encouraged to make wider circles and vary the going. Then they lengthen the distance of a day's run and begin to put weight on the backs of the runners. A beginner on snowshoes can easily out-distance a novice on skis, but, on the other hand, the expert ski-runner can leave behind the pick of the shoe men. Some men never make ski runners, while others take to it immediately, and have the strength and endurance to stick to the pacemakers no matter what the distance.

Snowshoeing is easier to pick up, but it requires more stamina than is needed for a day's run on skis. Therefore, green men picked for the first overnight trip into the hill country at the week-end have to be carefully considered before the party starts. At Dartmouth they are divided into ski and snowshoe divisions, pacemakers carefully selected, and, even more carefully, the rear guard. This rear guard assumes the responsibility of picking up stragglers, of mending broken straps and thongs, of spelling a tired man with his pack, giving first aid in case of injuries, or cheering up tired and discouraged ones to flounder on to the fire and shelter for the night. This order of march is never forgotten, no matter how short the run. Each leader, whether with pacemakers, main party, or rear guard, takes his part as seriously as though he were traveling toward the North Pole. It doesn't take the "big march" up Mount Washington to bring out the wisdom of these precautions. Leaders' reports on much shorter runs are full of emergencies which experience and cool heads have easily surmounted.

Records by card index and filing system are kept of each run, summer or winter, by the secretary of the club, giving the temperature, wind, depth of snow, route, time, members of the party, any new device or accoutrement tried and results, and careful notations of all new trails blazed or discovered. There is also a record kept each year of what each member does in and for the club, and each year a collection of lantern slides for use at the annual meeting is made from the best films turned in by the members.

A winter carnival is now one of the annual occasions at Dartmouth, assuming there the prominence of "Junior Prom." This year the carnival, with its winter meetings,



THE CROSS-COUNTRY SNOWSHOE RACE,—A FEATURE OF THE DARTMOUTH WINTER CARNIVAL

dances, and attendant festivities, is planned for the middle of February. Alumni of Dartmouth from the Middle Atlantic, Middle West, and Western States are planning to come back in large numbers, especially to see the transformation of a Hanover winter. The Outing Club's "big march" to the White Mountains, which is also an annual affair, will take place in the last days of February or the first of March. Another attempt will then be made to gain the summit of Mount Washington, the highest point east of the Rockies ever reached on skis, members of the Outing Club having already succeeded in accomplishing the feat. The illustrations with the *Outing* article are from photographs taken by members of the club. We reproduce three of them.

## AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA

**I**NFLUENCES are continually brought to bear on American manufacturers to stimulate experiments in trade expansion throughout the Far East. Especially is this true of the interior of China, which is recognized on all hands as one of the greatest future markets of the world. In the January number of the *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. Lewis R. Freeman, who has given much personal attention to the subject and writes with full authority, discusses some of the trade opportunities which are open to American exporters in that part of the world, pointing out, at the same time, a few of the mistakes that have already been made through failure to understand the lines of China's own industrial development.

cotton goods, illuminating oil, and tobacco, the three great staples of foreign trade. But as concerns other commodities the Chinese masses are still prospective buyers rather than actual customers.

Since 1911 China's trade has been so much upset by the revolution and by the unsettled conditions following it that Mr. Freeman does not regard the figures for the last two years as of much value. In the decade from 1900 to 1909, inclusive, China's net imports almost doubled in value, while the exports rose in value from \$90,000,000 to \$201,000,000. It would seem, therefore, that China was, before the revolution, well on the way towards wiping out the balance of trade which stands against it. The figures for the year 1910 showed an increase of imports of but 6 per cent., as against 22 per cent. for exports. It should not be assumed that the failure of the value of imports to rise faster

Mr. Freeman shows that of the 400,000,000 people in China very few are as yet in the market for foreign goods. They are now buying, of course, great quantities of

failure of the value of imports to rise faster



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SCENE IN HANKOW, ONE OF CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

is due to any slackening of the Chinese demand for the classes of goods bought from abroad, but, as Mr. Freeman shows in his article, China is beginning to manufacture extensively on her own account. During that decade China's imports increased about 100 per cent., or at the rate of 10 per cent. a year, while during the same period America's exports to China increased but a little over 7 per cent., or less than one-half of one per cent. a year. It appears, therefore, that the American exporter has not had his proportionate share in the increase. Our showing in the matter of imports from China is equally unsatisfactory, for, while China's sales to the world at large increased 122 per cent. in the ten years, the increase in the value of exports to the United States amounted to but 33 per cent. China's total trade in this ten years about doubled, but her trade with America increased only 18 per cent.

It is commonly said that our poor showing in China is not so much the result of our having failed, as it is of our not having tried. Mr. Freeman admits that, broadly speaking, this saying is true, but he shows that, on the other hand, there have been signal failures and that American exporters have paid dearly for their lack of knowledge as to the undercurrents of Chinese demand. A striking instance of this was furnished

several years ago in the ambitious but ill-advised attempts of interests in the Pacific Northwest to supply China with flour. By the time James J. Hill, then President of the Great Northern Railway, had built two 21,000-ton steamers to carry flour direct from Washington and Oregon to Shanghai and Hongkong, it had been proven that wheat could be made quite as profitable a crop as any other on the uplands of temperate China, and Chinese flour mills in the Yangtse valley were almost equal to supplying the native demand for flour. To-day it is said that scarcely any American flour is sold to the Chinese of middle and north China. Most of the three-quarters of a million dollars' worth that is annually imported is bought by foreigners, or by the natives of tropical and sub-tropical China, where wheat cannot be grown, and even this demand is beginning to be supplied by flour from the mills of Shanghai.

China's achievement in the milling of flour is taken by Mr. Freeman as an indication of what that country may do in the manufacturing of other commodities for which it has the raw products. This applies, he thinks, to the supply of cotton goods, although the best Chinese raw cotton is of a low grade, and it will be some time before the country will become independent of a foreign market. As to rails, bridge materials, and other steel products, most of which have heretofore been imported from Europe and America, China will ultimately be independent of import. It is known that the country has more iron, and probably more coal, than any other nation of the world. Enough of these products has already been opened up within reach of either railways or navigable rivers to serve the industrial needs of the country for centuries.

Mr. Freeman shows conclusively that the Chinese are successfully elaborating the raw materials which nature has given them, and that it will not, therefore, profit foreign nations, least of all the United States, to endeavor to build up a trade with China along these lines. Believing that China will develop within the next ten or twenty years into a great manufacturing nation, while at the same time her demand for a better and different class of goods than she herself can produce will materially increase, Mr. Freeman holds that goods into which mechanical skill and inventive genius enter should be supplied almost exclusively by the United States, which has not, and will not, have a serious rival in those lines. We should, in



fact, furnish the bulk of the machinery with which China is working out her industrial destiny. Mr. Freeman specifies such lines as factory, mining, and electrical machinery, locomotives, and the higher classes of rolling stock, electric-railway equipment, many classes of lighter agricultural machinery, and a long list of other things, such as type-

writers, cash registers, sewing machines, duplicators, and the like, in which occur the fullest expression of American ingenuity, and which, therefore, will always keep ahead of imitation and independent of competition. This, in his opinion, marks clearly and sharply our easiest and practically our only lines of advance upon the Chinese market.

## WHAT JAPAN IS DOING ON THE MAINLAND

A BUSINESS man's impressions of what is going on in Korea and Southern Manchuria, and how the Japanization of this vast region is progressing, are recorded in an article in the *Far East*, a weekly published in Tokyo.

The writer, Mr. K. P. Swenson, who has a business of his own in the Japanese capital, is strongly impressed with the difference between life and things in general in the Island Empire itself and in its continental possessions. He says on this point:

In Japan the period of the rapid acquiring and application of Western improvements has passed, and the growth of an already Westernized country is going on in a natural and normal way. Moreover, with this development is to be noticed the existence of more or less backward tendencies, or lack of progress, just as may be found in any country that has become accustomed to an existing order.

However, there is "not the least reflection of these backward tendencies to be found wherever Japanese initiative has been exerting itself on the mainland."

In Dairen, especially where the Government and the South Manchurian Railway Company seem to have an unlimited amount of capital to utilize, the visitor beholds a display of civic attractions that leaves him wondering what it is all about. Here there is a magnificent 500,000-yen hotel, which is just being completed. When asked where and how the little town of Dairen was ever going to get a respectable number of guests for this huge hotel a Japanese resident, with all seriousness, replied that it would come handy to accommodate visitors at the coming coronation! Like the hotel there are other beneficent institutions in Dairen, such as a perfect tramcar system, up-to-date sanitary provisions, any number of asphalt-paved streets, which seem to stretch surprisingly far out into the suburbs, and, to crown all, is a motor-car street sprinkler that is sure to make its presence known to every visitor. Also, the inhabitants of Dairen are provided with an elaborate electric park, where hundreds of electric lights shine forth to delight the small crowd that gathers there evenings. All of these things go to impress the dweller of Tokyo how far out of date the capital of the Empire is in comparison.

To the tourist who travels through Korea there is "every visible evidence from a material standpoint of the success with which



ONE OF THE MODERN BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE JAPANESE IN SEOUL, THE BANK OF CHOSEN



A KOREAN "LITTLE MOTHER"

(Typical peasant girl of northern Korea with baby sister)

the regeneration and upbuilding of this territory is going on."

He lands at Fusan, a model port furnished with every facility for handling transportation, and realizes at once that he is no longer in the little country of Japan. There is an entirely different atmosphere that pervades all. For one thing he is apt to observe a different personal feeling on the part of the Japanese people, the spirit of security, as it were, that comes from the power of the government. The dependence of a large part of the population on the supervision and control of a paternal government creates an atmosphere different from that of the busy industrialism of Japan. There is a spirit of indifference which grades itself from the sense of the lack of ambition on the part of those lower down to the self-satisfied air of prosperity in the successful business man who has "gotten in" right. Over all rests the dominant influence, the spirit of the conqueror in the land of the conquered, and the domineers of this influence in the persons that go to make up a perfect and highly developed system of officialism. In short, gold braid and uniforms are the insignia that indicate the manner in which this peaceful though aggressive campaign is being conducted.

Seoul is the urban center of Korea, and it

is naturally the center where the Japanese are making the most of their policy of transformation.

Indeed, the visitor is inclined to receive an exaggerated notion of the progress that is going on in the rest of the country after taking in the objects of interest—plainly admitted to be of common Western origin—that seem to put the old pet relics and exalted historical landmarks in the background.

The hand of the Government is seen at every turn, "while private enterprises seem to be of a small order and accessory to the constructive work."

The narrow main streets of the original city are no more and still valuable property continues to be condemned and streets widened according to the plan to make the city one of the most up-to-date in the East. Pictures indicate better than words the great work that the Japanese have already accomplished in the beautifying and modernizing of what may be called the "official" rather than the industrial city of Keijo (Seoul). The country takes on a more prosperous and businesslike aspect as one proceeds northward. It is less barren than the southern portion through which the railroad passes, and farming is carried on on a grander and more profitable scale. In this region, too, are the lumber and mining interests that are now in the course of development.

Leaving the station of Shingishu, which is the northern terminus of the Chosen Government Railways, the traveler crosses the



THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE YALU RIVER AT ANTUNG LEADING FROM KOREA INTO MANCHURIA

great Yalu River bridge to the city of Antung, which is in Chinese territory, where it might be expected there would be the usual show of change of authority, but such is not the case.

The customs officials in Antung are Japanese. They are officials provided by the South Manchurian Railway. This railroad is the one great power that constitutes at once a means of opening up the country and indirectly an obstacle to any commercial intrusion that may be attempted by outside competitors. This railroad is a monopoly in the truest sense of the word. There is no competition, nor are there restrictions from without to interfere with what it deems a most efficient management. It is operating in accordance with its own free will, or, more properly speaking, the will of the Japanese Government, since it is now in control of the Colonial Department. Under the name of the South Manchurian Railways, this department controls, in addition to 700 miles of railroad, a marine transportation system, harbor works, electric power and light plants, gas works, hotel management, mining, trading, and a form of corporate management known as "local administration works." It is a striking example of how a railroad, operating with a view to increasing its receipts as a transportation medium, may participate in all kinds of enterprises, even though such enterprises may not be profitable in themselves. In contrast to the over-expenditure and losses in certain branches of this organization, the

mining end of it at least seems sufficiently profitable to make up for all deficiencies. Over half the total receipts for the first half of the present fiscal year were derived from the company's coal mines in Fushun. The mines are constantly increasing their output, now amounting to over 2,500,000 tons per year, and the profits derived from this source will go on increasing and continue to be a steady influence and a means of guaranteeing their regular dividend.

The guarantee of Japanese suzerainty lies in the power of a railroad, backed by the Government.

Manifestations of this power and backing are seen in an aggressive and organized unit operating an unorganized and sparsely settled country. The presence of Japanese settlers and business men demands the protection of the home government. Hence the movement of Japanese currency towards Manchuria, the establishing of their banks in Mukden, the desire for the issuance of passports through the hands of the Japanese instead of the Chinese, all of which point to ultimate Japanese sovereignty. There is no opposition from within to this peaceful invasion except that to be found in the customary policy of obstruction to foreign enterprise always present in Chinese territory. Chinese authority is, however, a negligible quantity and opposition, should it come at all, must come from without.

## WASEDA, JAPAN'S MODERN UNIVERSITY

THE increasing importance of what may be called the private university is one of the noteworthy features of recent developments in Japanese education. An article on this subject, with particular reference to Waseda University, founded by the veteran Japanese statesman, Count Okuma, appears in the *Japan Magazine*. The writer, Mr. G. Masuda, says:

At first the nation looked wholly to what were known as the Imperial universities founded by and under the direction of the Government. It was soon seen, however, that the ideal of education insisted upon in these state institutions was much too narrow and stiff for a rapidly developing people like the Japanese. Fortunately the nation was not without men alive to the situation. Even if the state institutions had been wholly satisfactory they could by no means accommodate the increasing number of students that annually sought admission. It was then that the private universities were launched.

the strenuous history of Waseda during these thirty years, Mr. Masuda says:

When Waseda University was inaugurated thirty years ago, its fight for success was an uphill one indeed. One of the greatest obstacles to its progress was the fight it had with officialdom. It was then thought in educational circles that such an anomaly as a private university was impossible. Institutions free from state control were regarded as a menace to the rising generation, whose thought and character must be molded by official influence and constantly under official espionage. With this attitude Count Okuma openly disagreed. He believed in the freedom of learning, and that the human mind must be permitted to develop in a natural and not an artificial manner. He took his stand for the independence of learning, untrammelled by narrow convention and antiquated notions of nationality. He regarded education in Japan as laboring under the same restrictions that it suffered under the Church of the Middle Ages; he was intent on separating education from feudalism and from clannism.

At this time Count Okuma was one of the most prominent statesmen of the period. He had been in the Imperial Cabinet, and was once Minister of Foreign Affairs. But his principles of freedom naturally made him an



object of suspicion, and he found politics an impossible sphere for a mind like his own.

He was convinced that the hope of the nation depended on a more thorough and liberal education. With this object in view he determined to found a university open to all the youth of the land qualified to profit by its instruction; and Waseda University to-day rises as a monument to his triumph, and to the splendor of his ideal.

Beginning with the two departments of Politics and Law, it has now departments of Economics, Commerce, Science, Engineering, and Literature, in fact every faculty except Medicine; and the establishment of that department is under contemplation. It has also its preparatory schools, with higher and special courses, as well as a Chinese department for students from China,



COUNT OKUMA, FOUNDER OF WASEDA UNIVERSITY



DR. SAN'AE TAKATA, PRESIDENT OF WASEDA UNIVERSITY

The nascent institution struggled on for years against the inertia of centuries.

Year after year it had the satisfaction of seeing one or more barriers to its progress broken down. Gradually the men who opposed it gave way and became friends when they saw its power for good. The day when the late Prince Ito consented to countenance Waseda and deliver a speech of congratulation within its halls at its twentieth anniversary was a great day; but to pile triumph upon triumph and to go beyond anything that the noble founder himself had every expected, the next thing that happened was nothing less than a visit from the Emperor himself. The hour when Meiji Tenno honored the halls of Waseda with the Imperial presence was the climax of its ideal. The long and trying labor and anxiety of more than twenty years had at last been rewarded and its success acknowledged by the highest authority in the land. The triumph of Count Okuma and of Waseda University was complete. It was not a victory for the founder and the institution alone; it was a victory for free learning throughout the Empire.

Waseda University was opened in October, 1882, with 80 students and some seven professors. In ten years it had over 80 professors and more than one thousand students. To-day the university has 180 professors and instructors with more than seven thousand

and the Waseda Industrial School. Over ten thousand graduates have been turned out since its foundation; and to-day these occupy positions of increasing importance in the development of Japan; they are to be found in almost every department of activity that demands skill and education: in banks, law offices, great business houses, factories, and politics, as well as in journalism, where they have taken a very high place. As writers in the press the Waseda men have left an indelible mark on the cause of freedom in Japan. They have the pen of a ready writer, and they wield it with a boldness and incision born of courage.

Now that Count Okuma has proved the utility and efficiency of private institutions of learning, it is for other thinkers and financiers of Japan to follow his example. Let the state institutions continue to turn out officials cast in a special mold. What Japan now most needs is institutions that can turn out *men*. Waseda, Keiogijuku, Meiji, and Chuo universities are doing a good work in this direction; but Japan needs more. Applications for admission to schools of higher learning are constantly on the increase, and many have annually to be rejected for lack of accommodation.



A GENTLEMAN OF JAPAN: THE LAST OF THE SHOGUNS

(This pencil drawing, on the left, after a rare and now almost invisible revolution-time photograph, shows Prince Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last of the Shoguns, who died on November 15, aged 77. The Shoguns became by usurpation the virtual rulers of Japan, and held the reins of power for seven centuries, being eventually overthrown in 1868 by the late Mutsuhito, the 121st Emperor. The portrait at the right shows him at the time of his death)

## THE LAST OF THE SHOGUNS

**T**HERE died, late in November, in Japan, the last of that picturesque survival of medieval rulers, the Shoguns. Prince Tokugawa was 77 years old. He was the last member of an order of unofficial but very real rulers of Japan who held the reins of power for seven centuries, and were overthrown in 1868 by the late Mutsuhito. A vivid account of the Shoguns, and particularly of the late Prince Tokugawa, is contributed to the *London Graphic* by Lucien Wolf. He says:

There died the other day, at the early age of seventy-seven, an estimable old gentleman, quite twentieth-century in his urbanity and the cut of his clothes, who was actually born in the Middle Ages! He was Prince Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns, that fearsome dynasty of Japanese Mayors of the Palace whose picturesque usurpation of seven hundred years came to an end when the revolution of the Daimyos restored the then Boy-Emperor to the rightful powers of his illustrious House. That was in 1868, but in reality it was ages ago. When Lord Redesdale last met Prince Tokugawa at Tokyo in 1906, and found him a grave, frock-coated nobleman of exquisite manners, the first thing the ex-Shogun said to him was, "Things have changed a good deal since you

and I met at Osaka." It sounds like one of those banalities of old fogeydom one hears almost every day; but the real meaning of it has no parallel. That meeting at Osaka in the later sixties was something like the appearance of Mark Twain's Yankee at the Court of King Arthur.

At that time Japan was in the throes of her Wars of the Roses.

The Shogun was fighting desperately against the Imperialists, not only for the privileges of his House, but for the last days of Japanese chivalry and—obscurantism. That meeting at Osaka deserves to be remembered, and Lord Redesdale [then British Secretary of Legation, accredited to the Tycoon] has given us a worthy vignette of it:

"It was after the battle of Fushima, and he was riding back to Osaka, a beaten man, at the head of his army, surrounded by a bodyguard of warriors, helmeted and visored, clad in the ancient armor of Japan. It was not only a picturesque sight never to be forgotten, it was also a day fateful in history."

Forty years later the Shogun paid visits of ceremony in a smart brougham, like any other gentleman of his period, with a simple footman in place of the spearmen and bowmen and mail-clad retainers who escorted him in his early days. He had adapted himself completely to the new con-

ditions of Japanese life, had become a tea-planter on a large scale, and had established his Samurai allotments on his vast estates. It reminds one of Sydney Smith's robber Barons of the Rhine, who in later times came down to the valleys and turned

innkeepers. But they managed these things much more quickly and prettily in Japan. In spite of his tremendous chronological transition, Prince Tokugawa carried with him into his new life all the dignity of the old.

## JAPAN'S LADY BANK PRESIDENT



THE WORLD'S FIRST WOMAN BANK PRESIDENT,  
MRS. KIN SENO, OF TOKYO

**I**T is the very general belief in the Western world that the Japanese women never, under any circumstances, take precedence of their men. Nevertheless it is to Japan that we must turn for the first woman to organize a bank and become its president. She is Mrs. Kin Seno, head of the Seno Bank of Tokyo. Writing in the *Japan Magazine*, "Miyako" has some very interesting things to say about this capable woman captain of industry—or finance.

President in every sense of the word she is, ruling those under her with an expertness and efficiency worthy of a great financier, which she undoubtedly is. Examples there have been to some extent of Japanese women that have been and are bank directors, the position having fallen to them by inheritance after the death of husbands or relatives; but Mrs. Seno is the first woman to organize and manage a bank and assume the office of its president, either in Japan or probably in any other country.

The Seno Bank of Commerce was organized with a capital of 500,000 yen, and started on its course a little more than a year ago, with Mrs. Kin Seno as president, Mr. Inosuke Seno, her adopted son, as managing director, and his wife and children as the main stockholders.

The Senos came of their means through the father of the family, husband of the bank president, who was a prosperous merchant of Hokkaido. After Mr. Seno made his millions he resolved to utilize the money by establishing a banking business in his home town at Fukuyama, Hokkaido, but before he could execute his plans, death took him. The wife, though left alone, was equal to the emergency, and determined, despite the change of circumstance, to carry out her husband's intentions. . . . She resolved to move to Tokyo. Thither she departed with her grandchildren and bought a favorable site for her contemplated bank in the suburbs of the metropolis at Okubo. . . . Okubo had good facilities of communication, besides the convenience of being near her residence, and a good place for the education of children. . . . Mrs. Seno did not establish the bank without making long and careful preparation. First she placed her adopted son, Inosuke Seno, in a national financial institution so as to become familiar with finance. After he mastered banking he was appointed to the revenue office in Hakodate, where he had further important and useful experience in the manipulation of finance. . . . Application for the necessary permission to establish a bank was made to the authorities and accordingly granted. The new institution was started in the form of a joint stock company, with most of the stock in the family itself. A little over a year ago the bank opened its doors for business, and the first year's transactions have proved signally successful, as well as doing a good general banking business, the bank declaring a dividend of over 6 per cent.

The life of the institution, however, is the president herself, now a woman of over seventy years.

Residing but a few blocks from the bank building, Mrs. Seno is in the president's office sharp on time every morning, ready to consult with her subordinates and consider the transactions of the day. No member of the staff is more punctual and prompt in business than the president herself. . . . Mrs. Seno is in many respects a woman of remarkable personality, and no one can meet her without being impressed by her character and discernment. With sparkling brown eyes, rosy cheeks, and pearl-white teeth, she hardly looks her seventy years; while her simple dress of figured cotton stuff would never indicate that she was a

woman of wealth. But her simple and unostentatious ways have a wholesome influence on her subordinates and on all who know her. Her husband when alive used to say: "Better a dress of clean cotton than a soiled one of silk." This principle of frugality characterizes all she does both in public and private life.

In the operations of the bank nothing of any financial importance is ever done without her approval and direction. She is president in every sense as well as in name. When traveling, this humble bank president usually goes third class.

After she became a large shareholder in the

railway she was presented with a first-class pass on the line, but she still went third. One of the railway officials ventured to remonstrate with her for this modesty, and she replied that as a part owner in the railway she felt that to some degree she was a host rather than a guest, and that she should leave the first-class cars for those who had tickets, and were often driven to inferior cars for lack of accommodation. This in itself is sufficient to indicate the character of the woman. . . . Most of her funds are invested in concerns that promote national progress or some public good, and are designedly so invested. She is the ideal of what is meant in this country by a Japanese citizen. . . . Mrs. Seno is thus a remarkable example of the type of woman which Japanese civilization can produce.

## RUNEBERG, FINLAND'S GREAT NATIONAL POET

THE works of Johan Ludvig Runeberg form one of the glories of Scandinavian literature. The name of this remarkable poet and patriot of Finland ranks proudly beside those of Björnson and Ibsen. Moreover, it has been finely said of him that his noblest work—his *chef-d'œuvre*—was his life. A gentleman and a scholar on the one hand, he was none the less an active man of affairs and a leader in the intellectual and political activities of his day; while, finally, his profound love of nature and his warm and sympathetic intercourse with such humble folk as gardeners and carpenters, fishermen and laborers, widened and vitalized his human sympathies.

That his name should be so little known outside of Scandinavia seems singular enough. The reasons for this fact are suggested in an address recently made by M. Lucien Maury upon this poet's life and works before the *Ecole des Hautes-Etudes Sociales* in Paris, and reported in *Revue Bleue* (Paris), from which we condense the following account:

A poet, the sensibility of a poet, is the most delicate flower of a culture; a poet clings with every fiber to his native earth; and even when his works have a general and universal sense—and this is the case with Runeberg—even when he blossoms very close to heaven, high enough up to be perceived from every point of the civilized world, it is the most precious juices of his native soil and all the perfumes of his country that he exalts, and which he invites us to partake. . . . The genius of Runeberg is, with much apparent simplicity, the most subtle expression of his country and of the ideals of his race.

Runeberg was born in 1804 in Jacobstadl, a town on the Gulf of Bothnia, of an excellent bourgeois family of pure Swedish de-

scend, except for a trace of French Huguenot blood, among whose members had been found sailors, clergymen, and officials, many of whom had been interested in science, philosophy, and music. His father was a mariner, often commanding one of his own vessels, and was well educated, particularly in mathematics and mechanics, but with a marked taste for letters. He encouraged the young poet's ambition and inculcated in him a sternly critical attitude towards his own works.

Into this somewhat strict household his mother brought liberty of spirit and imagination; self-taught, she was an indefatigable reader; she was a charming story-teller, and gained quite a reputation for this talent. She was an accomplished musician and sang so prettily that she had had thoughts of going on the stage. She was proud of her son, and from his infancy had had faith in the exceptional future of her first-born. She enveloped him with a tender and indulgent affection, the less exacting because she was little capable of discipline, and even, it was said, neglected her domestic cares for the love of reading.

We must pass over rapidly the boyhood and college days of the poet, only noting that his education was extensive and particularly well grounded in the classics, a circumstance which strongly affected his literary style. His character developed strength and independence, with "a strong sense of personality, will-power, and liberty." Like all Scandinavian youth, much of his time was spent in outdoor sports. Concerning this contact with nature, which is peculiarly significant, since it accounts for one of the strongest elements in his genius, M. Maury observes:

Our young people are citizens for whom contact with country life is the exception; in Scandi-



DR. JOHAN LUDVIG RUNEBERG, FINLAND'S GREAT NATIONAL POET

navia the child, the youth, the man himself, is never conscious of a break in those bonds which tie him to the earth. If they live in cities they escape them when they may. I believe there is no people in the world more in the habit of giving very long and very frequent vacations. Their cities themselves have long preserved a certain village charm; little towns with modest wooden houses; the forest of pines, with its rocks and mosses, almost invading the public squares; with nearly always a lake, a gulf, a river, an arm of the sea. . . . Thus man lives in a balsamic atmosphere, always upheld, nourished, sustained by the effluvia of that nature from which he draws all his strength.

It is significant also that among Runeberg's fellow-students at the University were the two young men, Snellman and Lönnrot, whose names were afterwards associated with his in the national and intellectual development of Finland, a development marked by bitter struggles between Swedish and Russian influences. (It will be remembered that the war of 1809 had put Finland in possession of the Russian Government, though the predominating genius of the people remained Swedish.) These three men became, each in his domain, the protagonists of the national movement in Finland.

In this great enterprise the part of Runeberg is perhaps the most beautiful; I believe he never mingled in active politics: he was never a militant except in things spiritual; and if, in his youth, he attacked with great liberty of mind and

sometimes with singular audacity, all the questions which engaged opinion, it was above all from the point of view of *ideas*. He remained a writer rather than an agitator; besides, his predilection was preëminently for questions which touch the life of the mind and the soul, literary questions, linguistic hopes and discoveries, programs of instruction, religious views, and finally, and above all, the center of his activity is his poetry, which he knows how to endow with a complete expression of his personality and in which he manifests the loftiest forms of his cult of the love of fatherland.

Later, when the conflicts between free Finland and Russian autocracy were growing keener, he never joined in violent protestations; he was recompensed by being honored with a sort of immunity; the Russian Government never took umbrage at his great authority. . . . His last advice to his people was one of concord; he was one of those who called for and obtained a unanimity of minds and hearts; he was the great conciliator.

After graduating at Helsingfors, the new seat of the University, Runeberg, anxious to relieve the poverty of his widowed mother, accepted a position as tutor far from the capital. The two years spent in the north teaching the four sons of two country families, with which he and his pupils lived alternately, were destined to yield rich fruitage in his later literary work.

In this majestic country, sparsely habited, Runeberg met men slow and taciturn, but with a natural taste for the simple and the grand; in the course of long excursions, his gun over his shoulder, his meditations were broken into by conversations with foresters and farmers—that Finnish population which he learned to love and which he exalted later in his works; "they have," he wrote to a friend, "a strangely exact view of the deep things of life." He gathered among them a thousand details, and the legends and memories of the war of 1809, of "that golden age of our victories, our sorrows, and our glory." He gathered all the seeds that were to germinate splendidly within him and furnish thirty years later the matter of his most powerful and most beautiful book.

Upon his return to Helsingfors he entered upon a life of enormous activity. He was engaged in journalism as well as more permanent literary work; he was teaching; and he was constantly adding to those vast stores of erudition which made his mind in many respects comparable to that of Goethe. He was the soul of the "Saturday Society," wherein were evolved the enterprises that revived Finland. He was happily married to a woman who proved to be an admirable helpmeet, both intellectually and domestically, and his family life remained one of beauty.

He edited a journal, the *Helsingfors Morgensblad*, in which he had something to say on every



subject, a writer of manifold competence, always ready and indefatigable. . . . The University engaged him as a *docent*, but obstinately refused him a chair; his talent and his renown seduced and disquieted the professors. Tired of repeated disappointments, he was finally constrained to leave the capital, his friends, and his admirers, among whom were to be found all the *jeunesse*. In the prime of his strength and his talents he accepted a position as professor at Borgå, a little town seventy-five kilometers distant from Helsingfors.

## THE "HINDU PERIL" WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

A SITUATION has been created during the past three months within the British Empire which is taxing the efforts of its wisest heads to bring to a satisfactory issue. It has arisen through a sudden and unexpected three-sided conflict involving the questions of the extent of imperial authority over the empire as a whole; the limitations of the power and extent of the rights of the self-governing colonies as such; and whether the native of India outside of his own country has any rights within the boundaries of those colonies. The question involved is simply whether within the British Empire there is any such a thing as imperial citizenship.

The difficulties attending the solution of the troubles raised by this question are both political and economic. At the same time they preclude the employment of force except at the risk of the disruption of the empire, with all the consequences that would arise from it. The first symptoms of the trouble came from South Africa, where an agitation had been going on for some time against the disabilities imposed in Natal in particular and South Africa generally on the Hindu who had been brought into the country as a forced laborer, and wanted, at the end of the term of his indenture, to remain as a resident and citizen. The kernel of the matter lay in a sentence in an article in *India*, a weekly published in London, advocating reform in the government of India, which read:

No labor has proved so efficient and so economical in the sub-tropical conditions of Natal as that of the Indian; and if, when he finishes his term, he elects to stay in the colony as a trader, it is no valid excuse for persecuting him to say that nothing is so much disliked and feared by the white trader as the competition of the Indian, with his extreme frugality, his lower standard of life, and his habit of undercutting his European rivals.

Against this result of letting the indentured Hindu loose on the European community in South Africa at the end of his indenture, *India* continues:

The short and easy solutions favored by the



LEADING FIGURES IN THE HINDU LABOR TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(From left to right: Mr. Gandhi, leader of the Coolies, Miss Schlesin, a Boer young woman who is his secretary, and Mr. Kallenbach, his Boer principal assistant)

unthinking is that of the Chinese Labor Ordinance, to bring the coolies in under indentures without their wives and families, and to deport them when the indenture period has expired. But the Indian community is unanimous against this method of treating a civilized people; and sooner or later the white population in South Africa will have to take Mr. Chamberlain's advice and "think imperially" upon a matter which is in a very real and serious sense a test case of Empire.

The Hindus in South Africa, stimulated by their paper, *Indian Opinion*, published in Natal, and by their leaders, the most prominent of whom is a Mr. Gandhi, started a "passive resistance" movement against the laws excluding them from the other States of the South African Union, and put forward a series of demands, six in number, covering their disabilities as members of the British Empire, on the right of residence; free circulation

throughout the Union; the abolition of the yearly fifteen-dollar license tax; and the recognition of all monogamous marriages under Hindu or Mohammedan rites in or out of South Africa.



GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA, PREMIER OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Who has been having a great deal of trouble with the question of coolie Hindu labor in the mines)

suggestions made by Anglo-Indian ex-officials, one of whom, Sir Charles Bruce, said that in dealing with a self-governing colony the Imperial Government could only use suasion, while a well-known writer declared that suasion was impotent, and that "after the war Asiatics in the Transvaal have been subjected to disabilities far more injurious than any which obtained under Boer rule." No attention was given to the representations of Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General of India, nor of Lord Crewe, at the head of the India Office in London. The Government of South Africa went on its way, jealously refusing to accept any proposition that might be strained into "an admission from the European people of the Union that South Africa is not a self-governing country or is incapable of governing itself."

*The Friend*, one of the most influential of the South African papers, published at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange River State, resenting a speech by Lord Crewe in which he spoke of an opinion in South Africa as "less enlightened than their own, and a degree of racial prejudice from which they themselves are largely free," said:

If "enlightenment" means handing over one's country to an inferior and undesired people, then we hope that the Europeans of South Africa may never become more enlightened than they are; and if "racial prejudice" is race preservation, may race prejudice against the Indian long flourish in this country.

Quoting the *London Daily Graphic*, which said that the

contention that the Crown should secure to British Indians the right of British citizenship throughout the Empire wherever they are admitted is unchallengeable. There are limits to the theory of Colonial irresponsibility called self-government. This is not a Colonial but an Imperial matter, and the Union Government must not allow the racial prejudices of a section of the population to outweigh the interests of the whole Empire,

The only reply of the South African Government was the enactment of stricter laws and their rigorous execution. Then followed action on the part of the Hindus. Strikes took place in the coal mine districts and on the sugar plantations, accompanied by rioting, as a protest against the assaults on and flogging of Hindu laborers in the mines and public places. Bands were formed to march out of Natal into the other states, and encounters took place between them and the constabulary.

In England the matter was taken up in the press and on the platform, and various

*The Friend* retorts:

If the Crown were to endeavor to enforce any such thing, and if Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree's claim that Indians should be allowed into every part of the empire, and should be given full citizenship were to be upheld, the life of the British Empire would not be worth a day's purchase. If there are limits to self-government, we would reply to the London paper that there are limits to loyalty, and one of these is to ask European South Africa to bring about its own destruction. . . . If they would have Canada, Australia, and South Africa repeat the history of the American Colonies, they are going the right way about it. . . . Yet South Africa is expected to welcome the hordes of India.



If Downing Street is going to dictate—which, however, we do not think it will be so short-sighted as to attempt—South Africa can, in the last analysis, assert her independence simply by passing legislation to suit herself and daring the Imperial Government to interfere.

As a symptom of the feeling in South Africa regarding the present situation as between the British Government, India, and South Africa, it may be noted that Rhodesia has rejected the invitation of General Botha to enter the Union of South Africa, on the grounds that "the Nationalist policy might lead at some future date to the separation of South Africa from the Empire."

In Canada the action of the provincial government of British Columbia and of the Dominion Government has been prompt and decisive. The *Sansar*, a Hindu paper published at Victoria, British Columbia, in English and one of the Indian vernaculars, describes the deportation of a Sikh priest who had returned

to Canada after a trip to India, and had been held under bail for six months pending a decision on his case.

He was unexpectedly released, his money returned to him, and, before he understood the situation, was hurried on to a tug and put on board a steamer just leaving for Japan before any legal steps could be taken to obtain a judicial decision. When an injunction was obtained he was already out of reach of the law. This action was taken by the immigration authorities, and was speedily followed by a Dominion Order in Council forbidding the further entry into Canada of all Asiatics up to the month of March next.

The excitement in India over these incidents is said to be intense, and is embarrassing both the British and British-Indian governments in so serious a degree that for the moment all other considerations are laid aside. A member of the cabinet has called it the most vitally interesting question with which the British Government has been confronted since the Canadian Rebellion of 1837.

## CAN THE MEXICANS PROGRESS?

AN English engineer, Mr. A. W. Warwick, who, since 1897, has spent several months of every year in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries, writes in the January *Forum* in reply to the query, "Can the Mexicans Progress?" Mr. Warwick's observations on the efficiency of Mexican labor differ from those of many foreigners, who, in writing on the subject, have given isolated personal experiences.

Mr. Warwick's general conclusion is that while in some parts of the country the labor is fairly efficient, in other parts it is of very low grade and cannot be keyed up to doing economical work. On the whole, it is decidedly inferior. As an isolated case of inferior work in efficiency, Mr. Warwick cites a mine in which an average of rather more than 3000 men are employed. The output of this mine is about 650 tons of ore a day. Under the same conditions in the mine about 600 American miners would make that production, or, in this case, it would take five Mexicans to produce as much ore as one American miner.

Better than this isolated example, however, as a basis for generalization, would be statistics from occupations in which Mexicans work under Mexican direction. Mr. Warwick calls attention to the fact that about 3,000,000 Mexicans are engaged in agriculture, or more than 75 per cent. of

all males engaged in gainful occupations. Yet, in spite of the fact that Mexico is one of the most fertile countries in the world, it has for many years failed to produce sufficient food for its inhabitants. The Mexican laborer is known to suffer from malnutrition, and yet 75 per cent. of the males of the country cannot maintain even the low Mexican standard of living.

Excessive use of intoxicants and an unbalanced and insufficient dietary may have much to do with the inefficiency of Mexican labor, yet Mr. Warwick is inclined to assign the real cause of this inefficiency to racial temperament. He reminds us that the well-born and educated Spaniard never soils his hands with manual labor, while the Indian is characterized by producing only that which supplies his own needs. He is not a producer for the markets. The race formed by the union of the Spaniard and the Indian, then, could hardly have any conception of the innate dignity of labor. In Mexico only the lowly and ignorant engage in manual labor. There is no future in such occupations, and consequently the Mexican laborer is without ambition and his efficiency is correspondingly low.

The remarkable commercial expansion in Mexico in the ten years 1901 to 1910, inclusive, was entirely due, in Mr. Warwick's opinion, to foreigners and foreign capital.

American, British, and German managers, engineers, foremen, and mechanics constructed the railroads, built the harbors, and erected the factories of the country; American and British engineers operated the mines. Yet, even in 1910, the limits of expansion had been reached, owing to labor shortage. Japanese and Chinese immigration was encouraged to make good the deficiency. Yet it is contended that the efficiency of the Mexicans, instead of increasing, actually became less.

In those first ten years of the present century, a period frequently cited to show the growing prosperity of the Mexican people, there was, according to Mr. Warwick, actually no improvement in agricultural

methods and from the Rio Grande to the Yucatan, he asserts, that there was not a single railroad, factory, or irrigation project fostered by purely Mexican capital and designed and executed by Mexican engineers. Furthermore, he maintains that in spite of a long period of instruction by foreigners, the Mexican engineers and workmen could not efficiently operate the railroads, electric-light works, smelters, or factories of the country if all the foreigners were withdrawn.

The only real hope for Mexico as an independent nation, in Mr. Warwick's opinion, "lies in throwing wide open the doors to immigration as all the other American countries have done. Otherwise its absorption by the United States is inevitable."

## AN ENGLISHMAN ON PRESIDENT WILSON'S LATIN-AMERICAN POLICY

THERE has been so much uncertainty expressed as to the exact character of the policy of the present administration towards Latin America, with particular reference to Mexico—and not a little implied criticism of it, both in this country and abroad—that it is interesting to read the cordial and sympathetic exposition and defense of this policy, which Mr. Maurice Lowe, the well-known English correspondent, who knows American conditions well, contributes to the January *Contemporary Review*.

In the European sense, says Mr. Lowe, the United States has no foreign policy.

When an American talks about the foreign policy of the United States, he has especial, almost exclusive, reference to Latin America, for there is the American sphere of influence. . . . Moreover, scratch Latin America and you find the Monroe Doctrine.

Replying to the criticism often made that there is no continuity of American policy in dealing with Latin America, Mr. Lowe says:

This is a mistake. Fundamentally, that policy is as firmly established as the Constitution or the right of trial by jury. It is part of the national tradition. One cannot lightly conceive the time to come when juries will be abolished any more than one can imagine the spontaneous abandonment by the American people of the Monroe Doctrine as their policy. But while it is true that the Monroe Doctrine is fixed, determined, and accepted, and the President is governed by it, he is given wide discretion as to its interpretation and its application to each instance as it may arise. Much depends upon the individual, not a little upon the spirit of the times. There have been some Presi-

dents whose policy has been that of *laissez faire*, there have been some Presidents whose watchword was "Forward." The State Department has swung between the poles of "dollar diplomacy" and *caveat emptor*. One Administration has thought it was not only its duty to help the American dollar in Latin America, but that it was doing only half its duty if it did not throw its protection around that dollar. Another Administration has held that it owed no more obligation to an American dollar in Venezuela than it did in New York, and that the American who went south did so at his own risk, knew the risk he was incurring, and must not complain if his venture was a failure. To that extent, but to that extent only, the charge is true that there has been no continuity in American policy.

Mr. Wilson's attempt "to join his ideals to the practical" is not to be dismissed lightly or "to be sneered at as visionary or as the dream of a theorist." The responsibility for the revolutions, murders, and disorder that have, for many years, been the normal condition in the states of Mexico rests, to a large extent, says Mr. Lowe, with Europe, no less than with America. "Revolutions have been encouraged and disorder fomented very often because outsiders have hoped to gain by the change of rulers or the defeat of the dominant political party."

Following the assertion that "there has probably been no revolution in Central America in recent years that has not been financed or encouraged or planned in New York, Mr. Lowe declares that Latin America has been exploited for the benefit of the rest of the world, Europe as well as America." Whenever an elected ruler (for presidents in Latin America have been rulers rather than chief

magistrates) did not look favorably upon the designs of European concessionaires, what easier for these gentlemen than to "finance" some revolutionist in the bush? Then, when he had defeated the government, he would shovel out concessions in return. The course of the United States, in the meanwhile, has been such as "to practically put a premium on revolution."

It has been the policy of the Washington Government—with such exceptions, of course, as special circumstances might require—to recognize a President *de facto* and to accept a President *de jure*, without inquiring too narrowly into the sufficiency of his title or the validity of his right to the office. The American Government has acted on the principle that an election was a domestic concern and outside the scope of foreign interference, and that when the people were satisfied—or at least outwardly pretended to be satisfied—to accept a certain man as President it was not for the Government of the United States to declare the election fraudulent or void because of the disregard of legal forms. This policy, to repeat, was a premium put upon revolution. If revolution was attempted and succeeded, and its leader was able to proclaim himself President, his position was regularized and made secure by the recognition of the United States, and other nations followed the lead of the United States because it was supposed to be more immediately concerned in the preservation of order and the insurance of stability, and to have better means of ascertaining the facts. Having been accepted by the United States the usurper, the patriot, or the adventurer, and sometimes he was one or both or a mixture of all three, was by right accorded his seat in the council of nations, and had nothing more to fear until the next revolution.

President Wilson proposes to put a stop to



FORCIBLE FEEDING  
From the *World* (New York)



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"IT'S YOUR MOVE, HUERTA."

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago)

all this. In his speeches and messages to Congress since his inauguration, he has constantly maintained that "we [the American people] can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambition." In refusing to recognize General Huerta as President of Mexico, Mr. Wilson's guiding principle, as seen by Mr. Lowe, has been like this:

Huerta was President, not by right, but by force. He had no legal title to his office, he was not the free choice of the people, he could not even claim to have the support of a majority. In the interest of Mexico itself, in the interest not less of the whole world, Huerta could not be permitted to enjoy what he had obtained by fraud and force, and that notification to Huerta would be a warning to Mexico and all the other countries of Latin America that the United States could no longer accept murder and revolution as recognized political methods, or tolerate anarchy and perpetual disorder as the legitimate expression of public sentiment.

The President has been told that "while theoretically his policy is magnificent, practically it is impossible." Idealism "has its place in the affairs of men, but not in statecraft." Nevertheless, says Mr. Lowe in conclusion, President Wilson has given a new interpretation to the Monroe Doctrine.

It is the duty of the United States, not alone to protect the political entity of Latin America, but also to preserve its financial independence; to save it from its own weakness; to prevent it becoming

the victim of concessionaires whether they be American or European; to enable Latin America to be developed without selling itself into bondage; to encourage Latin America to respect itself, so that it may have the respect of the world.

That, in substance, is President Wilson's foreign policy. It means a new era in Central America. It means that the principle laid down by Mr. Wilson that a revolution is not in itself sufficient to confer a valid title to a Presidency will discourage revolution, and that future American Presidents

will be more cautious in recognizing rulers who have substituted force for constitutional methods. It means peace where now no peace prevails. It means, eventually, a contented and prosperous Latin America in whose contentment and prosperity other nations will share. Mr. Wilson has placed the relations existing between Latin America and the rest of the world on a different basis from those hitherto existing and more in harmony with the enlightened spirit of the age. He has taken a long step forward. Under his guidance civilization advances.

## IS MILITARISM PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF SOCIALISM?

**K**ARL KAUTSKY, the eminent German Socialist, and founder and editor of the *Neue Zeit*, a Socialist weekly, raises a protesting and warning voice—in a recent leading article in his magazine—against the aggressive arrogance of the body of officers of the German Army.

He starts out with quoting the Imperial Chancellor's words in the Reichstag in the debate upon the Zabern affair:

We have reached a grave moment. I term it grave because the profound excitement has shown us the danger of creating a gulf between the army and the people.

No doubt, the writer remarks, the moment

is a grave one, and it is equally certain that the existence of a deep gulf was disclosed in Zabern. But this gulf is a thing of long standing, and it is not one between the people and the army.

What, indeed, is the army? It is termed the people in arms. To it belong all men capable of bearing arms, whether they are actually domiciled in barracks or not. One who should speak of a gulf between those who are and those who are not fit for military service would be regarded a fool. No, when the army is spoken of, something entirely different is meant—it is the caste of officers, who consider themselves the army, the upholders of the defense of the nation. As a matter of fact, there is as deep a line of demarcation running through the army as that which has been created in agricultural and industrial life between the great owners of the materials of production and the "have-nots"—and the gap in the first case is owing to that which exists in the second.

Thus the cause that led to the Zabern affair was not the gulf between the army and people, but that in the army itself, the brutally insulting attitude which Lieutenant von Forstner permitted himself to assume towards the Alsatian recruits. The same gap was exhibited in the subsequent course of events, intensifying the previous excitement—the leniency of the higher military courts to the lieutenant and the severity to the recruits for having committed the crime of making public the indignities they had suffered. This measuring by a double standard is not an exclusively Alsatian proceeding; its injustice has been even exceeded in some cases, cited by the writer, which occurred in other parts of Germany.

"The King's coat must be respected under all circumstances," declared the Chancellor. Now, there is no more singular object in the world than this very coat called the King's coat—although the King neither makes nor buys it. "Dress makes the man." (*Kleider machen Leute*.) But here the same garment makes the most varied people. The King's coat transforms the officer into a demigod who is not subject to civil laws; the same coat



GERMAN MILITARISM RESENTS POPULAR AMUSEMENT AT ITS ANTICS.

THE PRUSSIAN OFFICER: "Don't laugh at me!"  
From the *Sun* (New York)

transforms the ordinary mortal into a slave who is denied the rights of a citizen.

The class differences that divide capitalist society are carried to such an absurd extreme in the army, that the more intelligent and farsighted even among those that benefit by them are at times made anxious. When they are manifested in as crass a form as was the case at Zabern, for example, even the bourgeois parties are, in great part, alarmed by such consequences of militarism. However, no greater weight is to be attached to this feeling than to their philanthropic utterances in the case of specially wretched phenomena—such as the condition of female home labor. No practical result of any consequence has as yet ever followed from them.

As the proletariat in city and country, continues this writer, so likewise the common soldier has but one friend that under all circumstances defends his rights with might and main—Social Democracy.

The fight in the Reichstag against his ill-treatment belongs among its oldest and best traditions. If we look upon the soldiers as the army, they have no better friend than the Social Democracy, it is the element that is most jealously intent upon maintaining respect for his military coat—not because it is the King's coat, but because it is worn by men who lay claim to being treated with the respect accorded to the rest of us.

If, on the other hand, by the army is meant only its thin upper crust of officers, about 30,000 men out of about 700,000, then it may, of course, be said that the army has no foe more energetic and implacable to its privileges than Social Democracy.

It stands to reason that so infinitely complicated an organization as a modern army cannot be commanded or instructed by dilettantes. What any army requires in order to maintain itself in the field is the familiarity of the soldier with his weapon, skill in exploiting occasions and in co-operating with others, physical and moral strength, adequate sustenance, and, finally, fullest confidence in his leaders, and an enthusiastic devotion to the cause of the conflict which in time of struggle and stress transforms voluntary obedience into iron discipline. An army led into battle only for dynastic purposes or in the interest of exploiters, or which must be ready to turn upon their fellow-citizens, can be counted on only when they fear their officers more than the enemy. There is perforce in that case an impassable gulf between soldier and officer, a blind obedience drilled in by harsh threats and merciless daily practice.

Where the army serves not the interests of the masses but those of a small, exploiting minority, the corps of officers is readily changed from a body of military experts to a privileged caste. This is pre-eminently the case where the feudal aristocracy, more and more thrust, economically, into the background, monopolizes the officer's calling and makes it the last citadel of its privileges. These prerogatives, instead of strengthening the army, have just the opposite effect. Like all privileges, those of the officer caste tend to corrupt those that enjoy them. As privileged beings, raised high above the mass of humanity, the officers are constrained to follow the example of the civilian upper classes. The increase of luxury keeps pace with the exploiting of labor. The officers would

feel humiliated were they not to follow suit. In case of the younger, inferior officers, the monotony of their duties is an added spur to plunge into frivolous pleasures and extravagance.

Another factor that, in the opinion of the writer, tends to the moral degradation of the officer-body is likewise connected with the capitalist development—the colonial policy.

The conflicting interests of the exploiters and the exploited assume the crassest form where the latter are incapable of adequate defense, belong to an inferior race whose conception of law and morals differ totally from our own. The natives of the colony are often placed on a level with the lower animals, well treated by the intelligent—just as their good-natured beasts of burden—but ruthlessly exterminated like vermin when they prove refractory. The white masters in the colonies learn to exact slavish submission from the laborer, who if he refuses it is lashed or shot down. Thus the Europeans in the colonies become brutalized, and this reacts upon their native land, where, upon their return, they want to act in a like manner. Wage-workers will, of course, not put up with it. But soldiers are defenseless against officers who have developed colonial whims and brutality.

When we read in colonial literature how German officers sneer at the "exaggerated humanitarianism" of the French, English, Belgian colonies—knowing, as we do, how far these are removed from real humanitarianism—we can form a conception of the demoralizing influence of a colonial policy which gives people unlimited sway. We are reminded of it on learning of the premium offered by that fine specimen, Lieutenant Forstner, for killing people.

To annul the privileges of the officers and place the supreme command in the hands of the national assembly—even the most radical bourgeois democrat no longer harbors any such idea. But it is doubtful whether the bourgeois parties will have courage and determination enough to at least secure respect for the existing laws and compel the retirement of the Imperial Chancellor, who sanctioned the subjection of the civil to the military authority.

Assuredly, the pretensions of the caste of officers have assumed a magnitude and shape which are a menace not only to the laboring classes but to the whole body of citizens. But in order to transform an arrogant mistress into a docile servitor of the bourgeoisie, the latter would have to experience a political change of heart. And they will take good care not to do that. We must, therefore, not build too high hopes upon the almost unanimous indignation of the national representatives.

The bourgeois parties represent, however, not only the well-to-do bourgeoisie, who desire repose, but portions of the laboring classes. And these are stirred up and filled with indignation. They all know that what happens to some Alsatian or "Polak" to-day, may happen to one of them to-morrow. We might laugh at the doings of a chocolate-soldier like Forstner: but the speeches of the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of War spread bitterness and hatred into the widest circles. And should the bourgeois parties show themselves incapable of bidding a halt to militarism then the masses that have hitherto been led by the bour-

geoisie will flock all the more swiftly to the red flag. If the Reichstag proves ineffectual, it will take but a second Zabern and a repetition of provocation such as were offered by the Imperial Chan-

cellor and the Minister of War on that "black" December 3d, and the majority of the German people will be enrolled under the banner of Social Democracy.

## THE NEW SERVIA

THE political map of the Balkan peninsula has been transformed. The small states that but a year ago were looked upon as mere playthings in the hands of the Great Powers are from now on to be taken seriously. They have proved their courage and the smallest among them, except Montenegro, will now be as large as Belgium, and will number from four to five millions of inhabitants. Europe, who to the end endeavored to play her rôle of guardian, has now seen her efforts at mediation brushed aside and most of her resolutions disregarded. After months spent in London in groping blindly, a few days in Bucharest sufficed to settle the matter and give the Balkan States their new estate. M. Gaston-Grovier contributes a very interesting and exhaustive article on the subject in the *Revue de Paris* and says:

The last conflict in the Balkans has had the advantage of establishing a state of equilibrium, to which Bulgaria alone was openly hostile. Now every state has been apportioned that which it has won by the force of its arms, and it is the first time that the crisis in the Balkans has been met without the intervention of the foreign Powers. Serbia occupies a central position in this new political "ensemble." She alone touches all the other Balkan states, excepting Turkey, by her boundaries. It now extends through almost the whole length of the great double valley of the Morava and the Vardar. At one stroke the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, Old Serbia, and all Western Macedonia are united to the Serbia of yesterday. The work of liberation is accomplished. The Servian populations of the plateaux of the Sandjak, the plains of Kossovo, of Metohia, Kumanovo, Skoplje, Vardar, and Tikries, suddenly find the old dream of the race realized; all the ancient capitals, all the sanctuaries, at last reunited. By reason of its excellent strategic position Serbia is bound to hold the balance of power, and to be the great deciding factor in keeping the peace between the states. Internally, however, she may have some trouble with the Albanians, of whom she has absorbed a considerable number.

It is estimated that 35,500 square kilometers have been added to the 48,900 square kilometers of Serbia's ancient territory. The new provinces are in a semi-pastoral state. The diversity of altitude and climate provide for a great variety of products. From the grassy plateaux of the Sandjak, downward through the grain-yielding plains of Kossovo, to the corn region of Skoplje—down through the rice fields in the vicinity of Kocan—finally to the tobacco, mulberry, and poppy producing region of the Vardar. Now, raisins, tobacco, hides, rice, pepper, and opium will come

from the south, and from the north cereals, flour, sugar, and beer, free of duty. With the breaking off of economic relations with Austria-Hungary the home industries will receive a powerful impetus. The sugar refineries of Belgrade and Poracina, the breweries of Jagodina, the "abbatoirs," the textile and mining industries, will be revived.

Probably the most important question facing Serbia is that of regulating the laws regarding property. The semi-feudal system maintained by Turkey cannot be continued, the less so because the new state is deeply and essentially democratic. "The experience of Greece in Thessaly is not to be repeated by Servia."

A country in which small holdings are the rule cannot keep within its boundaries vast estates covering thousands of acres lying in the most fertile districts, and in many cases left uncultivated. Aside from these great domains, the cultivated land is in the hands of Mussulman agas, while the uncultivated stretches are considered the property of the Sultan. Rentals are paid in kind, and in most cases amount to a third or half of the whole harvest. The tenants have to pay tithes besides; no wonder the land is far from yielding what it ought and that the country is sparsely settled. The tenant has no capital, his cattle are poor, and his tools most primitive. The absence of means of communication aside from one or two railroads, of which only the nearest towns and villages could avail themselves; a superannuated financial régime, absence of credit and of roads, the ignorance of the peasantry, lack of security for persons or property, largely explain the backward condition of that region. No doubt Servia will make it its first care to establish rural coöperative associations, build roads, provide schools, and to inaugurate a judiciary system such as it has in its old territory.

No less important for the future of New Servia would be the conclusion of a concordat with Rome, which would guarantee Catholic subjects the same religious liberty that the Mussulmans and the Jews now enjoy.

Another reform of vast importance is the plan of making Skoplje a secondary capital.

Skoplje would then occupy the position that its central position entitles it to, and especially because all the railways converge there. Situated on a hill between the Sava and Danube Rivers, Skoplje dominates the plains far and wide. But no doubt Belgrade, within easy musket shot, will always remain the political center, the seat of government. It will always be the capital of the Serbs—the sentinel watching over the destinies of the race—the symbol of the national ideal that never abdicates.

## NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE

NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY started from Springfield, Illinois, on a Western trip in June, 1912, carrying no baggage save his pamphlet "Rhymes to Be Traded for Bread" and "The Gospel of Beauty." He offered three sermons to be preached on short notice in any chapel that would open its doors to him: "The Gospel of the Hearth," "The Gospel of Voluntary Poverty," "The Holiness of Beauty." This esthetic, poetic mendicant met with a varied reception, the account of which is now running in the *Forum*. He did not attract particular attention, however, in the literary marts until some time afterwards, when his wonderful poem, "General Booth Enters Heaven," was published in the East. This poem, at once so glorious, so touching and poignant in its conception and expression, can scarcely be read by one to whom the methods of martial religion make an appeal, without bringing tears to the eyes. Certain lines that are crude, almost rude, in their construction, have the power to evoke emotion to such an extent that they defy analysis. The beat of the rhythm to the swing of the old Methodist revival hymn, "Are You Washed in the Blood of the Lamb?" intensifies the effect. It is perhaps the most remarkable poem of a decade—one that defies imitation.

Nicholas Vachel Lindsay's book of verse, just published, bears the title, "General Booth Enters Heaven, and Other Poems."<sup>1</sup> The "other poems" do not make the universal appeal of the title poem, but they are in many respects equally remarkable. They give a new twist to familiar scenes and common points of view. Sometimes the telescope is reversed, and that which appeared as a mountain is revealed as a gnat. Sometimes a giant hand sweeps the mists from our vision for a moment and we see "face to face." Some critics have made mention of Mr. Lindsay's paganism. If joy is pagan, then he is a pagan, for he brings joy to tread a circle around our sorrowful Christian altars. He remembers that the god Krishna "came dancing"; but the deepest joy he knows is the ecstasy that springs from the effacement of the mortal self, from desire foregone. He glories in full-blooded asceticism and sings its raptures and rewards in the teeth of a materialistic age that clamors for complete expression at any cost. His arraignment of Americans is that we lack the imagination to conceive that which we might be. His own secret is perhaps found in a poem, "Springfield Magical!":

"In this, the City of my Discontent,  
Sometimes there comes a whisper from the  
grass,  
'Romance—romance—is here. No Hindu town  
Is quite so strange. No Citadel of Brass  
By Sindbad found, held half the love and hate;  
No picture-palace in a picture-book  
Such webs of Friendship, Beauty, Greed, and  
Fate.'

"In this, the City of my Discontent,  
Down from the sky, up from the smoking deep  
Wild legends new and old burn round my bed

While trees and grass and men are wrapped in  
sleep,  
Angels come down with Christmas in their hearts,  
Gentle, whimsical, laughing, heaven-sent;  
And, for a day, fair Peace is given me  
In this, the City of my Discontent."

When you read the work of Arthur Symonds, the distinguished British poet, essayist, and critic, it is well to remember that he is a Cornishman, for this fact will explain in a measure the quality in his prose and poetry that differentiates it from the general type of British literary artistry. A Druid shadow hangs over him; a "dream has held him in thrall." His recent book of verse, "Knave of Hearts," poetry written between 1894 and 1908, contains original lyrics and translations from Paul Verlaine.<sup>2</sup> In Symonds' own poems, the French influence is everywhere apparent—that of Baudelaire and Verlaine. In his poems, as in Verlaine's, the reader finds the same vivid descriptive passages, the moments of intense sensuous emotion, the evocation of evanescent sounds and colors, the complete surrender to moods, and the simplicity and transparency of a mature mind that has rediscovered the wisdom of a child—a poised equilibrium of soul.

It will afford the student of poetry much interest to read in succession the poems of the Hindu poet Tagore, of Verlaine, Yeats, and Symonds, and if one includes Browning and Villon in the group, so much the better. The *Evening Post* rates Arthur Symonds at "the head of the British poets of his generation." Two excellent examples of the delicacy of his style are: "Villa Borghese," and "Grey Hours: Naples." The latter, a short lyric, expresses that mood of indifference that numbs mind and spirit on grey days:

"There are some hours when I seem so indifferent;  
all things fade  
To an indifferent greyness, like that grey of  
the sky;  
Always at evening ends, on grey days; and I  
know not why,  
But life, and art, and love, and death, are as the  
shade of a shade.

"Then, in those hours, I hear old voices murmur  
loud,  
And memory forgoes desire, too weary at heart  
for regret;  
Dreams come with beckoning fingers, and I  
forget to forget;  
The world as a cloud drifts by, or I drift by as  
a cloud."

Time, the day before Christmas, 700 years ago;  
place, Italy in and near Gubbio; the actors, The  
Wolf, St. Francis of Assisi, his companion friars,  
two thieves, a poor man, a poor woman, a baby,  
and three dryads. From this material Josephine  
Preston Peabody has constructed a moving poetic  
miracle play, "The Wolf of Gubbio."<sup>3</sup> Assunta,

<sup>1</sup> General Booth Enters Heaven and Other Poems. By Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. Mitchell Kennerley. 119 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> Knave of Hearts. By Arthur Symonds. Lane. 163 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> The Wolf of Gubbio. By Josephine Preston Peabody. Houghton Mifflin. 195 pp. \$1.10.



a woman of Gubbio, in her haste to escape from thieves, has hidden her bambino in the woods, and the child is lost. The Wolf finds the baby and carries it to his lair. He does not harm it, for his mind is filled with curious half-human longings; he hears the church bell ringing in Gubbio, and puzzles as to what men really are and why they ring the bell. For one day he longs to be man, not wolf. After this the movement of the play follows the legend. St. Francis meets the Wolf, greets him as "Brother" and takes him to Gubbio, there to solicit alms for the remission of his sins. The author makes the action of the drama reveal the wolfishness that lies in men and women, and gives for one day to the Wolf full comprehension of his own blood guiltiness and theirs. At the end of the play the Wolf makes his gift; he goes to the woods and brings the babe to Assunta. Then the birds, the animals, the poor folk, the monks, the knights, and King Louis, sing "Noel, Noel," and St. Francis invites all other wolves "to come hither out of the cold."

The last muddying tincture of paganism and self-consciousness seems to have disappeared from the lyrical work of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne. His latest book of verse, "The Lonely Dancer, and Other Poems," rises to a high level of poetic sincerity and insight into spiritual things.<sup>1</sup> With the passing of the years, his poetic gift has become richer, and the deepening of thought and experience has not destroyed the Tanagra-like perfection of his short lyrics. The title poem and "*Flos Aevorum*," will stand with the finest of modern song; the lyrical sequence, "Spring's Promises," is full of power and beauty. The new note in Mr. Le Gallienne's work is the note of faith. It is well expressed in a lyric that mourns the loss of a beloved friend:

"No transitory wrong nor wrath of things  
Shatters the faith—that each slow minute brings  
That meadow nearer to us where your feet  
Shall flicker near me like white butterflies—  
That meadow where immortal lovers meet,  
Gazing forever in immortal eyes."

Frances Reed Gibson offers a small collection of verse entitled "The Moon Maiden."<sup>2</sup> Two poems that deserve praise are "The Haunted Lake of Ellerslie," an old legend retold after the manner of Scott, and "Two Days," a poem to the memory of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. The incidents of the tragic death of this gifted woman are worth calling to mind in connection with this poem:

"The barque *Elizabeth*, in which Margaret Fuller Ossoli took passage from Florence to New York, was wrecked on Fire Island, off the coast of Long Island. The fate of the vessel was precipitated and sealed by the breaking through the hold of the heavy marble of Power's 'Greek Slave,' which the *Elizabeth* was transporting to America. One of the pathetic incidents related by the sole female survivor of the wreck is that Madame Ossoli, as brave in death as in life, quieted the frenzied shrieks of her frightened child by singing it to sleep upon her bosom!"

"Everywoman's Road," a morality play of woman, wherein she is found to be creator, worker, waster, joy-giver, and keeper of the flame, comes

from Josephine Hammond. It has been produced in Boston and in Nashville, Tennessee. The accompanying music was composed by John Marshall.<sup>3</sup>

The late Judge Daniel Bedinger Lucas, of Virginia, was well known throughout the South as a poet worthy to be classed with Simms, John R. Thompson, Timrod, and Hayne. His most famous poem gives the title to his posthumous volume of poems—"The Land Where We Were Dreaming." Among his earlier works are "The Wreath of Eglantine" and "Ballads and Madrigals." The qualities that characterize his poetry are fervency, patriotism, and a fanciful play of imagination.

His "Dramatic Works," published together with the poems, show his attitude toward the war of secession to have been a distinctly Southern attitude.<sup>4</sup> The war was to him a "Colossus, all-embracing, all-consuming, and heroic." These interesting books are edited by Charles W. Kent and Virginia Lucas. The introduction to the book of verse is by C. F. Tucker Brooke.

Mary Ellis Robins reveals a decided growth in technique and power in "The Forerunners," a poetic drama, a combination of fairy-play, love, and tragedy. The author is at her best in the highly dramatic emotional passages and in occasional flashes of vivid description. The lyrics fall below the high level attained by the greater part of the book.<sup>5</sup>

"The Sunset Road," a book of glad verses by Jane C. A. Carter, is offered by the author as "simple home songs bearing a message of love and cheer to fellow-travelers on the Sunset Road." It is good to find verses like these that help one toward the attainment of spiritual perfection. They are comforting and companionable.<sup>6</sup>

Wilfrid Earl Chase, a Wisconsin verse-maker, offers "Poems," a collection of lyrics that embodies the optimistic spirit of that progressive State. The selection entitled "Faith" is particularly inspiring.

Some vivid bits of Western verse are included in "The Trumpeters and Other Poems," by Andrew Downing. Sectional poetry that springs from the author's love of his own land never fails to touch the heart. Of the Arizona verses, "A Desert Rain" and "The Song of the Sand Storm" are most pleasing; another colorful poem is "Evening in New Mexico."

"The Gift of White Roses"<sup>7</sup> (second edition) tells in verse a story similar to that of "The House of Bondage." A young village girl and her lover fall into the hands of organized vice and tragedy ensues. That "the wages of sin is death" is the teaching.

<sup>1</sup> Everywoman's Road, A Morality of Woman. By Josephine Hammond. Mitchell Kennerly. 86 pp. \$1.00.

<sup>2</sup> The Land Where We Were Dreaming. By Daniel Bedinger Lucas. Badger. 252 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> Dramatic Works of Daniel Bedinger Lucas. Badger. 271 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> The Forerunners. By Mary Ellis Robins. Maverick Press, Woodstock, N. Y. 82 pp.

<sup>5</sup> The Sunset Road. By Jane C. A. Carter. Sherman French. 146 pp. \$1.00.

<sup>6</sup> Poems. By Wilfrid Earl Chase, Madison, Wisconsin. 30 pp.

<sup>7</sup> The Trumpeters and other Poems. By Andrew Downing. Sherman French. 202 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>8</sup> The Gift of White Roses. By James Cloyd Bowman, Columbus, O. The Pfeiffer Print Co. 50 cents.

<sup>1</sup> The Lonely Dancer and Other Poems. By Richard Le Gallienne. Lane. 186 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> The Moon Maiden. By Frances Reed Gibson. Sherman French. 200 pp. 80 cents.

# THE MODERN DRAMA

WE are apt to overlook many fine editions of books unless our attention is pertinently called to the fact of their publication. Just at this time, when so much interest centers around the development of the drama, when more authors are writing plays than ever before, a "Modern Drama Series" has been prepared which aims to bring translations from every language that has produced a contemporary drama worthy of notice.<sup>1</sup> Each volume will have an informative introduction and a chronological list of plays by the same author. The editing of this series is in the hands of Mr. Edwin Björkman, the American critic of Swedish birth whose work as an interpreter, in particular of Strindberg, cannot be too highly praised. While Mr. Björkman's translations have been criticized for an occasional inflexibility of their English, the truth remains that there is much charm in the modes of expression used by him that a writer native to the English tongue might not have used. The play of the Swedish temperament upon the vocabulary of an alien tongue produces often a curiously melodious effect, like that of Wilde when he wrote in French, or of Maeterlinck as he writes in French, for the great symbolist is but a "Flamend by grace." Ten volumes of this series are now ready and others are in preparation. They include "Karen Borneman: Lynggaard & Co." (Danish); "The Vultures: The Woman of Paris: The Merry-Go-Round" (French); "Peer Gynt" (Norwegian); "The Stronger: Like Falling Leaves: Sacred Ground" (Italian); "The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd" (English); "Papa" (American); "Mr. Faust" (American); "The Red Light of Mars" (American); "The Life of Man: King Hunger: Savva" (Russian); "The Lonely Way: Intermezzo: Countess Mizzi" (German).

The third series of "Plays by August Strindberg," translated from the Swedish by Mr. Edwin Björkman, brings to us the beautiful fairy-play "Swanwhite," which critics have been unanimous in praising.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Björkman states, in his admirable preface, that "Swanwhite" was written in the spring of 1901, when Strindberg was somewhat under the influence of the gifted Belgian, Maeterlinck. Even in the English translation this play is a perfect lyric—a beautiful rendition of a fairy tale that cannot fail to delight everyone. The collection includes "Simoon," "Debit and Credit," "Advent," "The Thunderstorm," and "After the Fire."

Mary Macmillan offers "Short Plays," a collection of pleasant one to three-act plays for women's clubs, girls' schools, and home-parlor production. Some are pure comedies, others gentle satires on women's faults and foibles. "The Futurists," a skit on a woman's club in the year 1882, is highly amusing. "Entr' Act" is a charming trifle that brings two quarreling lovers together through a ridiculous private theatrical. "The Ring" carries us gracefully back to the days

of Shakespeare; and "The Shadowed Star," the best of the collection, is a Christmas Eve tragedy. The Star is shadowed by our thoughtless inhumanity to those who serve us and our forgetfulness of the needy. The Old Woman, gone daft, who babbles in a kind of mongrel Kiltartan, of the Shepherds, the Blessed Babe, of the Fairies, rowan berries, roses and dancing, while her daughter dies on Christmas Eve, is a splendid characterization.<sup>3</sup>

Another book of one-act pieces for New Year's Day, St. Valentine's Day, Easter, All Hallowe'en, Christmas and a child's birthday comes from the pen of Marguerite Merington. The diction is exceedingly poetic.<sup>4</sup> In the Christmas play, Santa Claus blows bubbles for the children to whom he has promised the world as a Christmas present. He says:

"And see

The world, a perfect sphere, all rainbow bright,  
Is yours to make, with every breath you draw.

The world's my Christmas present to each child,  
Each child's my Christmas present to the world."

"The Drama of To-Day," by Charlton Andrews, aims to be a brief compendium of drama as it is practised not only in England and America but on the Continent. It presents an excellent survey of the methods, themes, and tendencies of modern drama expressed in clear simple terms, and is an excellent book for the average reader who wishes to familiarize himself with things dramatic.<sup>5</sup>

The public will welcome another brilliant book by Archibald Henderson, author of "George Bernard Shaw, His Life and Works." The new book bears the title of "European Dramatists" and includes Strindberg, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Wilde, G. B. Shaw, and Granville Barker.<sup>6</sup> Mr. Henderson enjoys perfect freedom in the use of words; if he has a fault it is luxuriance. The paper on Strindberg amounts to a monograph; he analyzes Maeterlinck in words that are like the spheres of crystal-gazers; they reveal increasingly in proportion to the length of time we ponder over them.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree publishes a volume of piquant essays, "Thoughts and Afterthoughts."<sup>7</sup> They include "Our Betters," "Jim: A Vindication of a Misunderstood Microbe," "The Imaginative Faculty," "Fallacies of the Modern Stage," and six other essays concerned with Shakespeare and his plays. These are of peculiar interest in that they are peepholes at Shakespeare's world through the trained vision that perceives the Bard of Avon not only as a great literary master but as a writer of acting plays.

<sup>1</sup> Short Plays. By Mary Macmillan. Stewart & Kidd. 245 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> Festival Plays. By Marguerite Merington. Duffield. 302 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> The Drama of To-Day. By Charlton Andrews. Lippincott. 236 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> European Dramatists. By Archibald Henderson. Stewart & Kidd. 399 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>5</sup> Thoughts and Afterthoughts. By Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Funk & Wagnalls. 316 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>6</sup> The Modern Drama Series. Edited by Edwin Björkman. Mitchell Kennerly. 10 vols. From \$1.00 to \$1.75.

<sup>7</sup> Plays by August Strindberg. Translated by Edwin Björkman. Scribner. 276 pp. \$1.50.

# SCIENCE, EDUCATION, SANITATION

A SERIES of books for the promotion of scientific research and educational progress, published under the title "Science and Education," opens with a volume by the famous French mathematician Poincaré on "The Foundations of Science," an authorized translation by George Bruce Halsted, with a special preface by Poincaré, and an introduction by Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard. These treatises are entitled respectively: "Science and Hypothesis," "The Value of Science," and "Science and Method." Henri Poincaré was born in 1854, won his doctorate at the University of Paris in 1879, and taught at that University from 1881 until his death on July 17, 1912. His work has been accounted among the greatest mathematical achievements of mankind. American students are fortunate in having presented to them in English the work of this illustrious scholar.<sup>1</sup>

In the "Science and Education" series the second volume is devoted to "Medical Research and Education." It comprises discussions on such topics as "The Experimental Method: Its Influence on the Teaching of Medicine," "The Interdependence of Medicine and Other Sciences of Nature," "The Relation of the Hospital to Medical Education and Research," "The Medical School as Part of the University," "Liberty in Medical Education," "Some Tendencies in Medical Education in the United States," "The Relation of Research to Teaching in Medical Schools," and "The Medical School of the Future." The treatment of these various topics is in the form of lectures and addresses delivered from time to time by some of the distinguished leaders in American medical education and research—Richard M. Pearce, of the University of Pennsylvania; William H. Welch, W. H. Howell, Franklin P. Mall, and L. F. Barker, of the Johns Hopkins University; W. T. Councilman and Theobald Smith, of Harvard; S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; James Ewing, of the Cornell University Medical College; W. W. Keen, of the Jefferson Medical College, and the late C. A. Herter, of Columbia University, and the late Henry P. Bowditch, of Harvard.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. James Mark Baldwin's little two-volume "History of Psychology," in Putnam's "History of the Sciences," is a sketch and an interpretation of psychological investigation from the earliest times to the present. It heads the list of a noteworthy number of new books on the interpretation of psychology in its relation to morality and ethics, but more particularly in its application, through education, to the child. Such a list includes: "Psychology in Daily Life," by Carl Emil Seashore (Appletons); "The Psychology of Learning," by E. Meumann (Appletons); "Education and Ethics," by Emile Boutroux (Macmillan); "The Uplift Book of Child Culture," by Dr. Orison Swett Marden, Dr. Jenny B. Merrill, Hon. Ben B. Lindsey, Alice R. Northrop, Gustave A. Blumenthal,

and Eli W. Weaver (Philadelphia: Uplift Publishing Company); "The Montessori Method," by Dorothy Canfield Fisher (Chicago: W. E. Richardson Company); "Children's Play and Its Place in Education," by Walter Wood (Duffield); "Your Child To-day and To-morrow: Some Problems for Parents," by Sidone Matzner Gruenberg (Lippincott); "Brothering the Boys: An Appeal for Person, Not Proxy, in Social Service," by W. Edward Rafferty (Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press); "Marching Manward: A Study of the Boy," by Frank Orman Beck (Eaton & Mains); "The Quest for the Best: Insights into Ethics for Parents, Teachers, and Leaders of Boys," by William DeWitt Hyde (Crowell); "Are You Going to College? Letters from a Graduate to a Freshman," by William C. Schmeisser (Lane); "The Freshman and His College: A College Manual," by Francis Cummins Lockwood (Heath); "The Making of Character: Some Educational Aspects of Ethics," by John MacCunn (Macmillan); "Principles of Character Making," by Arthur Holmes (Lippincott); and "Principles and Methods of the Teaching of Geography," by Frederick L. Holtz (Macmillan).

Some excellent popularizations of the status of pure science in various fields, as well as useful handbooks of the specific application of science to inventions, which have appeared during recent years, include: "Miracles of Science," by Henry Smith Williams (Harpers); "Matter and Some of Its Dimensions," by William Kearney Carr (Harpers); "Science from an Easy Chair," by Sir Ray Lankester (Holt); "Lightships and Lighthouses," by Frederick A. Talbot (Lippincott); "Submarine Engineering of To-day," by Charles W. Denville-Fife (Lippincott); "Questions and Answers Relating to Modern Automobile Design, Construction, Driving, and Repair," by Victor W. Pagé (New York: The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company); "The Airman," by Captain C. Mellor (Lane); "Harper's Aircraft Book," and "Harper's Wireless Book," by A. Hyatt Merrill (Harper's).

Useful and more or less comprehensive books on sanitation, the general health of the family, and particular phases of the care of the body and its development by the individual continue to come from the press. Among those of recent publication which are noteworthy may be mentioned "Household Bacteriology," by Estelle D. Buchanan and Robert Earle Buchanan (Macmillan); "The Reduction of Domestic Flies," by Edward H. Ross (Lippincott); "In the Sunlight of Health," by Charles Brodie Patterson (Funk & Wagnalls); "The Health Master," by Samuel Hopkins Adams (Houghton Mifflin); "The Heart and Blood-Vessels: Their Care and Cure, and the General Management of the Body," by I. H. Hirschfeld (Funk & Wagnalls); "Nervous Breakdowns and How to Avoid Them," by Charles D. Musgrove (Funk & Wagnalls); "Memory: Lectures on the Specific Energies of the Nervous System," by Ewald Hering (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company); "The Tonsils and the Voice," by Rich-

<sup>1</sup> The Foundations of Science. By Henri Poincaré. New York: The Science Press. 553 pp. \$.

<sup>2</sup> Medical Research and Education. Edited by J. McKeenison, N. Y.: The Science Press. 536 pp. \$.

ard B. Faulkner (Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Presbyterian Book Store); "The Psychological Origin of Mental Disorders," by Paul Dubois (Funk & Wagnalls); "Am I Insane?" by John Grant Lyman (Los Angeles, Cal.: Los Angeles County Jail); "The Child and the Mother," by Norman Barnesby Kennerley; "The Tree of Worlds," by Jesse T. Hall; "At the Fountain Head," by William F. Boos (Small, Maynard); "Our Nation's Health Endangered by Poisonous Infection Through the Social Malady," by Julius Rosenstirn (Baker and Taylor); "Social Work in Hospitals:

A Contribution to Progressive Medicine," by Ida M. Cannon (New York: Survey Associates, Inc.); "How to Be Beautiful," by Marie Montaigne (Harpers); "Harper's Household Handbook: A Guide to Easy Ways of Doing Woman's Work" (Harpers); "Foods: Nutrition and Digestion," by Susanna Cocroft (Chicago: Physical Culture Extension Society); "Food and Flavor: A Gastro-nomic Guide to Health and Good Living," by Henry T. Finck (Century); and "Around the World Cook Book," by Mary Louise Barroll (Century).

## BIOGRAPHY AND RECOLLECTIONS

THERE need be no hesitation in pronouncing "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln," by the late Francis Fisher Browne, one of the best Lincoln biographies in existence. The original edition of this work was published about twenty years after Lincoln's death, at a time when many men, both in public and private life, who had known Lincoln intimately, were still living, and it was with a view to preserving the vivid personal recollections of these men that Mr. Browne conceived and worked out the plan of his book. It was, therefore, chiefly an anecdotal life of Lincoln that resulted. In the last year of his life Mr. Browne rewrote the entire work, compressing it into about two-thirds of its former compass, to render it more popular both in form and in price, and to make it, at the same time, an outline narrative of the Civil War.<sup>1</sup> This task was completed just before the death of the author, which occurred in California, on May 11, 1913. The frontispiece of this new edition is a portrait of Lincoln from an original drawing by John Nelson Marble, heretofore unpublished.

In the series of "American Crisis Biographies," a life of Raphael Semmes, the Confederate naval hero of the Civil War, is contributed by Colyer Meriwether. Although Semmes figured conspicuously in much of the literature developed by the Civil War, and himself contributed largely to that literature, there has heretofore been no succinct biography of him available for the general reader. Dr. Meriwether has performed a useful service in preparing this compact sketch, which is preceded by a chronology and followed by an excellent bibliography of the subject.<sup>2</sup>

"My Voyage in the United States Frigate *Congress*," by Elizabeth Douglas Van Denburgh, is almost a photographic record of scenes and events which were witnessed by the writer almost seventy years ago. It gives us a particularly vivid picture of the Sandwich Islands in 1845 and 1846, and acquaints us with some of the amenities of travel on the Pacific in the middle years of the nineteenth century.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln. By Francis Fisher Browne. Chicago: Browne & Howell Company. 622 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>2</sup> Raphael Semmes. By Colyer Meriwether. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 167 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> My Voyage in the United States Frigate *Congress*. By Elizabeth Douglas Van Denburgh. New York: Desmond Fitzgerald, Inc. 338 pp. \$2.50.



A PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DRAWN FROM LIFE BY JOHN N. MARBLE

(Published for the first time in the new edition of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln")

A defense of "the most misunderstood man in English letters" has been prepared by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, "The Spiritual Drama in the Life of Thackeray." The accusation generally brought against Thackeray of cynicism and bitterness, Mr. Stephenson says, is based on a single book, "Vanity Fair"; his other works reveal him as an artist who fought for faith and found that "Life is right at the bottom." Thackeray's greatest rival, Dickens, is quoted in his defense. The author of this worthy and interesting monograph is Professor of History in the College of Charleston.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The Spiritual Drama in the Life of Thackeray. By Nathaniel W. Stephenson. Doran. 192 pp. \$1.25.

## ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

THE railroad problem in its several forms is always with us, and is looming larger as government regulation becomes actual and various questions of financial control and wage adjustment are pressing for solution. Judging from surface indications, the American public is more keenly interested than ever before in railroad matters and more ready to read and ponder intelligent discussion of the underlying principles of railroad operation. A trio of noteworthy books in this field have recently come from the press. "The Truth About the Railroads," by President Howard Elliott, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is quite as significant for the spirit in which it is offered to the public as for the information that it contains and the suggestions it makes toward a better comprehension of the subject on the part of the general reader. Railroad managers now believe very generally that when the people fully understand the railroad situation in this country, the friction and bickering that have continued so many years will die away. Undoubtedly some of the restrictive legislation of the States has been oppressive and unfair, but if railroad corporations generally will adopt Mr. Elliott's policy of encouraging friendly relations and friendly discussion with the public, it is inconceivable that either the States or the Federal Government will pursue an unjust course. In his book Mr. Elliott begins with a chapter on coöperation between the railway owner and the railway employee and the railway user. This is followed by discussion of the relations of the individual, the corporation and the government, the conservation of railway service, rate-making and the government, the relation between the farmer and the railroad, and agriculture, banking, and the carrier. An address on transportation in New England, delivered before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on September 30 last, is included in the volume.<sup>1</sup>

The American railroad from the investor's point of view is accurately described in a volume entitled "American Railroad Economics," by Dr. A. M. Sakolski, lecturer in the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. This author gives a critical analysis of the facts and figures derived from railroad reports and other publications, with a view to assisting in the correct judgment of railroad activities and operating results. Preliminary chapters are inserted treating of railroad rates and railroad securities, and describing the important railroad systems of the United States.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the *Railway Age Gazette*, who recently discussed the railway problem of the United States in his book on "The

American Transportation Question," has now brought out a companion volume on "Government Ownership of Railways," in which he discusses ownership and management of railways in various leading and typical countries, and directs consideration to the question of what will probably be the result of adoption of government ownership and management in this country. It is perhaps needless to say that the author's conclusions are opposed to a change in American policy. The treatment of the question is conservative, and, on the whole, fair.<sup>3</sup>

A book that should be found useful by the numerous public-service commissions now at work in various States and cities is "Public Utilities: Their Cost New and Depreciation," by Dr. Hammond V. Hayes. This work deals with the subject from the engineer's point of view. For the benefit of the engineer who is called upon to prepare and present most of the figures required by courts and commissions as evidence of the value of the property owned by public service corporations many quotations from decisions of courts and commissions are incorporated in the book.<sup>4</sup>

A scholarly and comprehensive study of social insurance, with special reference to American conditions, has been written by I. M. Rubinow, an insurance statistician of long experience, and formerly statistical expert of the United States Bureau of Labor. Dr. Rubinow, in the 525 pages of this exhaustive treatise, considers all phases of social insurance. The work grew out of a course of lectures at the New York School of Philanthropy, but the material has been extended, rewritten, and brought to date. In his preface he tells us the work is primarily a summary, not an original investigation. He does not, therefore, give us a bibliography, because the literature on the subject, especially in foreign languages, is enormous and growing rapidly. Footnotes, however, give his authorities. The book contains some tabulated information of great value. While intended chiefly for college professors and for college students, the author hopes that the work will prove of interest to the public at large, since "it is their opinion and wishes that must, in the final analysis, influence all coming legislation."<sup>5</sup>

The third edition, revised, enlarged, and brought down to date, of that study of the immigration problem, which Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks and Dr. W. Jett Lauck brought out two years ago, has been issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.<sup>6</sup> All the recent statistics on the subject have been taken into consideration.

<sup>1</sup> Government Ownership of Railways. By Samuel O. Dunn. Appleton. 400 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> Public Utilities, Their Cost New and Depreciation. By Hammond V. Hayes. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 263 pp. \$2.

<sup>3</sup> Social Insurance. By I. M. Rubinow. Holt. 525 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>4</sup> The Immigration Problem. By Jeremiah W. Jenks and W. Jett Lauck. Funk & Wagnalls. 540 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>1</sup> The Truth About the Railroads. By Howard Elliott. Houghton Mifflin. 260 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> American Railroad Economics. By A. M. Sakolski. Macmillan. 295 pp. \$1.25.

# BOOKS FOR THE REFERENCE LIBRARY

**T**WENTY years ago, when the first edition of the "Standard Dictionary" appeared, two qualities of that work made an immediate appeal to those who have occasion to make daily use of dictionaries—its practicability and its comprehensiveness. None of the earlier dictionaries had so reduced definition to an exact science. Cutting out all extraneous matter, the "Standard" seemed to go at once to the heart of every subject, presenting the searcher with precisely those facts and only those that would be of direct service. The range of the dictionary also was commented upon as phenomenal. It embraced 300,000 terms. During the two decades since the publication of the "Standard" it has commended itself to thousands of students and writers, fully realizing all that was claimed for it at the outset. At the end of twenty years, however, a revision was demanded, and this has been completed in a most satisfactory manner. A surprising increase of nearly 50 per cent. has been made in the number of terms defined, and in many ways the method of presentation has been greatly improved. The edition is printed from new plates and is wholly a distinct work. It is more than a dictionary, in the usual sense of the word, since it includes a vast amount of biographical, historical, and geographical information that is commonly presented in encyclopedias and gazetteers. The great advantage to the user of the dictionary lies in the fact that all this information is in a single alphabet. In looking up the name of an American village where a battle may have been fought, or where an educational institution is located, one does not have to go to a separate cyclopedia of proper names, but finds the desired facts in his dictionary under the same alphabetical arrangement in which he would look for any word in common use. The result is that in the new "Standard" one has perhaps the closest approach to an encyclopedias that has yet appeared. So far as the range of human knowledge can be compressed within a single book, it has been done in this case.<sup>1</sup>

W. A. Neilson, Professor of English in Harvard University, and A. H. Thorndike, Professor of English in Columbia University, have prepared a much-needed condensed handbook, "The Facts About Shakespeare." It presents his biography, traditions concerning him, chronology and development of his work, complete bibliography, table of quarto editions, index of characters, songs, etc.,—in fact, everything that a student could ask about Shakespeare is answered. We recommend it as the best handy Shakespearian text-book published. Its appearance is timely, as it is the closing volume of the forty-volume edition of the "Tudor Shakespeare." It is suitably illustrated.<sup>2</sup>

A splendid book for the general reader of literary taste is "How to Read Shakespeare,"—a book that gives genuine delight for the enthusiasm of its style and the authority of its information. James Stalker, M.A., D.D., Professor of Church

History at Aberdeen, Scotland, offers the volume modestly, as a Murray or Baedeker to Shakespeare's country, to let readers "know how to get there and what there is to see." He advises those who wish to read or study Shakespeare to begin with the ten "English History" plays, and reminds us that the famous Duke of Marlborough once said that he knew English history only as he had learned it from these histories of Shakespeare. The six "Ancient History" plays should follow, then the ten gayer comedies, next the six graver comedies, and after these the five tragedies and lastly the seven divisions of minor poems. The appendix contains an interesting chapter devoted to "Shakespeare on Music." Quotations from the plays are interspersed with the text in a most commendable fashion.<sup>3</sup>

In connection with the centennial celebrations of the American Baptist Missionary Society, the Publication Society of the Baptist Church has brought out a number of works on missions, with particular reference to the famous veteran missionary Dr. Adoniram Judson. This pioneer messenger of the gospel to pagan India is one of the foremost figures in the religious history of the United States, and the Baptists do well to commemorate his work. Three of the volumes brought out by the Publication Society at this time are: "Judson the Pioneer," by J. Mervin Hull;<sup>4</sup> "The Immortal Seven" (Judson and his wife, Samuel Newell, Harriet Newell, Gordon Hall, Samuel Nott, and Luther Rice), by Dr. James M. Hill;<sup>5</sup> and "Following the Sunrise: A Century of Baptist Missions, 1813-1913," by Helen Barrett Montgomery.<sup>6</sup>

Recent works on religion, philosophy, and the history of ethical propaganda include "Our National Church," by Lord Robert Cecil and Rev. H. J. Clayton (New York: Warne); "A Handbook of Christian Apologetics," by Alfred Ernest Garvie (Scribners); "The New Testament: A New Translation," by James Moffatt (Doran); "A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah," by Loring W. Batten (Scribners); "Introduction to the History of Religion," by Crawford Howell Toy (Ginn); "Our Modern Debt to Israel," by Edward Chauncey Baldwin (Sherman, French); "The Cabala: Its Influence on Christianity and Judaism," by Bernhard Pick (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company); "Jesus in the Talmud: His Personality, His Disciples, and His Sayings," by Bernhard Pick (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company); "Stewardship Among Baptists," by Albert L. Vail (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society); "Breakers: Methodism Adrift," by I. W. Munhall (New York: Charles C. Cook); "Christ and the Dramas of Doubt," by

<sup>2</sup> How To Read Shakespeare. By James Stalker. Doran. 292 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> Judson the Pioneer. By J. Mervin Hull. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 187 pp., ill. 50 cents.

<sup>5</sup> The Immortal Seven: Judson and His Associates. By James L. Hill. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 151 pp., ill. 50 cents.

<sup>6</sup> Following the Sunrise. By Helen Barrett Montgomery. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 291 pp., ill. 50 cents.

<sup>1</sup> New Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Edited by Isaac K. Funk, Calvin Thomas and Frank H. Vizetelly. Funk & Wagnalls. 2916 pp., ill. \$12-\$35.

<sup>2</sup> The Facts About Shakespeare. By W. A. Neilson and A. H. Thorndike. Macmillan. 273 pp., ill. 35 cents.

Ralph Tyler Flewelling (Eaton & Mains); "The Religious Revolution of To-day," by James T. Shotwell (Houghton Mifflin); "The Greatest of These," by Robert O. Lawton (Sherman, French); "Three Lords of Destiny," by Samuel McChord Crothers (Houghton Mifflin); "The New Order of Sainthood," by Henry Fairfield Osborn (Scribners); "Evangelism and Social Service," by John Marvin Dean (Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press); "The Salvage of Men: Stories of Humanity Touched by Divinity," by Agnes L. Palmer (Revell); "The Christian Reconstruction of Modern Life," by Charles Henry Dickinson (Macmillan); "The Life of Jesus in the Light of the Higher Criticism," by Alfred W. Martin (Appleton); "The Divine Time-Table," by J. Solomon Hicks (published by the author); "Job, His Old Friends and His New Friends: A Spiritual Concept," by John S. Hawley (San Diego, Cal.: Frye & Smith); "American Bible Society: Ninety-

Seventh Annual Report" (New York: American Bible Society); "Immortality Established Through Science," by John O. Yeiser (Omaha, Neb.: National Magazine Association); "Introduction to Philosophy," by Orlin Ottman Fletcher (Macmillan); "Some Influences of Modern Philosophic Thought," by Arthur Twining Hadley (New Haven: Yale University Press); "Philosophy of the Practical Economic and Ethic," by Benedetto Croce (Macmillan); "Bergson for Beginners," by Darcy B. Kitchin (Macmillan); "Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences" Series, Volume I: "Logic," by Arnold Ruge, Wilhelm Windelband, Josiah Royce, Louis Couturat, Benedetto Croce, Federigo Enriques and Nicolaj Losski (Macmillan); "The Mechanistic Principle and the Non-Mechanical," by Paul Carus, and "The Principle of Relativity in the Light of the Philosophy of Science," by Paul Carus (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company).

## THREE UNUSUAL NOVELS

TWO novels by Strindberg are offered this month in English translation—"The Red Room" and "On the Seaboard." There is a certain likeness between the two books in matters of technique and in a certain strain of bitterness, otherwise it would be hard to believe that the same man wrote both books.

"The Red Room" is the room of life that holds the motley crowd of pretenders, the high and the mighty and the out-at-the-elbow folk who persist in living a life of humbug, that ends in the cessation of mental and spiritual growth. Religious swindle and charitable fraud are excoriated; the sheep's clothing is stripped from malicious women and hypocritical men who minister to their own vanity by ostentatious works of charity. The book presents, as it were, a section of a crowded street, with all the passersby, rich, poor, good, bad, high, and low, held up for a microscopic analysis of their souls, which Strindberg sees as sheathing their bodies. In his pitiless subjectivity Strindberg is the most ruthless of novelists and dramatists; that is why we turn from him with a kind of dread. Before his searching vision our self-excusing withers; we feel that God would pity us where this man has judged. And yet no one—such is the duality of the man—is more lenient or loving toward humanity than Strindberg in his illumined moments. "The Red Room" ends with one of those transfigured scenes of wedded bliss that Strindberg, who could not be happy married to any woman, was able to conceive. The translation has been made by Ellie Schleussner.<sup>1</sup>

"On the Seaboard" is a vastly different type of novel. There are two translations offered of this notable work, one by Ellie Schleussner, another by Elizabeth C. Westergren. The latter version is characterized by the fortunate use of idiom, a delicacy in the choice of words, and great beauty in the rendering of descriptive passages, the translation itself often attaining the melody of poetry.

This tale of the sea has been called Strindberg's most singular novel. It relates the experiences of a Government Fish Commissioner during the time spent at his post in the East Skerries, where the stromling, a kind of herring, is caught. The Commissioner's business was to discover the cause of the scarcity of fish and suggest a remedy to the

Academy of Agriculture. He was an exotic little gentleman who came to the islands wearing a bracelet and a "bang"; his face was thin and haggard; "a small black moustache with ends curled upward gave it a foreign expression." He is morbid and obsessed by phantasms; from the first he lives in a realm enveloped in shadows. That he came to be feared, then hated, and at last despised by the fisher-folk, who, like all primitive people, have a frenzy to destroy that which they do not fear and cannot understand, was only natural.

The Commissioner falls in love with an unworthy type of woman, one in whom Strindberg has emphasized the purely animal attributes. She yields to his love and abuses him by turns, and he renounces her after a victory of the senses that revolts his higher nature. Then he shuts himself up and becomes quite mad, dirty, disheveled, out-cast of men. Finally, after resigning his office, he forsakes the islands and sets out to sea in an open boat. It is the Christmas season and he steers by a star—by *Beta* in Hercules, "Hella's moral ideal, the god of vigor and prudence." Thus, following the new Christmas star, Strindberg leaves him sailing "out over the sea, the mother of all, from the womb of whom life's spark was kindled, the inexhaustible spring of fecundity and love, life's origin and life's foe."

As much of the mystery of the sea, of its curious life, its hidden treasures, its undiscovered secrets as was possible for a man to gather into words, the great Scandinavian genius has gathered within the pages of this singular book. You may read and re-read it and every reading will fascinate the mind from a fresh angle.<sup>2</sup>

Only a writer of great originality would have chosen a dumping-field as the scene of a novel. Joseph Egan has done this and produced a book of idyllic charm, "Little People of the Dust,"<sup>3</sup> in which two children, Black Peter, a scavenger, and Billie, a hermit crow, who gathers his living from the dump, are the principal characters. The children, Jimmie and Millie, find Billie, the crow, plucking at a leather-bound book in the dump.

<sup>1</sup> The Red Room. By August Strindberg. Translated by Ellie Schleussner. 393 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> On the Seaboard. By August Strindberg. Translated by Elizabeth C. Westergren. Stewart & Kidd. 300 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> Little People of the Dust. By Joseph Burke Egan. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. 284 pp. \$1.20.



The book proves to be one that tells them about the Desert of Sahara. They decide to build an oasis in the dump. Black Peter and others help the children; a lost necklace brings prosperity to them in the way of a reward; and through Father

Gillin, the good missionary, Millie is proved to be a mourning mother's long-lost baby. Beneath the story lies in symbolism the suggestions as to what we all might do with other dumping-fields of life as we find them.

## BOOKS OF TIMELY INTEREST

A VERY thorough study of present conditions in China since the establishment of the republic has been written by John Stuart Thomson, author of "The Chinese." Mr. Thomson spent many years in China finding out things. He gives us the result of his investigations and impressions in a style and with a completeness that makes his work unusually useful and interesting. A large proportion of the book is given up to industrial, commercial, and economic facts. There are some excellent illustrations.<sup>1</sup>

The writings of the late Ambassador Reid covered a wide range of literary and political topics, and display not only excellence of style, but a shrewd knowledge of the world's affairs in more than one domain. The present two-volume collection, entitled "American and English Studies," embraces essays and addresses on such subjects as "The Danger Point in Immigration," "The Monroe Doctrine and the Polk Doctrine," "Problems Flowing from the Spanish War," "Our Duty in the Philippines," "Abraham Lincoln," "Thomas Jefferson," "Edmund Burke," "The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot," "Talleyrand," "Byron," and "An Editor's Reflections."<sup>2</sup>

"Bull Run: Its Strategy and Tactics," is the title of a military study by R. M. Johnston. As a study of strategy and tactics the only reason why the Battle of Bull Run should be selected for illustrative material is the one given by the author in his preface, "by investigating its crudities we shall understand better the brilliancy and the maturity that followed." Crudities there certainly were in plenty, and not much else remains to be investigated in connection with the first real battle of the Civil War. As the author points out, Bull Run was "a lamentable illustration of the awful calamities invariably attending nations that lack or neglect an army."<sup>3</sup>

A complete story of the impeachment trial of Governor William Sulzer of New York is told in a volume entitled "Tammany's Treason," by Jay W. Forrest and James Malcolm. The appendix contains considerable important documentary material bearing on the trial and the events that led up to it.<sup>4</sup>

A volume of addresses delivered by Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie in Japan as a part of the work of the Carnegie Peace Endowment last year has been published under the title "American Ideals, Character and Life." In these addresses Dr. Mabie presented to Japanese audiences having a knowledge of the English language, but largely unfamiliar with American history and institutions, a series of clever expositions of American literature, art, and education.<sup>5</sup>

A finely printed and illustrated work on "The Russian Ballet," with special reference to the work of the famous Madame Pavlova, has been written by A. E. Johnson, and illustrated, partly in color, by René Bull. The history of the ballet is given and analyses and descriptions are made of the most famous presentations.<sup>6</sup>

If you are a craftsman, or if you have even a casual interest in any kind of designing, you cannot fail to appreciate a beautiful and artistic book by W. H. St. John Hope, "Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers." It is a text-book of workshop practice, with diagrams by the author and numerous illustrations, colored lithographs and colotype reproductions from the ancient examples. From this volume a student can easily master the essence and the principles of heraldry and its ancient vocabulary. It seems, as Mr. Lethaby writes in the preface, "exactly what artists have wanted."<sup>7</sup>

"The Book of the Epic," by H. A. Guerber, one of the most valuable books of the year, presents a summary of the great epics that contain the oldest racial ideas. Greek, Latin, Arabian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese epics are included with others from nearly every important language. Each story (in some cases filling several volumes alone) is condensed into a few pages, yet the charm of the original is never lost or its peculiar atmosphere. For purposes of comparison, for the student, for the reader who wishes much in little, this book cannot be excelled. It is illustrated with sixteen photogravures from the masters of painting.<sup>8</sup>

"Flora Transmuta" is a calendar book of brief quotations, mostly poetry, translated by Maria Bowen from the Latin, Italian, French, German, and Spanish, and including selections from standard English classics. The result is an extraordinarily pleasing gift book which is tastefully bound in green and gold.<sup>9</sup>

Katherine Howard will be remembered as the author of that piquant book of wisdom touched with subtle humor, "The Book of the Serpent." The New York Times called it "a unique morsel of sly humor for the elect." Miss Howard's second book, "Eve," is also for the elect; it is an epic of "the beginning and the end" too serious in its solemn, slow music to give us humor, too intent upon its revelation to place its message in other than what will appear to the layman occult terms. It is the voice dimly heard of the higher urge that stirs women—the thing that we miscall feminism, the groping toward "certain nobler races now dimly imagined."<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> China Revolutionized. By John Stuart Thomson. Bobbs-Merrill. 590 pp., ill. \$2.50.

<sup>2</sup> American and English Studies. By Whitelaw Reid. 2 Vols. Scribners. 660 pp. \$4.

<sup>3</sup> Bull Run: Its Strategy and Tactics. By R. M. Johnston. Houghton Mifflin. 293 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>4</sup> Tammany's Treason. By J. W. Forrest and James Malcolm. Albany: Published by the authors. 456 pp.

<sup>5</sup> American Ideals, Character and Life. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Macmillan. 341 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>6</sup> The Russian Ballet. By A. E. Johnson. Houghton Mifflin. 240 pp., ill. \$7.50.

<sup>7</sup> Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers. By W. H. St. John Hope. Macmillan. 426 pp., ill. \$2.25.

<sup>8</sup> The Book of the Epic. By H. A. Guerber. Lippincott. 493 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>9</sup> Flora Transmuta: A Calendar of Translations. Translated and Edited by Maria Bowen. Sherman French. 195 pp. \$1.

<sup>10</sup> Eve. By Katherine Howard. Sherman French, Boston. 49 pp. \$1.

# FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

## SAFE BONDS AT LOW PRICES

**A**LTHOUGH business and financial sentiment, as well as stock markets, were slightly improved at the end of the old and the beginning of the new year, no marked change had taken place in the general level of bond prices. A study of prices of good and bad bonds alike throughout 1913 showed a widespread decline. At the year's end prices were only a point to a point and a half above the year's lowest mark. Yet it is a safe statement to make that substantial recoveries in bond prices have almost invariably followed protracted periods of depression.

Many tendencies and events have combined to make investors nervous. In addition to the behavior of both speculative and investment markets, there was a heavy total of commercial failures in 1913, continued decline in railroad net earnings, receivership for one of the largest railroad systems, disclosure that one of the supposedly richest and most prosperous systems was not so at all, extreme depression in New York City real estate, followed by the failure of several real-estate companies whose bonds had been distributed among small investors, and, finally, general unsettlement attendant upon tariff and currency revision.

Without denying that future developments may be far more encouraging, there is still necessity for utmost discrimination in buying investment bonds. It was recently said by a close and disgusted student of finance that the word bond should be applied only to prior (first) liens upon income-producing properties. Certainly none but the most experienced investor should purchase bonds on any but an income-producing property. But an absolute prior lien is not always necessary. A second or even third lien on a conspicuously rich property may be safe enough. The real point is this: In times of depression, and especially in times like the present, when capital for new enterprises is most difficult to obtain, the investor should confine his purchases to bonds of the distinctively rich and successful properties, those whose solvency is in no shadow of question. Large companies are by no means the only ones in this class. Perhaps

on the whole smaller companies have as clean a record as large combinations. But for purposes of illustration only those bonds which are listed on the Stock Exchange will be considered.

If bonds are desired which have shown great stability and yet return an attractive rate of interest there are the prior lien mortgage  $3\frac{1}{2}$ s of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad<sup>1</sup>, which declined only  $1\frac{3}{4}$  points in 1913, and yet are a real first mortgage and return  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., a high rate for such a bond. Their stability is clearly accounted for by the fact that in twelve years the bonds come due. Another issue is the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s<sup>1</sup>. These are not mortgage bonds, but are secured by the immensely valuable Burlington stock, and are jointly and severally obligations of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways. The bonds come due in about eight years and return 5 per cent. on the purchase.

Great steadiness also has been shown by two industrial bonds, Armour & Co. first mortgage  $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, which have twenty-five years to run,<sup>1</sup> and Baldwin Locomotive Works first mortgage 5s, twenty-six years to run.<sup>1</sup> The Armour bonds return  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and are secured by earnings more than five times the interest charge. Real estate alone probably is worth ten million dollars more than the total bond issue, and there is said to be a net capital investment in the company of about one hundred million dollars more than the bond issue. Bonds which have shown no decline at all are the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power first mortgage 5s, yielding a shade under 5 per cent. and having thirty-five years to run.<sup>1</sup> This is an underlying bond of the New York Edison Company, one of the richest and most prosperous electric lighting and power companies in the country.

If we turn to bonds where there has been a considerable decline, and yet where there is every evidence of extreme safety, the choice

<sup>1</sup> Exempt from normal federal income tax in hands of owner.

<sup>2</sup> Legal investment for New York State savings banks and trust funds.

is bewildering. Northern Pacific prior lien 4s,<sup>1 2</sup> with interest earned perhaps seven times over, are selling at this writing 5½ points below their price of a year ago, and return about 4.35 per cent. Atchison general 4s<sup>1 2</sup> fell more than 4 points in 1913, and now return about the same rate as the Northern Pacific 4s. These Atchison bonds are probably secured by a first mortgage on more miles of main line than any other bond in this country. They are secured by something like seven or eight thousand miles, being a real first mortgage on perhaps nearly five thousand. Other bonds of this ultra safe character which showed a considerable decline in 1913 were the Chicago & Northwestern general 4s,<sup>1 2</sup> St. Paul general 4s,<sup>1 2</sup> and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.<sup>1 2</sup>

Then there are numerous railroad bonds whose safety is beyond question, but which have fallen from three to six points in 1913 and yield the investor from 4½ to 5 per cent. at prices recently prevailing. Among these bonds may be noted:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½,<sup>2</sup> down 3 points, yield 4.55 per cent., first lien on 1647 miles of the more important main lines, thirty-five years to run.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, general mortgage 4s,<sup>1</sup> down 3¾ points, yield 4½ per cent., first lien on 3328 miles, forty-five years to run.

Louisville & Nashville unified 4s,<sup>1 2</sup> down 6¼ points, yield 4½ per cent., practically a first mortgage on 2000 miles, twenty-six years.

Northern Pacific general lien and land grant 3s,<sup>1</sup> down 3¾ points, yield 4.65 per cent., second lien to the 4s. May be had in \$500 denominations and \$100 denominations when registered.

Baltimore & Ohio first mortgage 4s,<sup>1</sup> down 5¼ points, yield 4.6 per cent. First mortgage on im-

portant sections of the system and second on other sections to prior lien 3s which mature in 1925.

Illinois Central refunding mortgage 4s,<sup>1 2</sup> down 5¾ points, yield 4.55 per cent., forty-two years, subject only to comparatively small prior liens on main line.

Manhattan Railway consolidated mortgage 4s,<sup>1</sup> down 6¼ points, yield 4.55 per cent., first mortgage on elevated lines in New York City, free from personal tax in New York State and City, followed by \$5,409,000 second-mortgage bonds and \$60,600,000 stock on which 7 per cent. is paid and a large yearly surplus is earned in addition.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern debenture 4s,<sup>1</sup> down 3½ points, yield 5 per cent., seventeen years to run; not a mortgage, but company paid 18 per cent. dividends on stock in 1912 and earned \$8,000,000 surplus besides.

Southern Railway first consolidated mortgage 5s,<sup>1</sup> down 3¼ points, yield 4.85 per cent., first mortgage on 900 miles, eighty-one years.

Lehigh Valley general consolidated 4½s,<sup>1</sup> yield 4.83 per cent., ultimately to become first lien, now preceded by several small issues. In 1913 company had surplus for dividends of nearly \$9,000,000 after paying bond interest. Since 1856 has always paid dividends; in 1904 rate was 1 per cent.; except in that one year never below 4 per cent.; recently as high as 20 per cent.

These are but examples of safe bonds which may be purchased at lower prices than have prevailed in a long period. Persons who attract the attention of tax assessors in New York State will do well to buy the new issue of New York State 4½s.<sup>1 2</sup> At this writing no one knows at what price these bonds will sell, but it is expected they will be obtainable on a 4½ per cent. basis. Taxation in some parts of New York amounts to 1.80 per cent., and as these bonds are free from both local taxes and the federal income levy, they are most attractive for certain investors.

## TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

### No. 517. A LITTLE COMMENT ON "DIVERSIFICATION"

Regarding a recent suggestion of yours re railroad and industrial bonds, my rejoinder is, why should I take up such bonds, paying 5 per cent., when I can obtain reliable first mortgages paying 8 per cent? I have never been able to understand, when perusing your suggestions to readers who desire an investment for a given amount, that you suggest so much in mortgages, so much in railroad, industrial and city bonds. What is the objection to small amounts being wholly invested in several first mortgages, taken up through reliable business houses and in widely different locations? The only objection that I can see is lack of ready marketableness. If that is the only impediment, it would not be a serious one in my case.

If all investors were situated so as to be able to get mortgages of unquestionable investment merit paying interest at 8 per cent., and if, like

yourself, they needed to pay little, if any, attention to the virtue of marketability in an investment, there would, indeed, be a scant demand for any other type of security, paying interest as low as 5 per cent. The fact is, however, that there are very few investors who occupy such positions. There are, of course, some parts of the country where the prevailing rate on good mortgages is considerably higher than the rate on standard investment bonds, and this, as we have frequently pointed out, for reasons other than lack of underlying security. And there are a good many experienced and responsible dealers and brokers who are able to supply their clients with such mortgages from time to time. However, after all is said and done, the investment opportunity of that kind is the exception rather than the rule, and we think the average investor is practically certain to be led into dangerous paths by going off on a blind and indiscriminate search for it. The 8 per

<sup>1</sup> Exempt from normal federal income tax in hands of owner.

<sup>2</sup> Legal investment for New York State savings banks and trust funds.

cent. mortgage, no matter where its genesis, will bear a great deal of close scrutiny. Again, in regard to the suggestion of the wisdom of splitting up an investment fund among several different types of securities; there are circumstances which no doubt call for the practice of diversification of that kind less insistently than others, and among such circumstances absence of the requirement of ready marketability or convertibility is perhaps the most common. It happens, however, more frequently than one might suppose that the individual investor finds himself confronted with some entirely unforeseen need for ready money, and it is against such a contingency that the wise man will almost invariably seek to provide insurance for himself by keeping at least a small proportion of his funds invested in securities that can be sold with a minimum of difficulty on any business day of the year. Then, too, mortgages, as a class, are affected in a different way, and to a different degree by the constantly recurring changes in general investment conditions, so that it is to obtain stability of value by balancing one type of security off against another that this kind of diversification is to be recommended, in addition to geographical diversification.

#### NO. 518. NEW HAVEN AGAIN

I note from press reports that New York, New Haven & Hartford stock is selling around 70 (as this is written, about 76) and am thinking of buying a few shares with the idea that it will soon be restored to at least a 4 or 5 per cent. dividend basis and sell around par. Will you kindly advise me of your opinion of this stock.

In reply to this and many other similar inquiries received during the last few weeks, it seems necessary to repeat that buying New Haven stock under existing conditions is not investment but speculation; and that it ought not to be undertaken by people of limited resources, who lack facilities for keeping in pretty close personal touch all of the time with developments in the road's affairs. Scarcely anyone doubts that, in time, much if not all of the lost investment prestige of New Haven stock can be restored, but how long it is going to take and just what steps will be found necessary to accomplish that no one is able to say. There are certain provisions in the laws of the New England States, where many millions of the New Haven's bonds are held as savings-bank investments, which make it desirable for the directors of the road to restore the dividends on the stock to at least a 4 per cent. basis as soon as possible. But weightier considerations might be found for the omission of dividends two or three years longer. The problems of the company are, indeed, as you say, "ver. much involved." There are knotty financial problems calling for solution between now and the first of May. And the difficulties involved in working out the plan of "dissolution" just agreed upon between the New Haven management and the Federal Department of Justice seem almost beyond the comprehension of the average citizen. New Haven stock is a perfectly legitimate, and probably what might be called a good speculation, but it is not an investment.

#### NO. 519. MUNICIPAL "IMPROVEMENT" BONDS

I have never invested in bonds, but having a few hundred dollars that I have saved from my salary that I can spare for a while, I am thinking of buying some 7 per cent. improvement bonds of a Western city. Would you consider this a good investment for a man of small means?

In buying bonds of this kind a great deal depends upon the character of the banking house offering them to the public. If one can be sure that the bankers have dependable judgment, trained by long experience in selecting such loans for their clients, investment in the bonds is apt to prove satisfactory in all respects. We know, indeed, of a good many investors who have had satisfactory experience with them. As a class, however, improvement bonds do not yet appear to have become as well "seasoned" as might be desired, although good progress has been made in that direction during the last few years. This is evidenced by the fact that in many localities, especially on the Pacific Coast, there has been a steady decline in the rate of interest offered on them. In referring to this class of securities at this time it is of interest to note that, whereas bonds that are the direct obligations of the issuing municipalities are not only non-taxable under the new income-tax law, but do not need to be included in any of the returns made to the Government under the law, income derived in the shape of interest on bonds the payment of which is provided by special tax against local benefits is taxable. It was originally understood that such income would be taxed at the source, but a recent ruling of the Treasury Department says that "until January 15 and thereafter until further instructions are issued the income derived in the shape of interest from the obligations, general or special, of any State, county, municipality, or taxing district therein, shall be exempt from the collection of the income tax at the source, whether the payment of such obligation is provided for by general or special tax, or out of general, special, or separate fund." This leaves the income from the kind of bonds which you mention to be included in the personal returns of individual investors.

#### NO. 520. A POINT ABOUT THE INCOME-TAX LAW

I am a married man working on a salary, and would like to know what deductions I am allowed to make from my income in reporting to the Government under the income-tax law. Would I be allowed to deduct anything for depreciation of my home, of which I am the owner?

Apparently not. This is one of the many things which, according to the theory of the new law, is intended to be covered by the so-called "specific exemptions," which, as you probably know, are net income up to \$3000 in the case of an unmarried man, and net income up to \$4000 in the case of a married man living with his wife. It is true that among the "general deductions" permitted by the law the item of depreciation is included, but like most of the other provisions of that nature, it applies solely to income derived from the transaction of business. A man may deduct all interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness; all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year (not including those assessed against local benefits); and debts due, which have actually been ascertained to be worthless, and which have been charged off within the year. But it is specifically stated that he may not deduct items such as "expense for medical attendance, store accounts, family supplies, wages of domestic servants, cost of room, board, or house rent for family, or personal use." The Treasury Department instructions say, moreover, that "in case an individual owns his own residence he cannot deduct the estimated value of his rent."

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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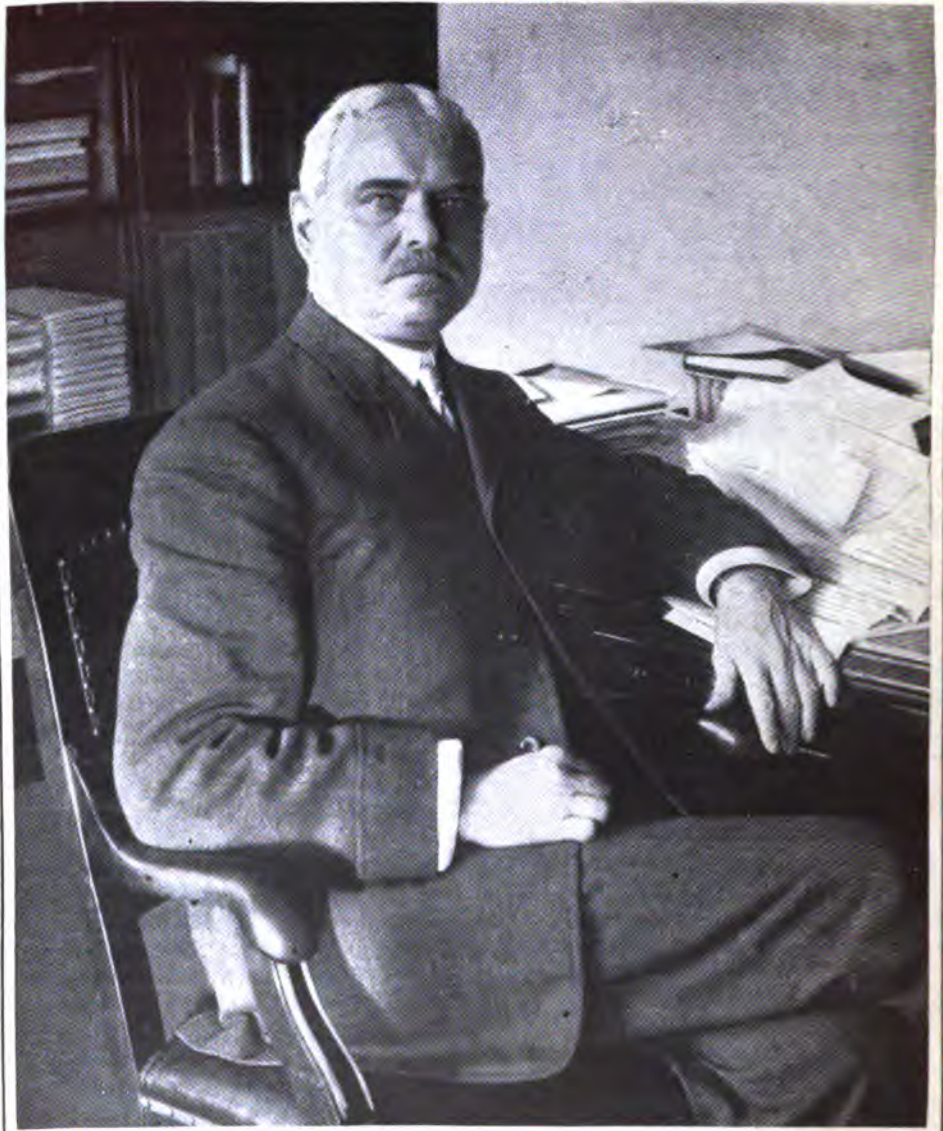
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#### COLONEL GEORGE W. GOETHALS, GOVERNOR OF THE CANAL ZONE

**COLONEL GOETHALS**, who was last month nominated by President Wilson as Governor of the Canal Zone and promptly confirmed by the Senate, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 29, 1858. After several years of study at the College of the City of New York, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1880. He was successively promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and during the Spanish-American war served as Chief of Engineers in the volunteer service. In 1900 he was made Major of the Engineer Corps. In February, 1907, President Roosevelt made Colonel Goethals the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, and during the past seven years the responsibility for the success of that great engineering feat has centered in him. So fully has he shown his administrative capacity in this great undertaking that many important governmental posts have been offered him in anticipation of the completion of the work at Panama. One of these posts was the Police Commissionership of New York City, which Mayor Mitchel earnestly besought Colonel Goethals to accept. He was unwilling, however, to leave the Canal Zone until he should feel that his task had been completely carried through.



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## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Col. Goethals  
Governor  
at Panama*

The approaching completion of the Panama Canal has a wide bearing upon many matters of national and international interest. Statesmen and experts all over the world are making careful study of the military and commercial significance of the new waterway, and it would be unfortunate for us if our own governing authorities and leaders of public opinion should not be equally alert and intelligent. President Wilson has greatly pleased the country by naming Colonel Goethals as Governor of the Canal Zone, with full authority to organize the operating business of the canal, exercise police and sanitary control, and direct all the functions of government, whether civil or military. It is plain that there must be unified management at Panama; and the great engineer who has commanded the willing and efficient army of workers and built the canal ahead of time and within cost estimates, is by common consent the best man to put the canal into opera-

tion, to complete its defenses, to give it prestige and efficiency as a highway of world commerce, and to make it serve the people of the United States in domestic traffic and in the movements of the navy. Mayor Mitchel, of New York, hopes and declares that Colonel Goethals will eventually become commissioner of the metropolitan police and do great things for the welfare of his native city. But at present he is most needed at Panama.

*Dr. Gorgas  
Promoted*

The Panama Canal could hardly have been built if our authorities had not found out how to make the Canal Zone a healthful place to live and work. The army surgeons have achieved a more brilliant triumph even than the army engineers, in their operations at Panama. What Dr. Gorgas and his associates have done is destined to make the tropics habitable for all races, and greatly to affect the history of civilization in the immediate future. Dr. Gorgas, with the new military rank of Brigadier-General, has been promoted by President Wilson to be Surgeon-General of the Army. We are very glad to publish in this number of the REVIEW an extended article descriptive of his services to his country and the world, and also interpreting the kind of progress in the field of preventive medicine with which his life work has been associated. We are also presenting an account of the work of the nation's Public Health Service as directed by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue. There is reason to expect great further progress in the prevention of disease under the direction of men so brilliant, so energetic, and so devoted as Dr. Gorgas and Dr. Blue. In Porto Rico, and at Manila (under Dr. Heiser), our sanitary achievements will need further encouragement, and there is much to do in our own seaports. Dr. Allen's article shows what fine coöperation New York will give under Drs. Biggs and Goldwater.



COL. GOETHALS, THE MAN OF THE HOUR  
From the Central Press Association (Cleveland)



*Again the  
Canal Tolls  
Question*

There has been a very sincere difference of opinion upon the question of Panama Canal tolls. In August, 1912, Congress enacted a law providing for the future administration of the Canal and of the ten-mile-wide zone through which the canal passes. One of the sections of that law gives free passage through the canal to the coastwise ships of the United States. The British Government objected to our favored treatment of our own shipping; but Mr. Taft, who was then President, emphatically agreed with Mr. Knox, who was then Secretary of State, in upholding the legislation. In a treaty drawn by the late Mr. Hay and signed by Lord Pauncefote on behalf of England—known as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—our Government had stated that it was going to give equal treatment to the ships of all countries in the canal. The British Government holds that in allowing our coastwise ships to use the canal without paying tolls we are violating that treaty and doing a harm to Great Britain.

*A Treaty  
and its  
Origin*

Our coastwise trade has always by law been confined to American ships. The intention of the American people in constructing the canal was to make it an extension of our coast line. The public was not at any time aware that the late Mr. John Hay was signing away our right to apply our policy regarding domestic trade to the canal which we were building at the national expense, on territory under our own jurisdiction, with the express object of extending our coastline and uniting our seaboard. This magazine gave particular attention, at the time of their promulgation, to the treaties known as the first and second Hay-Pauncefote conventions. Both of them were so drawn as to be bound to raise troublesome questions. There was not the slightest reason for drawing or signing or ratifying either one of them. But at that time the Senate of the United States was preoccupied, and it seemed to be wanting in its usual intelligence and foresight; and Mr. Hay, who was the sole author of both treaties, happened to have a point of view quite different from that prevailing in this country.

*Revising  
a Lapsed  
Contract*

No maritime power in the world imagined that it had any right whatsoever to place limitations upon the United States as respects the uses of a waterway constructed by the Government itself. It is not true that the old

Clayton-Bulwer treaty of sixty-four years ago was generally regarded as being in effect, or as having any bearing upon the canal projects which Congress began to discuss at the end of the Spanish-American war. That treaty of 1850 was related in the most specific way to a project of private capital then on foot to open a canal through Nicaragua. The project failed, all the conditions changed, and the Clayton-Bulwer convention had for a generation been regarded as a lapsed arrangement, and had been so treated by both countries in a number of actual instances. The circumstances under which Mr. John Hay, singly and without suggestion, brought to life a treaty that had passed into history as completely as any old instrument between Athens and Sparta, or between Carthage and Rome, constitute one of the most curious episodes in all the history of diplomacy. It is not much to the discredit of Mr. Hay, whose motives were of the highest but who was not an authority in the subject-matter. Nor is it to the discredit of Lord Pauncefote and the British Government, who accepted with ill-concealed astonishment the position in which the United States had placed itself wholly of its own accord. But it is decidedly to the discredit of the Senate of the United States that it should, a dozen years ago, have ratified a treaty the meaning of which it is disputing about today.

*A Quib-  
bling  
Issue*

Since there was no possible reason for our making any treaty at all with England regarding canal tolls, any more than with Japan or with Norway, it might seem both quibbling and ungenerous on the part of England to insist that we must construe the treaty against ourselves on a point that is open to construction in two different ways, and which amounts to nothing substantial when closely analyzed. Since nearly all governments subsidize their shipping, and since England is at liberty to remit the tolls of British merchant ships passing through the canal by the simple plan of paying them in the form of a subsidy, it is not denied that the United States may collect the tolls from its coastwise ships through one officer and pay them back in the form of a subsidy, five minutes later, through another officer. Mr. Taft and Mr. Knox, together with a majority in both houses of Congress in 1912, held that "equal treatment" meant that we should treat all foreign nations alike, because we could have had no reason for subjecting a purely domestic policy regarding our

own shipping to agreement with foreign countries, any more than those countries would have thought of subjecting their subsidy policies to negotiations with us.

*Policy  
versus  
Right*

*There Are  
Two Con-  
structions*

There has been, on the part of many newspapers and periodicals of this country, an eager acquiescence in the view that the treaty is open to only one possible construction, and that we have plainly violated it in the legislation which provides for free passage of our coastwise ships. The discussions that accompany these expressions of view disclose no background of acquaintance with the facts necessary to an intelligent understanding of the question. In this comment we are dealing with the theoretical rights of the Government and people of the United States as respects the use of their own canal. It is our opinion that the rights of the United States are as complete and as unqualified as are its rights in any of the harbors and ports of the country, or in the Mississippi River. It is naturally our policy to treat all nations alike; but we are under quite as much obligation to Germany as to England, and under no less obligation to Japan. Our treatment of our coastwise ships in the Panama Canal is a local and domestic matter, of no real concern to Japan, Germany, or Great Britain.

It does not follow, however, that it is the best policy to exempt ships from payment of toll, even though it may be within the right of our Government to subsidize its coastwise ships in one way or in another. President Wilson strongly recommends that Congress repeal the free-tolls provision. He made this view plain in a letter published early last month, in which he took the ground that "the exemption constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view." He thought that it would not be a real benefit to American shipping, but would at present benefit only a monopoly. Furthermore, it seemed to him to be "in clear violation of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty." On this point President Wilson made the following interesting remarks:

There is, of course, much honest difference of opinion as to the last point, as there is, no doubt, as to the others; but it is at least debatable, and if the promises we make in such matters are debatable, I for one do not care to debate them. I think the country would prefer to let no question arise as to its whole-hearted purpose to redeem its promises in the light of any reasonable construction of them rather than debate a point of honor.

*The  
President's  
Position*

This is a very high-minded position, and it claims and holds our sympathy. If, indeed, a question of our honor is at stake, we must uphold our



UNCLE SAM: "WHOSE CANAL IS THIS, WOODROW?"  
From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



CAN THEY PULL HIM DOWN?  
From the *Chronicle* (San Francisco)



JOHN BULL: "IF YOU'RE FISHIN' FER PEACE, WILLIAM, TRY THIS BAIT."  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

honor and not quibble on our side. Unhappily, the quibbling seems rather to be on the other side. We are precisely in the position of a farmer who, without compensation and through sheer generosity, tells his neighbor in a letter that he is going to allow that neighbor to enter his gates and take a short cut across his land to avoid a long detour by the public highway. The neighbor begins to construe his privilege, wholly unpaid for, as a legal right, and proceeds to question the man's use of his own land and his own private roads for his own purposes. Our treatment of our own shipping in our own canal does not in any way curtail or obstruct the privileges in the canal which we have freely accorded on equal terms to all other nations. The point of honor seems to us to belong wholly on the other side. We have conferred a great boon upon the world in the construction of this canal, and British trade will benefit by our great work more than that of any other country. The point raised by Great Britain cannot affect us in any material sense, because we are at liberty, as no one denies, to remit the tolls in the form of a subsidy of equivalent amount.

It has not seemed wholly frank or sincere on the part of Great Britain to make an issue on this point. It is what the homely old proverb calls "looking a gift horse in the mouth." Such assertiveness does not reflect credit upon British Government. Nor does it seem

Whence the  
Pressure  
Comes

quite dignified to raise a point of treaty construction apart from a downright explanation of the real trouble. Nobody supposes that the British Government would have raised the point on its own account, or that it attaches much value to it. The whole trouble seems to be that our Panama Canal Act is not agreeable to Canadian railroad companies that own ships, and that wish to enjoy privileges in the canal that are not even accorded by the law to railroad-owned ships flying the flag of the United States. The subject is one for careful study. Meanwhile, the American press ought not to be too hasty in reflecting upon the honor of our own Government in its international relations. A reasonably careful study of international and diplomatic affairs during our own times leads us to the view that our American standards of honor in these things have been consistently higher than those of most countries with which we have had negotiations. And as respects the matters dealt with in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, our whole attitude from the first has been that of a nation laboring under some sort of a quixotic hallucination.

The  
Status of  
Panama

It has been stated rather bluntly and crudely at Washington that the proposed repeal of the free-tolls clause is simply the price we are paying for England's friendliness at a time when the Mexican situation and some other matters of foreign relationship are causing solicitude. There can be no particular objection to repealing the criticized clause, unless such action should lead



REMOVE THE CHIP, MR. PRESIDENT!  
(Why allow a small matter to make trouble between friends?)  
From the *American* (Baltimore)

to a deeper misunderstanding in the future. The people and government of the United States have achieved a great engineering triumph at Panama and a still greater sanitary triumph. What they have done there makes Panama theirs in a high sense. These achievements, far more than the treaties or leases or arrangements having to do with obtaining the original right of way, are what give America its sovereign rights. Quite regardless of any technicalities of lawyers or diplomatists, the American people will regard the Panama Canal as coming under their sovereignty in an unqualified and permanent way. In times of peace, they will welcome the ships of all nations; but they will fortify the canal with a far clearer sense of inherent right than that by which Great Britain fortifies Gibraltar or Malta. Their prime motive in constructing the canal was to double the efficiency of their navy in the protection of their Atlantic and Pacific coasts. If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is so construed as to prove inconsistent with the sovereignty of the United States, and with the main objects of the canal, the treaty will in due time be denounced, just as Japan denounced the commercial treaties which in effect limited her sovereignty and denied her the right to deal freely with things essential to her own welfare and progress.

property in ways which are not even related to the privileges that you have accorded him. The trouble is that we have no continuity in our foreign policy, and no certainty that even ordinary information may be kept alive and made available. It is delightfully creditable to American public opinion that it is so sensitive upon points of international honor; but it should be intelligent and not so easily victimized in its too ready belief that our own Government is wrong. So far as this immediate question is concerned, our mistakes were made fourteen years ago. The treaty was duly signed and ratified, and it must be regarded. If England does not agree with us about the meaning of a particular clause, we ought to do one of these three things: First, change our minds and admit England's claim, which would seem rather unfortunate as a matter of principle; second, submit the difference to arbitration; or, third, denounce and abrogate the treaty, substituting for it a declaration to all nations of our purposes as regards the impartial use of the waterway. If we had been governed by ordinary common sense, we should have made such an announcement at the time when we entered upon our canal policy, but we would have entered into no treaties except with countries whose sovereignty was directly affected by our project.

*The  
Principles  
at Stake*

With these fundamental things well understood, so that future misconceptions may be avoided, there can be no objection to humoring our neighbors as much as possible in the use of our property. It is, of course, a trifle disconcerting to have your neighbor exacting and impolite, and to have him attempting to dictate to you about the use of your own

*Colombia  
Deserves  
Attention*

We had, indeed, made such treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica when we were expecting to build the canal farther north. When plans were changed, and the Panama route was preferred, we made a treaty with the Republic of Colombia, known as the Hay-Herran treaty. Panama at that time was one of the states of Colombia. Our change



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A VIEW OF THE LOCKS AT PANAMA,—ONE OF THE REAL THINGS THAT MAKE THE AMERICAN TITLE SUBSTANTIAL RATHER THAN TECHNICAL



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HON. THADDEUS A. THOMPSON, MINISTER TO  
COLOMBIA

(Mr. Thompson is a prominent and influential Texan of standing as a man of affairs in his State, educated as a lawyer but occupied with the carrying-on of plantations and ranches. He is regarded as a man well qualified to represent the administration at Bogota and to aid in regaining the friendship and good will of Colombia towards the United States)

of plans was, in fact, the most auspicious thing that had happened to Colombia in its entire history. When the French project at Panama had failed, and we had decided to use the Nicaragua route, no one believed that a canal would ever be constructed at Panama. Our change of plan was so fortunate for the people of Colombia, and promised such inestimable benefits, that when the Hay-Herran treaty failed of ratification at Bogota it was universally believed in the United States that corrupt influences had been at work, contrary to the best interests of Colombia and of mankind. The people of the United States felt that Panama was fully justified in breaking away from Colombia, and in accepting our protection. What has been done in that regard cannot be undone. Our justification seemed to be clear at the time, and it has in any case been made complete by the hundreds of millions we have spent in constructing the canal, and, above all, by the triumph of America over tropical disease,—for this is the great boon that has been conferred upon the world in a hundred years.

A  
Neighbor's  
Grievance

Colombia could herself have made no such use of Panama; but Colombia for many generations to come will derive benefit from the canal. Meanwhile, Colombia is our neighbor, her pride has been hurt, and she has been assiduously nursing a grievance. England's pretended grievance over the canal tolls is merely *fol-de-rol*,—a lingering phase of that John Bull spirit which the whole world knows so well. But the people of Colombia have a real sense of grievance, are quite sincere, have become practically unanimous, and are in a state of mind that should claim our consideration. The people of the United States have never for a moment meant to do anything which would not greatly benefit the people of Colombia. We ought not to open the Panama Canal to the world without having first done everything in our power to restore good relations with Colombia, and to make the people of that republic feel that the people of our country are their friends and well-wishers.

An Honorable  
Friendship  
Possible

Representatives of Colombia have proposed that claims against the United States should be arbitrated. This is not feasible, because the policy adopted by the United States in promptly recognizing the new Republic of Panama, and in supporting that republic by the presence of a naval force, was within our rights as a sovereign power. Our Government acted as it thought best, and assumed full responsibility for its conduct. All great powers from time to time make alliances and assume positions that offend some other power; but these are not matters that can be dealt with by arbitration. The past, as respects the acquisition of the Canal Zone and the establishment of the Panama republic, is completed history. It cannot be undone, nor can it be made a matter of diplomatic negotiation. But we have the present and the future to consider; and the bitter feeling of the people of Colombia is a present fact. There are sensible men in Colombia, and all parties have agreed unanimously in the choice of a new President. Our Government has been negotiating with representatives of Colombia, and various statements have appeared in the press. But while nothing has been announced in an authentic way, there is reason to hope that the United States can give such evidences to Colombia of friendliness and good will, and of a desire to benefit that republic in practical ways, that there may begin an era of the very best feeling. Colombia, like ourselves and like Mexico, has

Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, and may look forward to much practical benefit from the canal as her resources and trade are developed. As for our British cousins, we are about to celebrate a hundred years of peace with them, and there are no grievances on either side, and no ground for any sentiments except those of the heartiest friendship and good will. The shabby little quibble about canal tolls is of no importance, and Americans would probably be quite ready to leave it to the sole judgment of any English statesman not in active public life,—Lord Rosebery, for example, or the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

*Roosevelt's  
Chapter on  
Panama*

Meanwhile, no American ought to consider himself competent to discuss the circumstances under which the United States recognized the Republic of Panama and took possession of the Canal Zone if he is not familiar with the chapter that deals with that subject in Colonel Roosevelt's autobiography recently published. There is intense feeling in Colombia against



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DR. JULIO BETANCOURT

(Who has represented the Republic of Colombia at Washington for the past two years, and is regarded as a tactful and conciliatory representative of his country)



DR. JOSÉ VICENTE CONCHA

(Who was elected President of the Republic of Colombia on February 5, practically without opposition, but will not be inaugurated until August 7)

most commendable. Colombia at that time had no government except an arbitrary dictatorship. No Colombian Congress had been in session for several years. The people of Panama would have been imbeciles if they had not withdrawn from Colombia at that time. Our recognition of Panama, followed by our prompt beginning of the canal work, was for the best interest of all countries, Colombia included. All these things being true, it is none the less incumbent upon us to make friends with the Colombian people and their present rulers if possible. Colonel Roosevelt's sojourning in South America has not brought him to Colombia, where, under present conditions, he would not have been made welcome.

*How Danger  
of War  
Arises*

Certainly the opening of the Panama Canal ought to be celebrated in an atmosphere of

Mr. Roosevelt personally, and it has become the fashion among certain Americans who profess high ethical standards to refer to the American policy of that period as discreditable, and as something for which reparation and apology ought to be made. In our opinion, the policy of the United States was

international good will. Diplomatic problems have seemed to present themselves before the Wilson administration from all directions of late, but they can be solved by good temper and a generous, though firm and independent policy. It is well always to remember that no responsible government has the slightest

idea of going to war with the United States either now or at any future time. But there is always danger that one country or another may fall under the control of an irresponsible element, whereby peace may be endangered. For example, the Hay-Herran treaty was more than generous to Colombia, and the Colombians had everything to gain from our giving up the Nicaragua route and adopting Panama. Our own Government was acting in perfect good faith, and there would never have been a cloud upon our relations with Colombia if the people of that country had not been victimized by revolutions and subjected to alternations of anarchy and tyranny. All subsequent trouble was due to the fact that Colombia was without a normal and responsible government.

*Mexico as a  
Menace to  
Peace*

In like manner it is obvious that there could be no possibility of war with Mexico if that country were under normal conditions and had any sort of established governmental authority. The whole effort of the Wilson administration has most properly been directed towards keeping us, in this trying period, from becoming involved in warfare with a neighboring people who are themselves the victims of anarchy. President Wilson's policy has been that of a forbearing, though much damaged, neighbor, using all proper influence to persuade the people of Mexico to accept some compromise rule, to cease fighting, and to establish a government. We show on a subsequent page the relative magnitude of American investments in Mexico. Great pressure

must inevitably have come from those whose property interests have been sacrificed to persuade the United States Government to intervene and bring Mexico to order. But President Wilson's firm resistance of such pressure has been wise and commendable hitherto, and we must earnestly hope that it may be justified in the final result.

*Lifting the  
Embargo on  
Arms*

The President's proclamation of February 3, in accordance with which the ordinary traffic by citizens in arms and munitions of war has been resumed, may serve to bring civil warfare in Mexico to a speedier end than could otherwise have been possible. In the period when President Madero of Mexico was trying to bring Mexico under liberal and orderly sway, President Taft availed himself of authority conferred by Congress to forbid the shipment by American citizens of arms into Mexico. The object of the order was to put an end to the practice of fitting out groups of bandits and revolutionists on the American side of the Rio Grande, and thus adding to Mexican difficulties. But when Huerta seized authority, and revolution in the north became formidable, it was the opinion of the best authorities in Congress that President Wilson ought to revoke the Taft order. Huerta was obtaining arms and supplies through Atlantic seaports from Europe and through Pacific seaports from Japan. The "Constitutionalists" had no seaports, and were unable to obtain arms and ammunition except as they smuggled them across the Rio Grande in violation of the Taft order. Al-

though Congressional opinion at Washington favored lifting the embargo, army opinion did not agree. It has all along been the view of the army officers that we are soon to invade Mexico, and that fighting material shipped into that country would be used eventually against our own soldiers and would make our efforts at pacification more bloody and more protracted. A very considerable movement of small arms, machine guns, and field artillery, together with much ammunition, was in evidence as soon as the word had been spoken by President Wilson.



PACKING GUNS AT NEW ORLEANS LAST MONTH, FOR  
MEXICAN REBELS

(As soon as the President lifted the embargo, large orders were received for arms and ammunition by the New Orleans agencies of northern manufacturers)



*Relations  
with Japan*

The feeling that our peace and security are menaced by Japan is not easy to allay. There has never been any danger in so far as the intentions of responsible statesmen are concerned. But Japan has a reckless newspaper press and an emotional populace. And there is a possibility that prejudice and misinformation may prevail and get control of the government. There is, of course, no other ground of danger, inasmuch as no question that has ever come up between our country and Japan involves anything that could constitute a cause of war. The Japanese question became prominent again last month by reason of the discussion in Congress of various bills for the restriction or regulation of immigration. It will be remembered that a bill carrying strong majorities in both houses was vetoed by President Taft because it applied the literacy test. On February 4, a similar bill was carried through the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote—that is to say 252 members voted for the bill, and 126 against it. The separate vote on the question whether or not to adopt the literacy test gave 239 in favor and 140 against. On February 2, while the bill was pending, an amendment was adopted excluding all Asiatics, including Japanese, from the United States, excepting so far as they have existing rights under treaties. The amendment seems to have been forced through the House by the joint efforts of the Californians who are genuinely opposed to



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REPRESENTATIVE JOHN L. BURNETT, OF ALABAMA  
(Who is chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, and who several years ago was a member of the Immigration Commission)

Chinese and Japanese immigration, and by the bitter enemies in the East of the literacy test, who wished to load down the bill and secure its defeat in the Senate. The next day, however, the House by a great majority rescinded the amendment, acting under suggestions from the President and the Department of State. Japanese emigration to this country is already prevented by the action of the Japanese Government itself, and we are in the midst of delicate negotiations regarding matters about which the Japanese feel that their rights have not been observed in California.

*The Literacy  
Test of  
Immigrants*

The Senate Committee on Immigration, under the chairmanship of Senator Smith of South Carolina (who has succeeded Senator Dillingham of Vermont, now that the Senate is Democratic); decided in the middle of February to report the Burnett bill without delay, and put it upon its passage. This means, of course, that the bill will go through the Senate by a very large majority, and that its fate will rest with President Wilson alone.



BILL WAS ALWAYS TOO BUSY TO WRITE  
From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



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 SENATOR ELLISON D. SMITH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
 (Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration)

So many things have happened within a year that many of our readers may be pardoned if they do not remember clearly the circumstances under which this same bill was passed by Congress and vetoed by President Taft within a few days before his retirement from office. The facts are fully stated in our number for April, 1913. A great commission of inquiry, appointed by President Roosevelt, had spent several years studying the immigration question in America and Europe, under the chairmanship of Senator Dillingham. Representative Burnett of Alabama, now chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, was also a member of that commission. Professor Jenks, Dr. Neill, and other scholarly students were members. The Burnett-Dillingham bill passed the Democratic House by majorities of 3 or 4 to 1, varying upon different clauses. Almost the entire Senate supported the measure. Mr. Taft, in vetoing it after some vacillation, supported himself by a letter from Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, opposing the literacy test. It was undertaken to pass the bill over the President's veto, and 72 Senators favored this, 18 supporting Taft. In the House

213 members sustained the bill, and 114 supported the veto. Thus the bill was lost, because a two-thirds majority is required to pass a measure over a veto. Certain influences had caused thirty or forty members of the House to change their votes. As the matter now stands, if President Wilson should veto the bill, he would not be sustained by the Senate; but it would be impossible to hold together the present two-thirds majority of the House as against the President's position, and the bill would fail.

*Elements  
of the  
Problem*

While it is the general feeling of the country that new elements of population from eastern and southern Europe have been coming here too rapidly for ready assimilation, there is undoubtedly a good deal of difference of opinion in the country as to the wisdom of the literacy test. The pending bill merely requires that immigrants above the age of sixteen should be able to read a brief passage in any language or dialect of their own choosing. No one has regarded the test as perfect; but profound and exhaustive study has convinced the people who are best informed that such a test is sure to deter the coming hither of a mass of people who are not desirable, and that it would, on the other hand, have a tendency to encourage the coming of people better fitted for our citizenship. We are engaged in creating the American nationality of the future. In order that the process of fusing and blending may result in a fairly homogeneous population, we are justified in applying any tests or restrictions to immigration that would seem to promote our orderly and desirable progress.

*Some Phases  
of Undesirable  
Immigration*

Delicate questions growing out of immigration have at one time or another involved us in diplomatic controversies with several different countries, including China, Japan, Italy, England in an earlier period, and Russia in more recent times. The race question in the South is the outcome of forced immigration that was the result of a pernicious policy on the part of governing authorities in yielding to the demands of special interests. Slavery was bound to disappear; but the results of an undesirable kind of immigration were to survive as a far more serious problem. The railroads and large employers of the Pacific Coast, forty years ago, were determined to bring in Chinese labor without limit or restraint because such immigration served their immediate interests. They were

not concerned about the permanent social problems that were sure to result, even though the earlier evils of the coolie system might have been outlived. Eastern mine-owners and large employers, in like manner, have been glad to bring in, without limit or restraint, great masses of illiterate laborers from eastern and southern Europe, regardless of any considerations except their own labor needs. But it is for Congress to consider the welfare of the country as a whole, not only in the present but in the future.

✓ *Russia and the United States* Our diplomatic relations with Russia,—in view of our abrogation of the long-standing commercial treaty by reason of Russia's passport policy,—require very careful and wise treatment. Our official association with Russia has always been especially friendly. The Russian Government had shown us marks of good will fifty years ago, when other European governments were willing to see this country weakened by division and internal strife. Russia had ceded Alaska to us,—a transfer that has been to our advantage, and which ought by all means to have been accompanied by the transfer to the United States of the entire Hudson's Bay domain, which was then unoccupied and did not belong to Canada, although under technical jurisdiction of Great Britain. Russia has been going through a period of serious internal trouble in the painful process of modernizing its political and social institutions. There has been much wrong on both sides in the means employed by those engaged in the struggle between arbitrary authority and personal and political freedom. There has also been a most unfortunate survival of religious bigotry, and a persecution of the Jews that liberal nations have regarded with abhorrence. This persecution has sent to the United States, within a few years, several hundred thousand Russian Jews. They are happy and prosperous in this country, and through superior thrift and diligence they are rapidly assuming a position of importance and authority in politics as well as in business. Russia has at least allowed them to withdraw and come to America. But Russia has firmly adhered to the view that it may use its own judgment in deciding what persons may or may not return to Russia for purposes of business or pleasure.

✓ *Our Ambassador to Russia*

It is perfectly within the rights of the Russian Government to exclude all visitors, or to admit only those who are favored and granted pass-



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MR. PINDELL, OF PEORIA

(Who declined the ambassadorship to Russia after the Senate had confirmed his appointment)

ports for one reason or another. The other countries of the world submit to Russia's policy in the matter of passports. Our Government has adopted the theory that all American citizens, naturalized as well as native, bearing passports from our authorities, ought to be freely admitted as travelers in Russia. It was held that under the former treaty, made many decades ago, such privileges were granted to Americans. That treaty is now out of the way, and it is desirable to have a new treaty with Russia that shall deal as liberally as possible with passport questions. The domestic problems of Russia do not belong to us, and no traveler from the United States should meddle with them in the slightest degree. But reputable travelers of good standing in the United States ought not to be prohibited from entering Russia merely on the ground of their religious views. The sending of a new ambassador to Russia has been delayed by an unfortunate circumstance. It is quite well known that Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, had been offered this great post by President Wilson, but could not immediately accept it. Mr. Crane is very familiar with Russia, and possesses unusual qualifications. The place was subsequently offered to Mr.

Pindell, an editor of Peoria, Ill., and his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. It appeared that through Senator Lewis, of his State, he had been told that the appointment was a mere personal compliment which would not keep him away from Peoria and his business for more than a year, the intimation being, perhaps, that he would soon retire and Mr. Crane be appointed. However that may be, the Senate, after looking into the criticisms of Mr. Pindell unsparingly, confirmed the appointment, thus vindicating the President, the Secretary of State, the Illinois Senator, and the Peoria editor. Mr. Pindell, however, had the good judgment to relieve the situation by declining to accept. It has been supposed that Mr. Crane would be appointed, and that his designation would be agreeable to Russia.

*Arbitration,  
Peace, and  
Battleships*

There had been delay in ratifying the renewal of general arbitration treaties with twenty-four countries, eight of which had already lapsed. Among them were the treaties with Great Britain and Japan. It was feared in some quarters that to renew these treaties would seem to make necessary the submission of the Panama tolls and the California land question to arbitration. While this is not necessarily true, there would seem no good reason why we should not arbitrate any real question at issue with any country, excepting such as involve points of national policy or strictly domestic matters. Last month, at the President's request, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate committed itself to the early report of all the arbitration treaties. Meanwhile, Secretary Bryan is making progress with his treaties aimed to delay war until after impartial investigation. The best

talent of the country is now engaged in studying the questions that ought to come before the next Hague Conference, and in urging upon our Government the desirability of having such conference called in the near future. The death of Mr. Edwin Ginn, the text-book publisher of Boston, removes from his own organized work in behalf of the cause of peace an eminent philanthropist who had devoted time and wealth to the advocacy

of arbitration as a substitute for war. His movement is well endowed, and will go on in the hands of such men as Mr. Edwin D. Mead and Dr. David Starr Jordan. Mr. Carnegie, meanwhile, comes forward with another splendid fund, this one to be devoted especially to the work of the churches of all denominations as factors in the cause of world brotherhood and the abolition of strife and bloodshed. While the administration at Washington is showing every effort to remove existing international differences, and to make the Government of the United States a leader in promoting harmony among the



MR. EDWIN GINN

(The Boston publisher, who devoted the last years of his life to the promotion of international peace)

nations, it also takes the firm stand that the American navy should be maintained and strengthened as a comparatively cheap insurance of our own safety and as a means of our helping to keep the world at peace during the period when individual powers, rather than world organization, must be responsible for law and order among the tribes of men. The Advisory Naval Board thinks we ought to build four new battleships at once, but the Secretary of the Navy is content to ask for two such ships, thus returning to the policy that had been agreed upon several years ago, of two battleships a year. It is perfectly consistent with the program and policy of peace to maintain the American navy.

*Trust Bills  
Pending*

Along the line of the President's message, as discussed in these pages last month, five bills relating to trusts and corporations in amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law were duly presented to Congress and were under discussion before the Judiciary and Interstate Commerce Committees of the House last month. One of these bills provides for a trade commission, another defines offenses more particularly, another deals with so-called "interlocking" directorates, and so on. A long debate of these measures lies ahead of us in the Senate, and they will be duly analyzed and discussed in this REVIEW.

*A Suit Against  
the Southern  
Pacific*

It was supposed that the Department of Justice would, in so far as possible, abstain from the bringing of new suits under the Sherman law, but an important one was entered last month to compel the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to alter its relationship in certain respects to the Central Pacific line from Ogden to San Francisco. It will be remembered that the Government won its suit to compel the Union Pacific Company to give up its acquisition of and merger with the Southern Pacific. It is now proposed that the Southern Pacific shall further disintegrate and that the direct transcontinental line of the Central Pacific shall be put into active competition against the so-called Sunset Route of the Southern Pacific via El Paso. The merchants and business men of the Pacific Coast do not seem to have demanded

this last move of the Attorney-General, and it is alleged that the suit has been brought abruptly and without due time for previous negotiation with a view to agreement out of court. We shall be able to explain the situation more fully next month.

*Other  
Business  
Topics*

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston have been sweeping across the West, preparing their report upon the location of Federal Reserve Banks. It was expected that the President would announce the names of the five men selected by him for the Central Reserve Board on March 1, or very soon after. Meanwhile, the banks have been applying for membership with no conspicuous exceptions. The preparation of income-tax statements greatly occupied financial and banking houses, and business establishments in general throughout last month, the first of March being the final day upon which returns could be made under the law.

*New York  
State  
Graft*

In New York State the topic of paramount interest, ever since the assembling of the legislature in January, has been the graft investigation, with its potential effects on the fortunes of political leaders and organizations. After much consideration the Assembly, which is overwhelmingly Republican, passed a resolution, on February 10, providing for an investigation by a committee of eight Assemblymen to be named by the Speaker. As made up by Speaker Sweet, the committee consists

of five Republicans, two Democrats, and one Progressive, the chairman being Assemblyman John L. Sullivan, of Chautauqua County. It was at once assumed by the Democratic Senate that the Assembly inquiry would be a partisan affair conducted for the sole purpose of discrediting Democratic officials. Taking this view of the matter, it was not unnatural that the Democratic Senate should consider the possibility of starting an investigation on its own part, the chief purpose of which would be to see that Republican transgressors were duly exposed and punished. From the point of view of an



YOUNG WOMAN CLERK ASSISTING INCOME-TAX PAYERS OF NEW YORK TO MAKE DECLARATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW

effective State-wide anti-graft campaign, this dual situation is not without its advantages. What the people of the State really wish, however, is a pitiless exposure of the whole graft system without regard to the party affiliations of any of the grafters, and with a sole eye to the thorough cleaning up of

dictments, if not to prison terms. Mr. Osborne showed that in one instance a Deputy Superintendent of Highways had awarded 318 repair contracts which, under the law, could only be awarded by the State Highways Commission. The total of these contracts was more than \$3,000,000, and many of the roads were in bad order within two or three months after the so-called repairs had been made. Meanwhile, results of the work done last summer by Special Investigator John A. Hennessy have taken concrete form in the indictments of individuals here and there in three or four New York counties. In Wyoming County a former chairman of the Democratic County Committee and a Deputy Superintendent of Labor in the State Highway Department pleaded guilty to indictments presented by the Grand Jury. Thus far nearly all the tangible results in the New York graft hunt have been confined to the Highway Department. Mr. Hennessy's work would lead to the expectation that the Catskill Aqueduct work for New York City, the Barge Canal contracts, and the public printing contracts let at Albany would each offer fruitful fields for a similar inquiry. The Assembly resolution as amended makes it possible to push the investigation in those directions if there is sufficient public demand that it be done. On the whole, the prospects for a general house-cleaning in the Empire State are perhaps better to-day than for many years past.



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MR. JAMES W. OSBORNE  
(Governor Glynn's graft investigator)

the whole situation. There is practical difficulty, moreover, in the working out of a two-headed legislative inquest, in so far as either branch of the legislature may cripple the work of the other by withholding needed appropriations. It is undoubtedly true that the people of the State are willing to have any reasonable number of investigations set on foot if only results may be secured. But if the time is spent by rival committees in combating one another, the money used for the purpose will be regarded as worse than wasted.

**Positive  
Results**

The search conducted by Mr. James W. Osborne, under the immediate direction of Governor Glynn, has singled out several of the men "higher up" who are still in the State's employ. What has already been uncovered by Mr. Osborne may lead to Grand Jury in-



GOVERNOR GLYNN ENTERING NEW YORK'S "WILDERNESS OF GRAFT"

From the *Herald* (New York)

Mr. Whitman  
as  
Graft-Hunter

District Attorney Whitman has continued his work in New York City on the lines indicated in these pages last month. The "John Doe" inquiry has tended to confirm at numerous points the charge of collusion between Tammany contractors and State officials, while a great deal of important evidence, including that of ex-Governor Sulzer, has been presented to the Grand Jury. State Treasurer John J. Kennedy, who had not been personally implicated in these charges, committed suicide on February 15, after he had been subpoenaed by Mr. Whitman to give testimony before the Grand Jury. Mr. Whitman's activities in this direction have brought him so prominently before the public that an agitation began several weeks ago for his appointment as counsel of the legislative investigating committee. Mr. Whitman was unwilling, however, to resign his post of District Attorney, to which he had been unanimously reelected in November last, but on February 16 the Assembly committee designated as its counsel Mr. John Kirkland Clark, who had been Mr. Whitman's chief aid in the investigation. His selection for this work insures cooperation between Mr. Whitman and the Assembly investigators.

Murphy  
as  
Target

Meanwhile, the prestige of Charles F. Murphy as Tammany's leader has been attacked from all sides. In a private letter recently published Richard Croker, a former chief of the Tammany cohorts, wrote from his home in Ireland a savage attack on the Murphy leadership, closing with the pious hope that "them contractors" might soon be forced out of the organization. Whatever may be thought of Croker outside of Tammany circles, within the "Hall" his word is still potent and many of the older leaders who have heretofore been loyal to Murphy are likely to interpret the Croker message as a sagacious deliverance having much of the force of inspired prophecy. So far as the regular Democratic organization in New York is concerned, those members of it who are closest to the national administration are openly hostile to Tammany, and, while Mayor Mitchel will not use the weight of his office to carry on any kind of factional fight, it is perfectly well understood that Mr. Murphy will get no substantial support of any kind from the present administration of Greater New York. Up State Democratic leaders have brought strong pressure to bear on Governor Glynn to induce him to take a strictly independent

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHARLES S. WHITMAN, OF  
NEW YORK

course. Aside from the recently created Bronx County offices and some profitable highway and canal contracts that are still untouched by the investigator's probe, Tammany as an organization is now cut off from all its accustomed sources of enrichment.

The Purchase  
of Judge-  
ships

While the "system," which is the very life and sustenance of Tammany Hall, has been seriously threatened by the highway disclosures in various parts of the State, it was shaken to its very foundations by the conviction obtained last month by the District Attorney of Kings County on the charge of buying and selling a nomination to the Supreme Court of the State. The practice of paying large sums of money to political organizations in return for nominations to judgeships had obtained so long in and about New York that it had even come to be taken by members of the bar and others as a matter of course. It is true that the money did not usually pass in such a way as to constitute an actual purchase that could be legally proven, yet the large contributions to campaign funds made by judiciary candidates before and after nominating conventions placed the candidate in the position of a buyer and the political committee in the position of a trafficker in the desired nomination. District Attorney Crosey succeeded in this particular instance in proving to the satisfaction of a jury that for-





MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS  
(Mayor Mitchel's new Water Commissioner)

mer Congressman William Willett paid to Joseph Cassidy, the Democratic boss of Queens County, in 1911, a large sum of money for the explicit and single purpose of securing a nomination to the State Supreme Court. He also proved that this powerful boss received the money for the purpose named, and both Willett and Cassidy were sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Sing Sing and a fine of \$1000 each.

*A Boss in  
Prison  
Stripes*

Since the fall of John Y. McKane, more than twenty years ago, no boss of so high a rank as Cassidy has ever been made to serve a prison sentence. The incident carries its warning to all bosses, but especially to the present leadership of Tammany Hall, to whose door in the past has come many an aspiring lawyer with ambitions to grace the bench. Even more impressive is the lesson it teaches to the New York electorate. It can no longer be said that judgeships can be bought and sold with impunity, or that those who are powerful in politics are beyond the law's reach. That the community should be so tardily aroused to an offense of this kind shows how calloused the public conscience had become, but it is to be hoped that one

effect of this conviction will be to make all citizens more thoughtful of the serious consequences involved in the debauchery of the bench. The popular recall of judges would never have general support in a community like New York, and yet the leaders of public opinion in the metropolis have known for years that seats on the supreme bench of the State were to be had for a price, and that the men who controlled the bargaining were bosses of the Cassidy type.

*Mayor Mitchel  
"Making  
Good"*

So far as the New York City government is concerned, all that has occurred since the publication of the article in our February number on "New York City's Government by Experts" has tended to confirm the favorable impression that readers of that article would have received. The two important places in the Mayor's cabinet that remained to be filled were the offices of Corporation Counsel and Water Commissioner. To the former office Mayor Mitchel appointed Mr. Frank L. Polk, a young lawyer of ample ability, integrity, and high ideals. As Water Commissioner the Mayor named Mr. William Williams, the former Commissioner of Immigration. Both these appointments are of the type that places the administration at once on a plane of the highest efficiency. The service that Mayor Mitchel rendered through his tender of the police commissionership to Colonel Goethals has not been nullified even if it never becomes feasible for Colonel Goethals to accept the place. By making it possible for the people to visualize such a man as Colonel Goethals in the office of Police Commissioner of New York City Mayor Mitchel made it easier both for himself and for his successors to hold up the standards of police administration in the future.

*Colonel Goethals  
and  
the Police*

Furthermore, Colonel Goethals himself, by clearly stating the conditions that must be met before he would accept the office, helped materially to improve a situation that has been an embarrassment to every city administration since the office of Police Commissioner was created. Colonel Goethals, speaking as a great administrator, insisted that he must have a free hand in the matter of dismissals from the force, and that he could not have his decisions in such matters subject to review by the courts. In going to the legislature and asking that the law be so amended as to give the Police Commissioner this increased authority, Mayor Mitchel is sup-

ported by the weight of all the authority that is everywhere conceded to the successful administrator of the greatest engineering feat known to history. Meanwhile, important steps in the reorganization of the police department have been adopted and Commissioner McKay has entered with vigor on the task of putting them in effect. The internal organization of the Charities Department has been radically modified by Commissioner Kingsbury. In the Health Department, aptly characterized elsewhere in this magazine by Dr. Allen as a "health university," Commissioner Goldwater has taken decisive action regarding the enforcement of the order for the pasteurization of milk.

*Unselfish  
Public Service*

The foreigner studying our political life and gathering the data for his study from the newspapers might easily err in his conclusions. What he reads at this time about New York highway and canal corruption would naturally lead him to suppose that American ideals of public service are low, or undeveloped, and the motives of American public



MR. FRANK L. POLK, CORPORATION COUNSEL OF  
NEW YORK CITY

(A type of the trained and vigorous administrators with whom Mayor Mitchel has surrounded himself)



MR. FRANK A. HUTCHINS, OF WISCONSIN

(Whose vision and industry made possible the remarkable library and university extension development in his State)

men sordid. He is in danger of overlooking much that is fine and creditable and full of the spirit of disinterested service, merely because it is not "played up" by the daily press. Only now and then are we reminded by the daily news-chronicle that in this country, as much as in any other, men and women are working unselfishly and unstintedly for the public weal, without hope of other reward than the joy of the service itself. About a year ago, when a testimonial dinner was given at Madison by a group of leading men of the State of Wisconsin to Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, the general public was made to realize in part the debt it owes to those men of vision and singleness of purpose who have made humanitarian aims effective, in recent years, in more than one American commonwealth. Mr. Hutchins had never held other than a subordinate office in the State government. In a quarter of a century of service the salaries he had received had always been pitifully meager and during much of the time the State had paid only his expenses; yet his pioneer efforts had resulted in the model traveling-library system of the Union, in a



MR. FREDERICK H. GOFF  
(Organizer of the Cleveland Foundation)

legislative reference library which, under Mr. Charles McCarthy's able management, long since made a world-wide reputation, in the "extension" division of the State University, and in other State activities hardly less beneficent from the view-point of the people's advancement and welfare. Mr. Hutchins' death, on January 25, called forth remarkable tributes in the newspapers of Wisconsin. It was everywhere recognized that the example of such a life is of incalculable value to any community. Men of the Hutchins type are making public office in Wisconsin not merely a public trust, but an opportunity for disinterested public service. That is the best thing about what is known as "the Wisconsin idea."

A "Community Trust"

Those of our readers whose attention was attracted to the article in the REVIEW for October last describing the work of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy will be interested in the announcement of an even more advanced plan for efficient giving which has just been originated in the same city. The Federation was organized to collect and distribute systematically contributions toward the work of the city's charitable institutions. The Cleveland Foundation has now been created, to furnish a means for the

possessors of wealth to bequeath larger sums for educational and charitable purposes within the city. The donor may specify the particular use to which his bequest shall be put, or he may leave it toward the general trust fund which the Foundation purposes to create. The income from this fund will be disposed of, in whole or in part, under the direction of a non-sectarian, non-political committee of five members; and special attention will be given to research work for the improvement of the health, education, and material welfare of the community. The scheme is the result of many years' observation by President Frederick H. Goff and his associates on the board of directors of the Cleveland Trust Company. They have seen philanthropic bequests misdirected and even wasted, and they have seen the principals of trust funds long outlive the needs for which they were created. It is believed that the work of the Foundation will stimulate the making of charitable bequests, and will result in a more efficient administration of trust funds for the benefit of the changing needs of a great city.

Woman Suffrage

The figures of the Chicago registration for the aldermanic elections indicate that the women of the city propose to take part in unexpectedly large numbers. More than 150,000 women were registered in the city, or considerably more than one-third of the total number of women living in Chicago who are known to be eligible to vote. This large percentage is attributed by Miss Jane Addams partly to the fact that a woman inspector was present in every registration place and partly to the activities of the Municipal Citizenship Committee, which induced the election authorities to transfer registration places from undesirable locations, so that no woman in the city was compelled to go into disagreeable surroundings to register. Early last month the New Jersey Assembly adopted a resolution to amend the State constitution to grant woman suffrage. In the national legislature the cause of equal suffrage has not fared so well. On February 3 a caucus of the House Democrats adopted a resolution declaring that woman suffrage is a State and not a Federal issue. The House Committee on Rules had decided previously against a resolution providing for a standing committee on woman suffrage. The Judiciary Committee, however, has long had jurisdiction over this question and has frequently granted hearings to women.

The year 1913 proved to be a profitable one for the United States in its trade with other nations. Our exports of merchandise reached a new high record of \$2,484,311,176. Our imports amounted to \$1,792,183,654, slightly less than in 1912, but greater than in any other year. The balance of trade in favor of this country, \$692,127,531, is the largest on record. Although the Democratic tariff was in operation during the last quarter of the year, it is still too early to form any mature conclusion

as to its effect upon our imports, particularly in view of the fact that several of the more important provisions did not immediately go into effect. Certain reductions on woollen goods became operative on January 1, and the first reduction in the duty on sugar, preparatory to placing that commodity on the free list, was set for March 1.

*The Great  
Exposition of  
1915*

We have for so long read about and heard about the great Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, which will commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal, that it seems difficult for us to realize that the opening day is less than a year off. Many of the larger buildings are already more than three-fourths completed, and it is seriously planned to have this exposition ready on time. Although several of the larger nations of Europe seem disinclined to participate officially, the response of others has been prompt and hearty. This is particularly true of the republics of Central and South America, and of Canada and Mexico. Many of our own States and Territories have made provision for special buildings to house their exhibits. The exposition grounds, fronting on San Francisco Bay, have been well laid out; and the imposing courts and palaces now being constructed will do credit to the city which has entirely remade itself since the great fire of eight years ago. Among the art effects which are planned is a novel color scheme, calling for the entire absence of white. The natural advantages of the California climate will be drawn upon to the fullest extent to provide horticultural features of great variety to charm the visitor.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

GENERAL "PANCHE" VILLA (IN A BRAND NEW SUIT) AND HIS WIFE

*Japan  
Not Aiding  
Huerta*

While large supplies of arms and munitions were going to the Constitutionalists within a few hours after the raising of the embargo, there was considerable resentment manifested in a good many of the newspapers of this country, notably those published in the Southwest, against Japan for alleged anti-American activity in Mexico. It is known that a large supply of rifles used by the Japanese in the war with Russia had been sold to General Huerta by private concerns in Japan, and it was freely charged in certain quarters that the Japanese Government itself was disposing of these arms to Mexico. Baron Makino, Japanese Foreign Minister, however, early last month, publicly stated that his country's action in sending a cruiser to Mexican waters was due solely to the necessity for the protection of the lives and property of the 3000 Japanese in Mexico. He declared, moreover, that the Government at Tokyo had not sold any arms to Huerta.

*The Rebels  
Still  
Winning*

By the middle of last month the Mexican rebels, under the authority of General Carranza, the forces in the field being chiefly commanded by General "Pancho" Villa, continuing their triumphant march southward, had taken a number of important cities. On February 5, they captured their first port, Mazatlan, in the state of Sinaloa. Two of the three border states, Sonora and Chihuahua, are under control of the rebels, who have also a strong hold on Coahuila. Sonora indeed has practically seceded from the Mexican republic. In this state the operation of the mines is now reported to be going on



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

**SURGEON MANLEY**

(Who has charge of the American military sanitary operations along the Mexican border)

as though nothing had happened. The Constitutionalist governor of Chihuahua has recently taken over the banks of that state and will run them hereafter in the interest of the revolt.

**Will Huerta  
Resign?**

Meanwhile, although the revolts and plots against him in Mexico City and the entire south are increasing, Huerta declines to resign. He is reported to have boasted, last month, that he would hold his office longer than President Wilson would hold his. It is being constantly rumored, however, that Huerta is considering the proposition to resign the presidency in favor of a commission of prominent Mexicans. The newspapers of France and Spain stated last month that the Spanish-American Union at Madrid, with the co-operation of several European peace societies, had induced Huerta to agree to resign in favor of de la Barra, who was provisional president after Diaz was overthrown, or Gamboa, who was Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the early days of Huerta. Both Carranza and Villa, however, refuse to consider such a proposition. They will be satisfied, they say, with nothing less than the overthrow and execution of Huerta.

**Caring for  
Mexican  
Refugees**

For more than a month Uncle Sam, at his own expense, has been feeding and caring for more than 5000 refugee Mexican soldiers, with their wives, children, domestic animals, and other personal property, behind ten-foot barb wire trenches at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas. These unfortunates, almost exclusively belonging to the defeated Federal army, had fled across the Rio Grande before the advance of Villa's soldiers, after the battle of Ojinaga, in the last days of December. They have made a regular city of refugees, living in tents, a city conducted by United States troops on strictly military principles. These people, detained on the soil of a friendly, though disapproving nation, have apparently been happy. A touch of nature which makes kin even of the worlds of English-speaking Texans and Spanish-speaking Mexicans, is shown by the fact that, since their detention at Fort Bliss, more than fifty children have been born to the civilian refugees, and the good people of El Paso are making clothes for them.

**The Right and  
Propriety of  
Detaining Them**

A few of the officers thought to escape restraint by appealing for writs of habeas corpus, asserting that their internment was a deprivation of liberty without due process of law. The Federal District Court for Southern California, however, in a decision rendered on January 26, held that that section of the Hague Treaty providing that "a neutral



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AN AMERICAN ARMY SURGEON VACCINATING A REFUGEE MEXICAN GIRL IN THE INTERN CAMP AT FORT BLISS

power which receives on its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them as far as possible at a distance from the seat of war," does not violate the constitution of the United States nor require any special legislation to make it effective. "The fact that the United States has not given official recognition to either belligerent ["belligerents according to the law and practice of nations"] does not affect this right and duty to execute the provisions of the treaty with respect to troops of either party who may seek asylum on its territory."

*Does Foreign Capital Dominate Mexico?*

Lurking in the background of every discussion of any phase of the chaos in Mexico is the general assumption that, in some way, "Big Business," operating through the banking houses of London and New York, is the real, but invisible force that is dominating things south of the Rio Grande. The statement is constantly being made in the newspapers of this country and of Europe that Mexico is not owned by the Mexicans, but by foreigners, Americans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen particularly. It becomes very interesting and important, therefore, to determine just what is the amount of foreign capital invested in Mexico and how it is distributed among railroads, national bonds, and purely industrial enterprises. The table given below, has been prepared with great care from two sources,

which are in substantial agreement. The first is a table appearing in a recent number of the *Daily Consular Reports* by W. H. Seamon, who is a mining engineer of long experience in Mexico. The sources of information from which the statistics were drawn are as follows: Government reports and various state reports; directories of business houses, factories, etc.; directories of mines and smelters; *La Mexique* (a French work of authority), the Mexican Yearbook, and numerous reviews, encyclopedias, company reports, etc. The second source of information is figures quoted by Senator Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, in a recent speech on our foreign relations in the Senate.

*Revolutionary South America*

Revolutionary conditions in four Latin-American countries last month emphasized the increasing importance of a diplomacy with these republics which will convey not only the friendly and disinterested intentions of the United States, but impress upon Latin Americans generally their joint responsibility with the United States to work harmoniously for the peace of the two continents. The chaos in Mexico is in the mind of all the world. The "Black Republic" of Haiti has just undergone one of those periodical political convulsions to which it is subject, ending in the triumph of one revolutionary general over another, and endless confusion and danger to the inter-

CLASSIFICATION	AMERICAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH	MEXICAN	OTHER
Railway stocks and bonds..	\$644,390,000	\$168,917,800	\$17,000,000	\$137,715,000	\$38,610,380
Bank stocks and deposits..	30,550,000	5,000,000	31,000,000	193,913,042	21,810,000
National bonds.....	52,000,000	67,000,000	60,000,000	21,000,000	
Mines and smelters.....	249,500,000	43,600,000	5,000,000	14,700,000	10,830,000
Timber lands .....	8,100,000	10,300,000		5,600,000	750,000
Ranches, farms, and livestock .....	13,110,000	3,460,000		108,450,000	5,050,000
Houses and personal property .....	4,500,000	680,000		127,020,000	2,760,000
Mills and factories.....	11,400,000	3,230,000	22,416,000	19,584,200	13,495,000
Electric railroads, and power plants .....	760,000	8,000,000		5,155,000	275,000
Stores .....	4,380,000	140,000	7,680,000	74,035,000	16,445,000
Oil industry .....	15,000,000	10,000,000		650,000	
Rubber industry .....	15,000,000			4,500,000	2,500,000
Professional outfits .....	3,600,000	850,000		1,560,000	1,100,000
Insurance .....	4,000,000			2,000,000	3,500,000
Theatres, hotels, and various institutions .....	1,485,000	125,000	350,000	77,305,000	1,410,000
Total.....	\$1,057,775,000	\$321,302,800	\$143,446,000	\$793,187,242	\$118,535,380

The Mexican Government holds a bare majority of the stock in the National Railway, thus controlling the system.



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HON. BENTON M'MILLIN, EX-GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE, AND EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED MINISTER TO PERU

ests of Americans and Europeans. The attempt of that chronic revolutionist Castro to start another revolt in Venezuela several weeks ago resulted in some sporadic fighting, and furnished the government with an excuse for postponing the regular elections. In Ecuador, whose chief port, Guayaquil, Colonel Gorgas is helping to clean up (see Dr. Huber's article on page 308 this month), there has been an uprising which has already resulted in the total destruction of two custom-houses and some loss of life.

*The Revolution in Peru*

But the most serious breaking of the peace south of Mexico is the sudden governmental overturn in Peru, which has resulted in the killing of the minister and about fifty other citizens,

as well as the imprisonment of President Billinghurst, and the establishment of a new government. Guillermo (William) Billinghurst, son of an English father and a Peruvian mother, is a type of the finest character and mentality of Latin America. Educated in the best institutions of Peru, Chile, and Argentina, author of several books, member of the Peruvian Congress, organizer of the Red Cross of his country, the gallant commander of a division of the Peruvian army in the war with Chile, consul-general at Valparaiso, mayor of Lima, the Peruvian capital, elected to the Congress as a scientific "sanitarian," Vice-President of the Republic, and, finally, in May, 1912, elected President—his has been a truly notable career. Ever since his election President Billinghurst has endeavored to stop the waste of public funds, thus immediately arousing opposition from the politicians of all parties. Congress, at its last session, refused to sanction his economical budget. It held out against his arguments until finally he dissolved it; whereupon the members of Congress got together under Señor Carlos Leguia, brother of ex-President Leguia, picked Dr. Augusto Durand, a veteran leader of several Peruvian revolutions, as their choice for president, promised liberal pay and "perquisites" to the army, marched



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

SEÑOR GUILLERMO BILLINGHURST, THE DEPOSED PRESIDENT OF PERU





MADISON R. SMITH  
(OF MISSOURI)  
TO HAITI

WILLIAM J. PRICE  
(OF KENTUCKY)  
TO PANAMA

WILLIAM E. GONZALES  
(OF SOUTH CAROLINA)  
TO CUBA

JAMES M. SULLIVAN  
(OF NEW YORK)  
TO SANTO DOMINGO



PRESTON B. M'GOODWIN  
(OF OKLAHOMA)  
TO VENEZUELA



JOHN D. O'REAR  
(OF MISSOURI)  
TO BOLIVIA



CHARLES S. HARTMAN  
(OF MONTANA)  
TO ECUADOR



REV. W. H. LEAVELL  
(OF MISSISSIPPI)  
TO GUATEMALA

BENJ. L. JEFFERSON  
(OF COLORADO)  
TO NICARAGUA

EDWARD P. HALE  
(OF NORTH CAROLINA)  
TO COSTA RICA

JOHN EWING  
(OF LOUISIANA)  
TO HONDURAS

NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN AMERICA



LORD STRATHCONA AND PREMIER BORDEN  
(From a photograph taken recently at Ottawa)

upon the Presidential palace, arrested and deposed Senor Billinghurst, forced the Congress to name a governing board pending new elections, and "advised" the electors to choose Dr. Durand. Since the revolutionists have the army behind them, this advice will probably be heeded.

*New Minis-  
ters to  
the South*

The growing importance of our relations with the Latin-American republics and the great increase in the trade of the world which is expected to follow upon the early opening of the Panama Canal, has drawn attention to the qualifications necessary for our representatives at the capitals of these countries, as well as to those agents of trade, the consuls, at the other large cities. The friendship with the great countries of the South American continent so finely cemented by Senator Root while Secretary of State under the Roosevelt administration, and later by the visits of Secretaries Knox and Bacon, and now being so gratifyingly supplemented by the sojourn of Colonel Roosevelt in Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, prepared the ground for the work of the able men whom our State Department has recently sent to the capitals of our sister republics to the south. These men have attained prominent and respected positions in

the sections of the country from which they were appointed. Despite the newness of these gentlemen to their several diplomatic tasks (a fact which has been commented on by Colonel Harvey in a *North American Review* article which we review on another page), they are all of a character and equipment to carry forward the work that lies before them. On the preceding page are shown the faces of some of these men who have recently been sent to Central America, the island republics of the Caribbean, and several of the South American capitals.

*Canadian  
Politics and  
Trade*

The third session of the twelfth parliament of the Dominion of Canada was formally opened by the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General, on January 15. The speech from the throne forecasted the measures to come before the session and emphasized the redistribution bill as the main feature. It was expected that this measure changing the basis of representation would be under discussion during February and March. It was announced that the government would not reintroduce the navy bill calling for a contribution to the British imperial navy, which was defeated last April, owing to the adverse vote in the senate. The Borden government accuses the Liberal Senate of offensive partisanship. Some day (says the *Montreal Star* editorially) "in the natural evolution of things the government will control both branches of the legislature at Ottawa, and then, if not before, the naval bill will be finally enacted." Meanwhile, the sentiment throughout the Dominion has increased in favor of reciprocity with the United States. Last month the legislature of Manitoba passed a resolution in favor of the removal of duties on staples between the two countries. It is true that the House of Commons rejected the reciprocity amendment to the speech from the throne, but it was by the slender majority of forty-five, while the owners of two of the leading papers of the Dominion voted with the minority against their party. It is being freely predicted in all parts of Canada that the next general election will turn on closer trade relations with the United States.

*Rural Credit  
in the  
West*

Besides the measure providing for the redistribution of parliamentary seats, a number of other important bills are before the parliament. The government is interested in the establishment of rural credit banks. Agricultural

credit is a matter of much moment to the western provinces of the Dominion. A number of cities in these provinces have adopted the principle of the land tax or the single tax on land values, and report astonishing successes as a result. In an early number of this REVIEW we hope to give our readers some more details concerning the land and taxation situation in the western part of Canada. A great Canadian figure, which has loomed large ever since the Dominion came into being, passed away, on January 21, in the person of Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona. On another page this month Miss Agnes C. Laut, who knew the late statesman personally, graphically sketches his career. Lord Strathcona in his will, the phraseology of which shows his strong individuality, left large sums of money to various educational institutions in Canada and half a million dollars to Yale University.



KING GEORGE AS A BRITISH CITIZEN

*The British  
Parliament in  
Session*

When King George opened the British parliament at Westminster on February 10, the interest in what he would say on the Irish question overshadowed everything else. It was evident from his words and the manner in which they were uttered that the British monarch was deeply impressed with the seriousness of the situation which has resulted from the bitterness between Ulster and the rest of Ireland over the question of an Irish Parliament at Dublin. The speech from the throne counseled "a spirit of mutual concession." In the subsequent debate in the House of Commons, Premier Asquith uttered words in the same vein, and later Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the Commons, also spoke conciliatory words.

*The Home Rule  
Fight  
Resumed*

All the fire and challenge came from the opposition and were mainly to be found in the rather provocative speech of Walter Long, formerly Unionist Chief Secretary for Ireland, who addressed the Commons on behalf of the opposition to Mr. Asquith's government. Mr. Long predicted civil war in case the demands of Ulster were not satisfied and taunted the government with pusillanimity in the face of the recent events in South Africa, commented on in another paragraph. He then moved an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, "that it would be disastrous for the House to proceed further with the Government for Ireland bill until the measure has been submitted to the

judgment of the country." This was defeated by a vote of 333 to 255, indicating that the majority that the government can count on in the Home Rule matter is 78.

*A Possible  
Compromise*

While, up to the middle of last month, there had been no definite agreement between the imperial government and the leaders of the Ulster opposition over the questions of the relation of this section of Ireland to the Home Rule scheme, it is evident from guarded admissions made in the speech of Premier Asquith and his fellow members that they were inclined to consider favorably a plan proposed by Sir Horace Plunkett, noted for his advocacy of agricultural coöperation and technical education and whose opinion on Irish matters carries great weight with all parties. Sir Horace proposed that the Unionists accept the bill as it now stands on three conditions: (1), that after a certain number of years they be permitted to demand a plebiscite "to decide whether any section of Ulster desires to continue subject to the Irish parliament"; (2), that both sections of Irishmen be invited to suggest amendments "not to be incorporated in the measure except by unanimous consent"; (3), that the Ulster volunteers be permitted to organize as a permanent territorial body "as a valuable addition to the nation's defensive forces," and as "an ultimate

safeguard upon which they might some day be called to rely for the preservation of their liberties." If regularly passed during the present session of the parliament—thus receiving legislative sanction for the third time—the Home Rule bill will become a law despite the veto of the Lords.

*Other  
Legislation  
Foreshadowed*

The King's speech, which always embodies the program of the party in power, further included proposals for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, a measure for imperial naturalization, legislation dealing with general education and the housing of the poor, and promises to resubmit the already hotly contested bills for Irish Home Rule and Welsh Church Disestablishment, and the various other domestic legislation, among which are the measures fathered by Chancellor Lloyd George for land reforms, the redistribution of electoral seats and the abolition of plural voting. King George also spoke appreciatively of the leaders of the International Conference for Safety of Life at Sea, which recently met at London at the invitation of the British Government.

*Royal Germany  
Paying  
Taxes*

While the outside world has been thinking of Germany during recent weeks in terms of oppressive militarism in Alsace-Lorraine and the significant utterances of Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, on the question of "big navy rivalry" with England, the German people themselves have been absorbed in economic problems affecting not only the international position of their fatherland, but their personal fortunes and living habits as German citizens. With the beginning of the year the increased taxes imposed to support the enlarged army establishment became effective. Although this tax affects the middle class and others of moderate means only slightly, and gives them three years in which to pay, there never was (to quote Maximilian Harden, the editor of the radical *Zukunft*) "a more unpopular burden imposed upon the people of the fatherland." More than \$250,000,000 must be raised for the increase of the Kaiser's army and navy. The "Contribution to Defense," which is the sugar-coated title to the new tax, affects royalty as well as the humblest of the proletariat, although the former has always heretofore been exempt from taxation. The Kaiser, it is estimated, will pay \$1,000,000 as his share; the Prince of Thurn und Taxis \$2,000,000; and Frau Bertha Krupp von

Bohlen und Halbach, the "Cannon Queen," of Essen, said to be Europe's wealthiest woman, will give a million and a quarter to the war tax. The extent to which this tax will be paid by the wealthy and aristocratic portions of the German people has been given as justification for the decision by the Socialist party, which has the highest voting power in the Reichstag, to permit the government to pass its military financial bill.

*Prussian  
Finance and  
German  
Foreign Trade*

In addition to this special taxation for important military purposes, several of the German states have found it necessary during recent weeks to borrow money in order to carry out their rather ambitious programs of projected public works. Late in January it was announced that the Prussian loan of \$87,500,000 four per cent. treasury notes had been over-subscribed seventy-one times. The proceeds of this loan will be used chiefly for the construction of the new Prussian railroad and canal systems. Meanwhile, alarmed by the decrease in the total of German exports to the United States during 1913 (a drop of more than \$3,000,000 from the figures of 1912), a new international commercial organization, entitled the German Association for World Trade, was formed in Berlin, in February, largely for the purpose of improving business relations with the United States. This organization is reported to be due chiefly to the initiative of Herr Albert Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. This transatlantic line, which has just settled a long rate war with the allied rival lines of England, Germany, Holland, Scandinavia, and the United States, will, Herr Ballin hopes, be greatly benefited by the trade expansion along the lines contemplated in the new organization. Late in January, Herr Delbrück, Minister of the Interior, announced in the Reichstag that the government would not denounce any of the existing commercial treaties, all of which are subject to change in 1917. Unless the initiative for change comes from foreign governments, said Herr Delbrück, these treaties will be automatically extended.

*Will Bethmann-  
Hollweg  
Resign?*

Echoes of the Zabern incident, which we have already recounted in these pages, were found in the resignation, on January 28, of the entire civil government of Alsace-Lorraine. These officials had bitterly opposed the aggression of the military. It is being reported that as

a result of the vote of lack of confidence in the government, passed in the Reichstag early in December, and the subsequent criticism of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg will shortly resign his office. It is believed that the Kaiser has agreed to this and intends to appoint, as his successor, Admiral von Tirpitz, at present Minister of Marine. This bluff, Teutonic sea lord is known to be a most vigorous opponent of the little ravy idea, and yet extremely anxious for a complete understanding with England on the question of armament on the sea.

**Books  
and  
Wireless**

An interesting international exhibition to show the progress in the book industries and the graphic arts will be held in Leipsic from May to October of the present year, in connection with the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the *Deutscher Buchgeverbeverein*, the German bookmaking association. Leipsic is the book industrial center of Germany and all nations are invited to exhibit. An illustration of the advance of wireless telegraphy was given, on January 28, when the first message between Germany and the United States without relaying was transmitted directly by Kaiser Wilhelm to President Wilson. See our article, "The 'Wireless' Girdling of the Earth," page 327.

**The Swedes Demand a Larger Army and Navy**

Fear of aggressive designs by Russia has been one of the ever-present factors in Sweden's foreign policy ever since, in the middle of the past century, Muraviev, the famous Russian nationalist statesman, made his declaration: "We mean to swallow and digest the Finns because we have business beyond." This fear was dramatically demonstrated last month when more than 30,000 small farmers and peasants marched to Stockholm, some of them traveling more than 700 miles, and made a monster demonstration before the palace in Stockholm to demand an increase in armaments. They came from all parts of the country, many in the picturesque national costume, and by petition and word of mouth, begged the King to put the nation's military and naval forces on an effective basis—"since the enemy is awake and moving." The agitators pointed out the fact that the state of the Swedish navy is deplorable, the newest battleship being ten years old. They complain of the slowness of the present Liberal government, under Premier Karl Albert Staaff, in pushing the matter of army and navy improvement.



KING GUSTAV V. OF SWEDEN

(Who has been speaking more frankly to his subjects than his ministers think proper)

**King Gustav  
and the  
Socialists  
Differ**

The demonstrators showed great enthusiasm and expressed their readiness to make any personal sacrifices to meet any increased taxation proposed for improvement of the national defenses. The chief agitator behind this nationalistic patriotic movement is the explorer Sven Hedin, whose publication entitled "Warning Words" and numerous speeches all over the country paved the way for it. King Gustav declared that he heartily reciprocated the desire of the pilgrims, and shared their opinion that the problem must be settled immediately. The next day an almost equal number of Socialists held a demonstration in front of the government offices in Stockholm, protesting against any increased expenditure for armaments, and demanding that the ministry work rather for international peace and fraternity. Premier Staaff replied that he was convinced of the necessity for strengthening the military establishment, but counseled deliberation and caution. The Swedes are the best educated people in the world, and are well aware of the inevitable results of Russia's absorption of Finland.



ADMIRAL GOMBEI YAMAMOTO, PREMIER OF JAPAN

(Whose government has been attacked in the Diet and in the public streets of the capital with more vigor and openness than that of any other Japanese ministry since parliamentarism began in Japan)

<sup>A</sup> Constitutional Crisis The King's outspoken utterance, however, led to a difference of opinion between him and the cabinet as to the sovereign's right to speak thus publicly on political matters without first consulting his ministers as is customary in constitutional countries. King Gustav, who is a fearless man of strong opinions, although believed to be somewhat reactionary in his point of view, refused to be bound by any such restraint. On February 10, therefore, the Premier and the entire cabinet resigned. The King then summoned Baron Gerald Lewis De Geer to form a new ministry, who, however, was not immediately successful. Even this statesman was forced to inquire of the King whether he intended, in future, to express in public opinions not already known and acceptable to the ministry. It is reported that the King's reply was unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, not to be expected that any De Geer ministry will have a long life. In fact, the dissolution of the Riksdag and a general election is probable within the next few weeks. There is a good deal of sentiment in favor of a republic in Sweden, and during late February there were rumors that King Gustav had intended to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince Gustav Adolf and that the latter might close the Swedish monarchy with a short reign. One of the measures which was being considered by the

ministry of Premier Staaff was the extension to Swedish women of the franchise and their right of election to the parliament and other offices on the same conditions as men.

*Progress in  
Denmark and  
Iceland*

Since the accession, on May 15, 1912, of Christian X as King of Denmark, the progress of the Danes has been gratifying along peaceful industrial lines. A few months after the new King's accession, the reform bill amending the revised constitution of 1866 was passed. By this measure women were given the vote and the right to sit in parliament. Other modifications in the franchise were made, including the abolition of "election by privilege and royal nomination." Following this, owing to the steadily declining numbers of "life peers," the Liberals and Radicals came into the ascendancy. Denmark, meanwhile, has been growing enormously in the arts of peace, developing rapidly from an agricultural to a manufacturing country. While the leading occupation of the Danes is still agriculture, it was estimated recently by Alexander Foss, President of the *Industriforeningen*, the National Danish Industrial Society, that, by 1925, manufacturing will have passed farming, and agriculture itself will have been fully industrialized. During the past few months the long-standing differences between Denmark and her North Atlantic island possession, Iceland, have been settled. Iceland will hereafter have complete home rule, but all bills are subject to veto by the parliament at Copenhagen. The new constitution of Iceland, developed during the past two years, having been adopted by the local parliament in the summer of 1911, will be submitted to the electors on Easter Sunday. It will grant the right of suffrage to every Icelander, including women, over twenty-one years of age.

*Anti-American  
Feeling in  
Japan*

The government of Baron Yamamoto in Japan has been facing demonstrations of popular disapproval with regard to both its domestic and foreign policies. It was in February of the past year that Admiral Yamamoto became Premier, succeeding Prince Katsura, who soon afterwards died. It has been a stormy year for the government at Tokyo. Despite its patient persistence the Japanese Foreign Office, under the nominal head of Baron Makino, the Minister in charge, but really conducted by the Premier himself, has been unable to emerge from the uncertainty of its relations with this Government over the question of alleged discrimination by the

United States, particularly by the State of California. There has been a good deal of popular opposition to the Yamamoto government, large sections of the Japanese people feeling that it has not been vigorous enough in protecting the rights of the Japanese in the United States. This opposition made the position of the ministry so insecure that finally, in his annual address to the Diet, on January 21, Foreign Secretary Makino publicly announced:

No answer whatsoever having been made to Japan's third note of protest presented in August last, the government of His Majesty the Emperor recognizes the necessity of elaborating other plans for the solution of the question. However, to the regret of the government, the time has not yet arrived for reporting on that point.

This was the signal for a violent attack upon the government by members of the opposition in the Diet, who contended that too much reliance had been placed upon American good will. It has been intimated by officials in Tokyo that these "other plans" of the Japanese Government, to which the foreign minister referred, are in the nature of proposals for an entirely new treaty between the two countries.

*The Naval Scandal in Japan*

A "graft" scandal connected with the purchase of supplies for the navy has also contributed to arouse violent opposition to the Yamamoto government. Readers of this REVIEW will remember the charges of corruption made against the Krupp cannon firm in Germany, and which were recounted in these pages for September. The Krupps had been accused of using illegitimate means to induce the German war department, and those of foreign governments, to purchase supplies from them. One of the officials of the foreign governments implicated, it now appears, was Vice-Admiral Koichi Fujii, formerly Japanese naval attaché at Berlin. This official was accused of having taken a commission from a German armament firm and an electrical concern for all business done by these companies with the Japanese navy. The accused was sentenced, on documentary evidence, to twelve years' penal servitude, and later, it is reported, directed to commit hari-kari.

*Opposition to the Yamamoto Government*

Popular indignation against the ministry was at fever heat when these naval scandal revelations were made public. Rioting, with some loss of life, occurred in Tokyo and other cities. On February 10 a resolution of want of confidence in the government, introduced by

one of the members of the opposition, was defeated by a very narrow margin. Premier Yamamoto announced that a rigorous investigation into the charges of naval corruption would be made at once. Increased naval estimates included in the impending budget have been the basis for another attack. Baron Shimada, the leader of the opposition in the Diet, has publicly declared that he will demand the rejection of the naval increase bill because, in view of the suspicion of Americans regarding alleged Japanese activity in Mexico and presumed designs on the Panama Canal, such increases would be "likely to arouse suspicion in the United States that they are aimed against that country."

*Ravages of Earthquakes and Famine*

Japan, in common with the other nations of the Asiatic shore of the Pacific Ocean, is peculiarly subject to the destructive visitations of great natural forces such as earthquakes, eruptions of volcanoes, and violent storms and floods. During early January the volcano of Sakurashima, on one of the southern islands, some 600 miles from Tokyo, began violent eruption. Great loss of life resulted, nine out of eighteen villages on the island being totally wiped out by the eruptions and earthquakes following. Considerable damage was done to buildings in the city of Kagoshima, a few miles away. It appears that the earthquake consequent upon this eruption shocked all southern Japan. Meanwhile, owing to the unusually heavy failure of crops, much of the population of Hokkaido or Yezo, the great island in the north, have been suffering from want of food. According to figures compiled by missionaries, fully 9,000,000 people have been rendered homeless.

*World Agreement on Safety at Sea*

Only ten days after the closing session of the International Conference on Safety at Sea, which had been sitting at London, a marine disaster occurred off our Atlantic coast which afforded an impressive illustration of the great public good achieved by such a gathering, and called attention to the necessity for agreement on additional points having to do with passenger travel at sea. A collision, causing the loss of thirty-nine lives, occurred on January 30, when the Old Dominion line steamship *Monroe* was struck and sunk by the *Nantucket*. Both steel ships of about the same size, they came together just off Cape Charles, at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. It was two o'clock in the morning, and there was a dense fog, and the *Monroe* went to the bottom in ten minutes. The tes-



timony as to responsibility for the accident is conflicting. However, as a result of this disaster, and following upon the official investigation, it has been stated in Washington that the Department of Commerce will request the other maritime nations of the world to adopt a rule requiring steamships to come as nearly to a full stop as possible and "remain so as long as the lookout on the bridge is unable to distinguish moving objects clearly within an eighth of a mile."

*New Sea  
Rules  
Adopted*

The Safety at Sea Conference ended its work on January 20. The final report consisted of seventy-four articles, which received the unanimous support of the fourteen nations there represented (the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Canada, New Zealand, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark), was made public on February 15. It was then submitted to the several governments represented for their approval. A great many important points were agreed upon, chief among which are the adoption of a proposal of Rear-Admiral Capps, of the American Navy, that passenger ships must be divided by bulkheads both longitudinally and transversely into so many water-tight compartments that there is no danger of enough of them being opened by any accident to sink the vessel; the rule that every vessel, except those carrying fewer than fifty passengers or keeping within one hundred and fifty miles of the coast, must carry wireless telegraph apparatus of a hundred miles' radius, with an operator continuously on duty; life-saving apparatus of sufficient number and capacity to accommodate every passenger on board (two-thirds boats and one-third rafts), and a sufficient number of men competent to handle them. Furthermore, every vessel, before sailing from any port of the signatory powers, must obtain a certificate that she is properly supplied with life-saving devices. The United States Government, finally, is authorized to take charge of an international patrol of the North Atlantic and the discovery of icebergs and the destruction of derelicts.

*Russian  
Affairs*

Adjourning at the end of December, after its second session, which began on October 28, the fourth Russian Duma left an almost barren record. It was feared that the government would dissolve the assembly in the hope of electing a more conservative body. A number of events, however, including the ritual mur-

der trial of the Jew Beiliss at Kiev, apparently convinced the government that the Russian state of mind is progressive, and that a new election might increase the representatives of that turn of mind in the Duma. Premier Kokovtsov, who has apparently proved too mild a man to carry out the program of reaction, resigned on February 12. But there are signs of awakening. A new peasant party has been formed in the Duma. There is a general clamor for education, and, following an earnest appeal of Count Witte, the former Premier, the Council of the Empire (the higher chamber) recently promulgated a new set of rules to restrict the sale of liquor, which is a government monopoly, throughout the Empire.

*Departing  
South African  
Labor Leaders*

Significant and far-reaching developments in the South African labor situation occurred last month when the Government of General Botha arrested ten of the leaders of the strikers, put them on a special train under a strong guard, rushed them to the port of Durban, and sent them off on a vessel not to stop until it reached England. This action aroused violent opposition from the labor element in South Africa and in Great Britain itself. It was denounced as high-handed and the recall of Lord Gladstone was urged. Later it became known that the Governor-General had resigned at the beginning of the year, but that his successor had not been appointed. It is said that the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, at present President of the Board of Trade, will take his place. This rigorous employment of martial law was legalized on February 2, when the South African parliament, by a large majority, passed the bill "indemnifying" the Government for all its acts and prohibiting the return of the strike leaders who had been deported. General Smuts, Minister of Defense, who introduced the indemnity bill, claimed that the disturbance was not a mere strike, but a revolutionary uprising, which had for its object the overthrow of the Government by force. Whatever the result, the affair is apparently bound to increase the embarrassments of the Asquith ministry, and may possibly cause its downfall. The Liberals have always taken great pride in the success of their policy in giving self-government to South Africa. They may disapprove of the acts of Premier Botha in dealing with the strike, but it is difficult to see how the Imperial Government at London can legally interfere with the acts of the self-governing Dominion in Africa.



THE AERIAL FERRY—TONY JANNUS, FERRYMAN—BETWEEN TAMPA AND ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT TWENTY MILES

*Round the  
World by  
Aeroplane*

The prospect of conquering the Atlantic continues to urge the souls of ambitious aviators. Considerable impetus was given to the discussion of the possibility of such a trip by two important announcements last month. One was the publication of an offer by the Panama-Pacific Exposition of a prize of \$150,000 to the aviator making the quickest trip around the world within ninety days. The winner would also, of course, secure Lord Northcliffe's prize of \$50,000 for a transatlantic flight,—provided that it had not already been captured. The route proposed begins at San Francisco, crosses the United States to New York, proceeds northward to Labrador, over the Atlantic to Greenland, thence to Iceland, down through Scotland and England to Europe, across Russia and Siberia to Japan, over to Alaska, and down the Pacific Coast to the starting point at San Francisco. The total distance is variously calculated at upwards of 21,000 miles. The Aero Club of America is taking a leading part in making the necessary arrangements for the contest, and the coöperation of foreign aero clubs and governments along the proposed route is being sought in order to make the trip a success. Although the different stages of the proposed route have all been equalled in distance by flights already made, there are physical and financial difficulties which make this undertaking a tremendously formidable one. While the project has provoked skeptical comments from a

number of skilled air pilots, much enthusiasm has also been expressed, and a number of notable aviators have already signified their intention to enter the race, which is to take place in the exposition year, 1915.

*The Wanamaker  
Transatlan-  
tic Expedition*

Another aerial project which has attracted much attention, and one booked for earlier trial, is the expedition fathered by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker for a trip from Newfoundland to Ireland. Mr. Wanamaker's entry for the Northcliffe prize has already been formally filed with the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, and his machine has been under construction for some months past. It is an aeroboat, designed under the supervision of Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, and is to have a wing-spread of eighty feet, as against the usual dimensions of about half that size. The machine will be equipped with a motor of 200 horsepower, and will carry two pilots, as well as fuel and provisions for a single non-stop flight to the other side. It is expected that the sixteen hundred miles from Newfoundland to the Irish coast can be covered at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and that the entire trip will be completed within a single day. This flying boat is to be ready for trial in June, and the attempt to cross the ocean is scheduled for July. The fact that several flights of over a thousand miles have recently been made leads to the belief that the Atlantic will soon be crossed by aeroplane.

*Wireless Communication Progresses*

The development of communication by wireless telegraphy continues to advance. We publish elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW an article describing the new project for the erection of wireless stations to furnish a complete 'round-the-world system of communication. Two notable instances of direct long-distance transmission have been recently reported. One was the sending of a wireless message from Emperor William, at Berlin, to President Wilson as follows:

PRESIDENT WILSON, Washington: I send you my best greetings, hoping that the wireless communication will become a new link between our countries.  
WILHELM.

This message came over a distance of more than four thousand miles, and was transmitted by the system of the Atlantic Commu-

nication Company from its German station at Eilvese, near Hanover, to its American station at Tuckerton, N. J. Reply was made by cable, as the Tuckerton station was not sufficiently completed for transmission at that time. Not many days afterward, however, direct wireless transmission from the United States to Germany was opened by the same company from its station at Sayville, L. I., and various congratulatory messages were successfully forwarded to the German Emperor, the American Ambassador, and to various Berlin newspapers. It should be noted that wireless messages have been despatched over longer distances, but those exchanged between the United States and Germany last month are said to be the longest which have been transmitted by a company organized to do a commercial business.



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#### THE GERMAN KAISER AND HIS FAMILY ON CHRISTMAS DAY

This snapshot, taken at the new palace at Potsdam, on Christmas Day, shows the German Emperor and Empress surrounded by their family, including all their children (except the Crown Prince), son-in-law, daughters-in-law, sister-in-law, and nephew. In the background are seen the Kaiser and Kaiserin, standing, and the figures, reading from left to right, in the back row, are: Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe (the Kaiser's brother-in-law), Prince Waldemar of Prussia, elder son of Prince Henry of Prussia (the Kaiser's nephew), Prince Henry of Prussia (the Kaiser's brother), Prince Friedrich-Carl of Hesse (brother-in-law), Princess Henry of Prussia (sister-in-law), Prince Adalbert of Prussia (third son), Princess Friedrich-Carl of Hesse (youngest sister), Princess Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe (second sister), Princess August Wilhelm of Prussia (daughter-in-law), Princess Eitel-Friedrich of Prussia (daughter-in-law), Duchess of Brunswick (daughter), and Duke of Brunswick (son-in-law). In the front row, reading from left, the figures are: The Hereditary Crown Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen (brother-in-law), the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen (the Kaiser's eldest sister), Prince Eitel-Friedrich of Prussia (the Kaiser's second son), the Crown Princess (daughter-in-law), Prince August Wilhelm (fourth son), and Prince Joachim (youngest son).



THE JAPANESE VOLCANO, SAKURAJIMA, IN ERUPTION

(Dormant for 133 years, the volcano burst into violent eruption on January 11. Ashes were thrown three miles high, and the lava streams rendered twenty thousand persons homeless. The loss of life was small. The city of Kagoshima, in the foreground of the picture, was damaged by a violent earth shock which accompanied the eruption. The illustration shows the effect produced when the hot lava stream met the waters of the sea)

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From January 17 to February 16, 1914)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

January 20.—Both branches, assembled in the House chamber, are addressed by President Wilson upon the regulation of large corporations; the President recommends the creation of a trade commission, the prohibition of interlocking directorates and holding companies, and the defining of the exact meaning of the existing anti-trust law.

January 24.—The Senate, by vote of 46 to 16, passes a bill authorizing the construction and operation by the Government of a railroad in Alaska, to cost not more than \$40,000,000 and to be not more than 1000 miles long.

January 27.—The Senate, after more than two months' consideration, confirms the nomination of Henry M. Pindell as Ambassador to Russia.

January 29.—In both branches, the Administration's bill is introduced which would establish a rural credit system by the creation of cooperative and profit-making farm land banks.

January 30.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reports favorably the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

February 2.—The House, by vote of 111 to 90, amends the Burnett bill so as to exclude all Asiatic immigrants.

February 3.—The House, by vote of 203 to 54, rescinds its action in prohibiting Asiatic immigration; the Democratic caucus decides that woman suffrage is a State and not a Federal issue, and refuses to designate a standing committee on woman suffrage.

February 4.—The Senate refuses to seat Frank P. Glass (Dem., Ala.), who was appointed by the Governor to serve for the unexpired term of the late Joseph F. Johnston. . . . The House passes the Burnett immigration bill, 252 to 126, imposing a reading test in any language.

February 7.—The Senate adopts the House bill making appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work among persons not attending agricultural colleges.

February 9.—In both branches, the Administration's bill relating to Alaskan coal lands is introduced; the measure provides that the Government may mine certain sections and lease out others on a royalty basis. . . . The Senate passes the Fortifications appropriation bill, increasing the House provisions to \$6,895,200.

February 10.—The House passes the Shackleford bill, appropriating \$25,000,000 annually for federal aid in the construction of roads.

February 13.—The House passes a measure creating the grade of Vice-Admiral in the Navy and providing for the promotion of six Rear-Admirals to that rank.

February 16.—In the House, the Army appropriation bill is reported, carrying \$94,000,000.

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

January 17.—The President nominates Col. William C. Gorgas to be Surgeon-General of the Army (see page 308).

January 20.—The Wisconsin eugenic marriage law is declared unconstitutional by the Circuit Court.

## THE LITERARY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Conservative majority in the Canadian House of Commons defeats a "free press" amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne.

The Chinese Administrative Council re-establishes Confucianism as the state religion.

It is stated at London that the emperor King Miguel has renounced his claim to the throne of Portugal, in favor of Dom Miguel at Beira-Mar.

The army of the Haitian revolutionary leader, Derbigny Theodore, is defeated by a French expeditionary force under Gen. Orestes Bazile at Cap-Haitien.

A revolutionary outbreak in Lima, the capital of Peru, results in the killing of President Cerco and the imprisonment of President Millanpueco. A governing board, under the presidency of the emperor at the revolution, Col. Oscar Berrío, is named by Congress pending an election.

The Minister of Defense in the Union of South Africa, General Smuts, addresses the members of the Union of the Government's action in supporting the leaders of the recent strike.

A Mexican bandit chief, Castillo, causes the arrest of more than fifty Mexicans and Americans by preventing a passenger train to enter a tunnel which he had mined and set on fire.

Thirty thousand Swedish peasants elect the King at Stockholm and urge an increase in the army and navy; fear of Russian aggression is said to be the cause of the unrest.

Protest Zbor is elected President of Spain by the Congress, receiving 93 out of 105 votes.

Don Jose Vicente Concha is elected President of Colombia. A new Portuguese minister is named by Bernardino Machado, re-elected ambassador to Brazil.

The Swedish cabinet, under Premier Stenar, resigns upon the refusal of King Gustaf to refrain from making public utterances without first obtaining the consent of the ministry.

King George's speech opening the fourth session of the British Parliament urges mutual cooperation in the Irish Home Rule controversy.

A resolution of "no confidence" in the Japanese cabinet as a result of scandals relating to the purchase of armaments, is rejected by vote of 205 to 100.

Announcement is made of the resignation of Viscount Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa, and the appointment of Sir John Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, to succeed him.

The Russian Premier, Vladimir, resigns.

China grants the Standard Oil Company important oil concessions in Shan-si and the Government to receive 37% interest on the stock of the development company.

The Opposition in the lower house of the Japanese Diet creates unprecedented disturbance to prevent the adoption of a business tax and to express disapproval of naval-contract disbursements.

The appointment of a new cabinet in Argentina is announced, with Jose Luis Murature, editor of the *Nacion*, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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**SHELBY M. CULLOM**

(For more than half a century Mr. Cullom was a distinguished public servant—as Speaker of the Illinois Legislature, as Governor, as Representative, and for thirty years as United States Senator, retiring a year ago)

**JAMES A. BEAVER**

(General Beaver lived his entire life in Pennsylvania, serving as Governor, on the Superior Court bench, and as president of the trustees of the State College. He rose from private to brigadier-general in the Civil War)

**GEORGE D. PERKINS**

(As editor and publisher of the *Sioux City Journal* for forty-five years, Mr. Perkins attained an enviable reputation, not confined to Iowa. He also served four terms as Representative in Congress, from 1891 to 1899)

### THREE OLD-TIME REPUBLICANS WHO DIED RECENTLY

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

January 20.—The United States Government begins at Fort Bliss, Texas, the task of caring for 3,300 Mexican federal soldiers, together with 1,400 women and children, who fled across the border from the victorious insurgents at Ojinaga.

January 21.—The Japanese Foreign Minister, in his annual address to the Diet, states that the replies of the United States to protests against the California anti-alien land bills are not satisfactory to Japan.

January 27.—American marines from the cruiser *Montana* are landed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to prevent disorder during the revolt.

February 3.—President Wilson issues a proclamation lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States into Mexico.

February 4.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Persia is signed at Teheran.

February 5.—A treaty signed at Washington between the United States and Denmark provides that all disputes failing of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at The Hague; a similar treaty, with Portugal, is signed at Lisbon.

February 12.—The United States formally recognizes the new revolutionary government in Peru.

February 13.—Arbitration treaties with Switzerland and Costa Rica are signed at Washington.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

January 19.—A strike on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, called as a protest against the discharge of two employees, is ended within sixteen hours by the reinstatement of the men at the suggestion of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

At the closing session of the International Congress on Safety at Sea, representatives of the fifteen participating nations sign an agreement embodying the recommendations of the various committees. . . . Three hundred refugees from the eruption of the volcano on Sakura Island, Japan, are buried under a cliff by an earthquake.

January 26.—Seventy-five women and children are burned to death in a fire in a moving-picture theatre at Surabaya, Java.

January 28.—Direct wireless communication is established between Germany and the United States, Kaiser Wilhelm sending the first message of greetings to President Wilson.

January 30.—The steamer *Monroe*, from Norfolk (Va.) to New York City, sinks after being rammed by the *Nantucket* during a fog at night near Cape Charles; 41 of the passengers and crew of the *Monroe* are drowned, and 98 are rescued.

February 3.—A new aeroplane record is created by Brunolanger, at Johannisthal, remaining in the air 14 hours and 7 minutes.

February 7.—The German aviator Ingold flies more than 1000 miles across country, remaining in the air 16½ hours and breaking the recent record of Brunolanger.

February 9.—Lieut. Henry B. Post, a United States Army aviator, loses his life by the collapse of his machine over San Diego Bay, after creating an American altitude record of 12,120 feet.

February 10.—Andrew Carnegie contributes \$2,000,000 toward the work of the Church Peace Union.





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## HON. AUGUSTUS O. BACON, OF GEORGIA

(Senator Bacon, who died suddenly in Washington last month, was one of the most conspicuous leaders in the upper house, of which he had been a member for nineteen years. During the past year he had been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations)

February 12.—Henri Louis Bergson, the philosopher, is elected a member of the French Academy. . . . Ground is broken in Potomac Park, Washington, for the \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

## OBITUARY

January 16.—Benjamin Holt Ticknor, the retired Boston publisher, 71.

January 17.—Fernand Foureau, the African explorer, 63. . . . William Cullen, former Representative and one of the organizers of the Republican party in Illinois, 87.

January 18.—Alice Holmes, the blind poetess, 92.

January 19.—Gen. Marie-Georges Picquart, chief defender of Dreyfus, and recently French Minister of War, 59.

January 20.—Dr. Rudolf Genée, the German translator of Shakespeare, 89.

January 21.—Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London (see page 336). . . . Edwin Ginn, the Boston school-book publisher and advocate of international peace, 76. . . . Bishop John Morgan Walden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 83.

January 22.—Charles K. Hamilton, a noted aviator, 28. . . . George S. Merriam, author and at one time editor of the *Christian Union*, 71.

January 24.—Peter A. Gross, the American landscape artist of Paris, 65. . . . Sir David Gill, the eminent Scottish astronomer, 70.

January 25.—Frank Avery Hutchins, noted for his creative work in the extension of Wisconsin's library system, 62 (see page 275).

January 26.—Friedrich Jodl, professor of philosophy at the University of Vienna, 65.

January 28.—Shelby M. Cullom, for thirty years United States Senator from Illinois, 84. . . . William G. Irwin, the Hawaiian sugar planter and refiner, 76. . . . Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, former dean of Georgetown University Medical School, 65.

January 29.—Samuel Billings Capen, the Boston merchant, president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 71. . . . George William Sheldon, writer on art topics, 71. . . . Dr. Edward Payson Fowler, a well-known New York physician and author of medical works, 79. . . . Henry Thurston Holland, first Viscount Knutsford, long a prominent member of the Conservative party in England, 89.

January 30.—Paul Deroulede, the noted French patriot and poet, 79. . . . Gen. Xenophon Wheeler, a prominent Chattanooga attorney, 79. . . . John Henry Buck, an authority on medals, 66.

January 31.—Gen. James Adams Beaver, former Governor of Pennsylvania, 76. . . . Brig.-Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., retired, chief surgeon of the Second Army Corps during the Spanish war, 72. . . . James Russell, a popular comedian, 50.

February 1.—Gen. James Grant Wilson, historian and noted cavalry officer of the Civil War, 81. . . . Charles Edmund Dana, the Philadelphia art critic, 71. . . . Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, noted for her travels in and books about Mexico and South America.

February 2.—Rev. Charles Rufus Brown, for many years professor of Hebrew at the Newton Theological Institution, 64. . . . Vice-Admiral Paul Louis Germinet, of the French Navy, 68.

February 3.—George D. Perkins, the well-known Iowa editor and former member of Congress, 74.

February 4.—Zigmund Mogulesko, the Yiddish actor of New York, 55.

February 5.—Representative Robert Gunn Bremner, of the Sixth New Jersey District, 40.

February 6.—Charles Volkmar, noted for his work in art pottery, 73.

February 7.—Gen. John P. Hawkins, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, 83.

February 9.—John O'Neill, for many years professor of vocal music at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, 84.

February 13.—Alphonse Bertillon, originator of the system for the identification of criminals by minute physical measurements, 60. . . . Alcide Picard, publisher of educational books and noted for his work for popular education in France, 74.

February 14.—Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. . . . Rev. Theron Brown, associate editor of the *Youth's Companion*, 82.

February 15.—Dr. Roswell Park, the noted Buffalo surgeon and authority on cancer, 61. . . . John H. Harjes, founder of the Paris banking firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 84.



# CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS



UNCLE SAM: "ARE YOU SURE SHE KNOWS I'M WAITING, WOODROW?"  
From the *Times* (New York)

**T**HE desire for prosperity is prominently reflected in the current cartoons; but, happily, signs are not wanting to show that Uncle Sam's patience will soon be rewarded.



GETTING HIS MEDICINE  
From the *World-Herald* (Omaha)



THE PIPE OF PEACE  
From the *World* (New York)



**HOW IT LOOKS NOW**  
From the *Bee* (Omaha, Neb.)



**ALL COMING IN!**  
From the *Constitution* (Atlanta, Ga.)



**FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY**

"In a case of joy riding, I believe in arresting the driver, not the machine."—President Wilson.  
From the *Central Press Association* (Cleveland, Ohio)



**"IT WON'T HURT YOU!"**  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



**BY THE LIGHT OF THE "MOON"**  
From the *Evening News* (Newark, N. J.)



EVERYBODY'S GETTING ONE  
From the World (New York)



TAKING NO CHANCES  
From the News-Press (St. Louis, Mo.)



Copyright by John T. McCutcheon

ENVY  
From the Tribune (Chicago)





THE CITIZEN AND THE INCOME TAX  
From the Times (Detroit, Mich.)

A little clause of thirty words added to the Constitution of the United States on October 13, last, has given a goodly number of American citizens much vexation. Calculating one's income tax has become a kind of national game, albeit an exclusive one, since only those with large enough incomes may play. Also, it requires study.



POOR CHAP!

the poor, innocent, simple American to Canada. A view of the charge that Americans are forced to emigrate to Canada by subsidized from the Star (Montreal)



RUSSIA MIGHT LIKE IT

(This cartoon, from a Socialist newspaper, refers to a provision of the new immigration bill discriminating against political refugees)

From the Call (New York)



**SORTING THEM OVER**  
From the *Satterfield Cartoon Service* (Cleveland)



**THE UN-EASY BOSS**  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The cartoonists note the care the President is taking in selecting the new Federal Reserve Board, as well as his attitude on the question of woman suffrage. Democratic liberality in the matter of appropriation bills also claims their attention, as do the troubles of Tammany Boss Murphy, and the political apathy of the ordinary voter.



**HE SHOULD HAVE WAITED A FEW YEARS BEFORE DISCLOSING HIMSELF**  
From the *News-Press* (St. Joseph, Mo.)



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**THE ARTFUL DODGER, OR HIDING BEHIND HIS PARTY.** From the *Inquirer*, (Philadelphia)



**THE APATHETIC WATCH-DOG**  
From the *Star* (Montreal)



A LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT  
From the *Oregonian*  
(Portland)

With the lifting of the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States to Mexico, the Constitutionalists expect to display increased activity and bring the war



THAT NAUSEATING CIGAR

UNCLE SAM: "I don't reckon I'll ever get used to this brand." (From the *American*, Baltimore)

shortly to a close. That the foreign policy of the present administration is not without its critics is apparent from the tone of some of the cartoons that have been appearing on the subject.



CAN'T THEY SEE  
HE'S BUSY?

From the  
*Tribune* (Chicago)



CONQUERING MEXICO  
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



THE CAVIARE GOING BEGGING  
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, O.)



# UNCLE SAM FIGHTING THE DISEASE OF THE WORLD

BY WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

**I**F plague breaks out to-day in Calcutta, or Amoy, or St. Petersburg, or at Punta Arenas on the Strait of Magellan, or at Basra on the Persian Gulf, or at Topeka, Kansas, or at any place else in the whole wide world, certain governmental authorities at Washington will know of it to-morrow and the organization of defense against it will be put in operation. If the contagion is beyond our own borders, a barrier is immediately thrown up which makes it next to impossible for the disease to enter at any of the 17,000 miles of American coastline. If it is within, and a serious menace, a cordon of health police is thrown around it and science is set to work on its extermination. If it is some strange malady outside the realm of established knowledge, the spotlight of science is flashed upon it and all that man knows is brought to the solution of its riddle.

The Federal agency having in hand the gigantic undertaking of battling the disease of the world is the Public Health Service of the United States. With the idea that health is a national asset, this government bureau has been placed under the Treasury Department. The backbone of the service is its staff of about 140 surgeons who bear commissions, thus comprising a military organization which wears a uniform. Supplementing these is a staff of some 250 acting assistant surgeons, various internes, pharmacists and hospital attendants, which brings the direct employees of the bureau up to 1500.

## EVOLUTION OF A FEDERAL HEALTH SERVICE

This is the nucleus for Uncle Sam's fight against disease that might otherwise more seriously affect the well-being of his hundred million citizens. But this organization fits into a general scheme of things that brings to its aid the health authorities of all the States and of all the cities under the flag, which makes co-workers of the consuls of the nation scattered throughout the world, which labors hand in hand with other far-seeing countries which know the necessity of a constantly improving condition of world health.

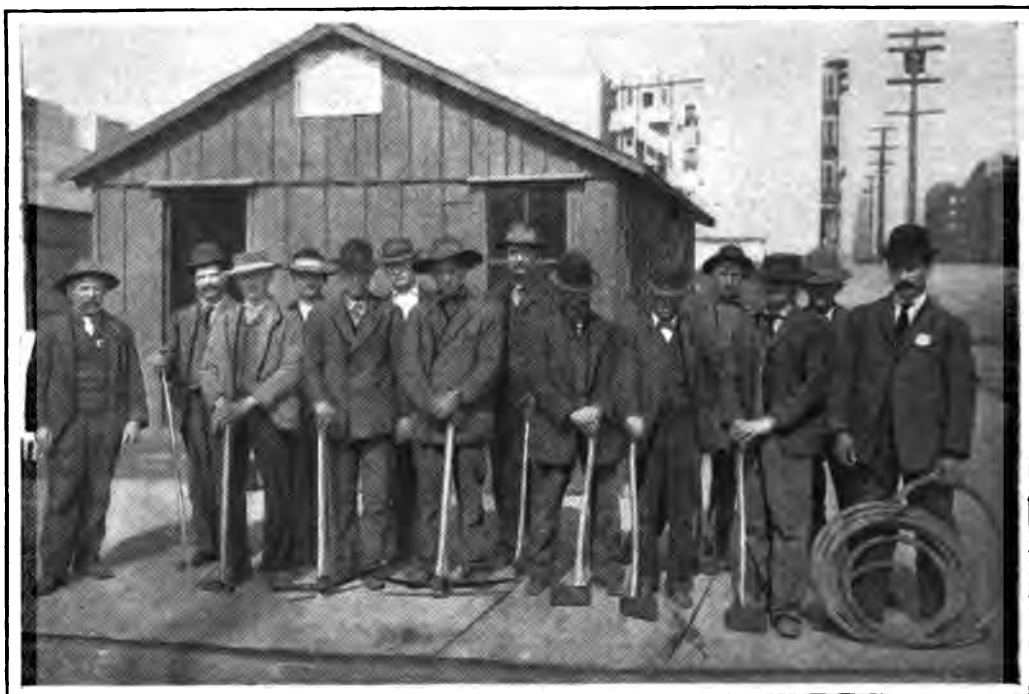


SURGEON-GENERAL RUPERT BLUE, HEAD OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Until 1912 this federal health agency was known as the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. It had its origin while the States were still colonies of the British crown. In those days seamen often fell sick in American ports and the colonists protested to the King against the responsibility of their care. Appreciating the justice of the claim, the Marine Hospital Service was created by royal edict. Its seal, a fouled anchor to represent a sailor in distress, and the winged caduceus, symbol of the healing art, was then established and is still worn on the collars of the service.

As the result of a bill introduced by Robert Livingston in 1798, the Marine Hos-





**A RAT EXTERMINATION SQUAD**

(This phase of militancy became familiar in the anti-plague campaign waged in San Francisco several years ago)

pital Service of the independent nation was established. It consisted merely of surgeons at given ports to care for sick marines. There were no other duties and there was no mobility in the service. Quarantine duties grew out of the service about 1832 because of the experience with epidemic diseases gained in it. It was not until 1870 that the force became mobile and aggressive. In 1893 the law was passed that authorized it to establish quarantines between the States. About 1902 outbreaks of yellow fever and plague developed the importance of this Governmental work. About this time it was given the authority over the sale of viruses, serums, and toxins and the development of the Hygienic Laboratory began. In 1912, by act of Congress, it was denominated the Public Health Service of the United States and its authority and power were vastly increased.

#### **SURGEON-GENERAL BLUE AND HIS RECORD**

Surgeon-General Rupert Blue assumed control of the destinies of the service just as it was coming into its own in 1912. He had fought his way up from the ranks, having served on the disease battle line for just twenty years before reaching the top. Victor e, his brother, and his senior by eighteen

months, had been putting up a similar fight in the navy and received the appointment of chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the most powerful post in the department, about a year later. So did two country boys from North Carolina pursue different courses that led them to the ends of the earth and on many crisscross journeys between, reach high official position in Washington at about the same time.

The young surgeon, Rupert Blue, fought his first great fight when, in 1903-4, he headed the forces that grappled with the bubonic plague which had gotten a foothold in San Francisco. In 1905 he went to New Orleans and engaged in the battle against yellow fever which cleaned up all the cities of the South and taught the world just how this dread disease might be successfully contended with. Then there was plague to fight again on the Pacific coast in 1907 and Surgeon Blue was in command. He made a sanitary survey of South America and Europe in 1910 and was the adviser of the governor of Hawaii on methods of preventing the introduction of plague and yellow fever when the opening of the Panama Canal should turn the tide of the world's trade in that direction. From this task he came to the big command.

#### OUTPOSTS OF SANITATION

From the world standpoint here are strategic points in the fight against disease. From the Far East there is always the danger of inroads of deadly bubonic plague or equally deadly cholera. Yokohama, Hong Kong, Amoy, Shanghai, and Calcutta are points where these diseases may originate and from which they may be spread, because the ships of the world call there. Naples is a lookout point for the Mediterranean; Libau, the Port of St. Petersburg, is the gateway for many emigrants; Guayaquil is a pest-hole of South America; Havana is the watchtower of the Caribbean; Rio Janeiro, the strategic point of the east coast of South America.

At all these points and at twenty others the Public Health Service of the United States has highly trained health scouts regularly stationed. The duty of these commissioned surgeons is to watch with unceasing vigilance for contagion and keep the home office posted. Likewise are they ever ready to strike when occasion arises. So vigilant are they that any one of them knows immediately when there is a dangerous outbreak of disease in his part of the world.



SURGEON T. B. MCCLINTIC, OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, WHO DIED OF SPOTTED FEVER CONTRACTED IN HIS STUDY OF IT

#### A CORPS OF CONSULAR "HEALTH SCOUTS"

Supplementary to these scouts of the Public Health Service are the United States consuls. Disease spreads through trade, and a consul is stationed in every trade center of importance from pole to pole. In all there are 500 cities in the world in which are stationed representatives of the consular service, and these are the 500 most important commercial centers.

Every consular officer is a health scout. While he may not be a medical officer, as is the special representative of the Public Health Service, it is none the less his duty to maintain an eternal vigilance for contagion than to watch trade conditions. Every week each of these consular officers makes a written report to the Public Health Service. Every mail brings a stream of these reports to headquarters at Washington. Wherever there may be an outbreak of any sort of disease that may be regarded as serious, the consul uses the cable and Washington knows immediately.

#### A WEEKLY CLINICAL CHART

Through State and municipal health agencies and from its own representatives the Public Health Service gets similar reports from every corner of the United States and

its possessions. This completes the survey of the world. From each week's accumulation of health reports is compiled a clinical chart of the world. This chart shows at a glance just what there is abroad in the way of disease the world around, and just where it is located. The chart is distributed to all the health and consular representatives that have contributed to its making, that they, in return, may be kept thoroughly posted as to the general health condition and aware of what may be expected. Any man in all this great plan can tell you at a glance the exact health condition of all the world. If a ship comes to his port from any other port, he looks at the chart and knows what disease he should look for on the ship.

#### WHAT HAPPENS WHEN PLAGUE BREAKS OUT IN INDIA

Consul Norton, at Bombay, India, might discover the existence of plague at that port. He would immediately cable the health office at Washington. Washington would cable the Health Service representative in Calcutta, the surgeon nearest Bombay, and that official would immediately take charge of the situation with relation to the departure of

ships that were to make American ports. Washington would at the same time cable Manila to guard against plague on all ships arriving from Bombay. The word would be passed throughout the archipelago, to Samoa, Honolulu, Guam. The Mediterranean outposts would become watchful of ships from the East. San Francisco would take precautions. New Orleans and New York would be put on their guard. Other progressive nations would pass the word and become equally vigilant. The one flash from Bombay would have tightened the health net of the world.

Plague is borne by fleas that are borne by rats. The flea bites the plague victim, then bites the rat, which gets plague. All the other fleas that bite the rat get the plague and give it to other rats, and take it from them to human beings. The problem in keeping plague from spreading is to keep the rats from traveling.

There being plague in Bombay, the consular and health officers of the nations see to it that no vessel ties up to a wharf in such a way that a rat may get aboard. These officers allow no freight to go aboard that might carry rats unless it is known to have come direct from a non-infected district. The same regulation is applied to passengers and crew. The ship's papers, officially signed, state the facts with relation to all these things. The health authorities want to make commerce possible despite the existence of contagious disease. So do they prove themselves directly a boon to business.

The vessel in the above case departs for the Philippines. From headquarters is issued a proclamation that all vessels from Bombay must report at Manila. If this vessel arrives at any other port, it is not allowed to land, but must go to Manila for rigid inspection. It is there given a most thorough overhauling. No lines are put out over which a rat might get to shore. A busy little tug may go alongside and its funnel gases may be caught with a hood and run into the hold of the ship and all life there exterminated, or the ship may be otherwise fumigated.

#### QUARANTINE FOR CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX

For cholera there would be a different sort of vigilance necessary. This is a water-borne disease like typhoid. It develops in five days or not at all. When there is cholera in a port, passengers and crew of any ship leaving it are kept under observation for five days prior to its departure. If a given ship is under suspicion, those desiring to land at a port are detained five days. Smallpox

is handled similarly. A suspicion of each form of contagion requires a different sort of vigilance, but the authorities at every port know what to suspect on every ship that lands, and all illnesses at port are looked upon with suspicion, for the results may be stupendously disastrous.

Maintaining this quarantine is strenuous work. Whenever any ship comes to an American port anywhere, she must be rigidly inspected by a Federal health officer. Always there are many people anxious to get ashore. Often every hour of delay will mean hundreds of dollars of loss to a large ship. The health authorities want to cause the least possible inconvenience. So the Public Health boat tries to meet all ships in all weathers on all seas with the least possible delay. The young surgeon aboard his launch trying to catch the ladder of a great steamer, with the waves running housetop high, has no easy task. But they do it day after day at a hundred ports.

But despite these precautions contagious diseases sometimes get in. Smallpox occasionally gets across the Mexican line. Yellow fever crowds up from Latin America. Plague has given the authorities a tussle at San Francisco and in Porto Rico within the last few years. Trachoma is present among the American Indians. Typhoid may be abroad over a great area. These give opportunity for many a merry struggle between the health officers and the monster of death.

The authorities of every town and city and State report the presence of disease that may be of more than local interest. So is the national Public Health Service advised when an outbreak may affect interstate health. So, also, may the Federal authorities be called in when the State needs aid in handling some particularly difficult situation.

#### THE INROADS OF TRACHOMA

Trachoma, against which there is such vigilance at the ports where immigrants are admitted, is running riot among the mountains of Kentucky. Those men of the hills, whom the outside world has known chiefly through their feuds, are going blind because of the immigrant disease that has got into their eyes. There are six counties with 100,000 people among whom one in five has trachoma. Blindness is bearing in upon these pure-blood Americans lost in an eddy of the nation's stream of progress.

The State of Kentucky became aware of this condition. It felt unequal to so great a task as its eradication and called upon the



THE FIRST STEP IN STAMPING OUT PLAGUE CONSISTS IN MAKING A "SPOTLESS TOWN"

nation for help. Men of the Public Health Service have gone into the mountains and have established four hospitals. Throughout the mountains they have sent their representatives and the blind are being cured. The disease is being steadily crowded out and many men of to-morrow who might have been blind will see.

#### BATTLING WITH PLAGUE IN PORTO RICO

The recent outbreak of bubonic plague in Porto Rico was a good example of the effective work that may be done in stamping out a disease that might mean the death of a nation. There were thirty cases of it in Porto Rico when the Public Health Service took hold of the situation. This meant that the worst of plagues was well established.

The service always has available a flying squad of surgeons that it may fling against any point of disease attack. Five of these young health crusaders were hurried to San Juan. No sooner had they landed than the attack was begun. The first move was the organization of squads for the trapping of rats. Great numbers of the vermin were caught in all parts of the city. The point of capture of each rat was carefully recorded. Each was examined for plague-infected fleas. If these were found, the disease was known to exist in the part of the city from which

it came. So was the extent of the disease soon established.

#### EXTERMINATING THE RATS

Then was the battle begun to narrow that area. A rat-proof fence might be thrown around a given block. Squads of men would then begin a cleaning up that was so effectual that no rat could find a hiding place within it. Basements were cemented and rat-proofed and fumigated. All rubbish was removed, every burrow fumigated. Block by block was the area of plague-free territory increased. The infected section grew steadily smaller. Rats were constantly caught throughout the city as proof of its healthy condition. Such a cleaning up was administered to San Juan as has seldom been visited on any city except Havana and Panama and Manila and some others to which Uncle Sam has given especial attention. It could have been accomplished only through that efficiency and thoroughness that modern men of action and science are bringing to bear on such problems. The result was not merely the eradication of the disease, but the creation of a Spotless Town in Porto Rico.

#### DEALING WITH TYPHOID

Typhoid fever, which is transmitted through water or milk, often grows prevalent



DR. JOSEPH GOLDBERGER, WHO CONTRACTED YELLOW FEVER AND TYPHUS IN HIS LINE OF DUTY

in a given city or a given watershed. In some cases it is a great piece of detective work to determine the source of this fever. Often it is beyond the local authorities and the Federal Health Service is called in. A careful study is made of all past cases. Particularly is inquiry made into the source of the milk and the water supply that has been used by those who have been sick. If they are mostly children, suspicion is thrown on the milk, for children are the milk-drinkers. If there are a majority of grown-ups, the water is under suspicion. If the milk drunk by a large percentage of the children affected is from a certain dairy, that institution is placed under suspicion and investigated. If the water drunk by the grown-ups affected is from a certain well or stream, that supply is given an overhauling. Eventually these men of science trace the dread germ to its source and the cause of the epidemic is removed.

The young Davids of the Public Health Service are constantly going forth to battle with new and unknown Goliaths. Almost every year some of them give up their lives in this dangerous work, the chronicles of which read like fiction.

#### THE TYPHUS OF MEXICO

The scientific world, for instance, is just now coming to understand typhus fever.

This is the ancient disease which caused many plagues in biblical times. It has been known as jail fever and camp fever during many a war. Until recently it was not believed to exist in the United States. Some years ago, however, it broke out in the City of Mexico. Three expeditions went there to study it. One was from the University of Chicago, one from the University of Ohio, and one from this Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service. There were two men in each expedition. In each expedition one man came down with the fever. Of the Chicago party, Dr. Rickets died. Of the University of Ohio expedition, Dr. Coneff died. Of the Hygienic Laboratory expedition, Dr. Joseph Goldberger came down with the disease but eventually recovered. This case may be cited as typical of the dangers attached to this sort of work. Dr. Goldberger has contracted in the line of his work, besides typhus, yellow fever, dengue, and typhoid, the dangers of death from each of which is greater than from a bullet through the chest.

About the time that Dr. Goldberger returned from Mexico, Dr. Brill, of New York, issued a treatise on a fever which has since come to be known as Brill's disease. The Government surgeons studied this report and noted striking resemblances between Brill's disease and the typhus they had been studying. They had proven that a monkey infected with typhus fever, but which had recovered from it, could not be again infected. They infected certain monkeys with Brill's disease. These monkeys, after recovering, were taken to Mexico and exposed to the typhus fever. They did not become infected. Other monkeys that had not been affected with Brill's disease readily took typhus. So was it established that Brill's and typhus fever were the same thing. Incidentally the fact was established that both were transmitted in the same way by insects, and that both were present in most American cities.

This is typical of the original work of the Public Health Service. The Hygienic Laboratory is the highly skilled institution that carries on such work.

#### SPOTTED FEVER AND GROUND SQUIRRELS

To the laboratory were brought a large collection of ticks from Bitter Root Valley, Mont. These ticks were well loaded with spotted fever, a complaint peculiar to the Rocky Mountains. Spotted fever is plentiful among the ground squirrels of the Rockies. Ticks bite the ground squirrels and incidentally one occasionally bites a man. The

man in nine cases of ten dies. Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. McClintic went to Montana to study spotted fever. He wanted to find a method of eradicating it. In the course of his work Dr. McClintic was bitten by one of these ticks, came down with the disease and died en route to Washington.

In the meantime, however, he had acquired a great deal of material from which to study the disease and a nucleus of it had been planted to grow at the laboratory. The disease was transmitted to the guinea-pig that it might be watched in running its course in one of these small animals. Eventually the secrets of the disease were found out, and thereby the lives of a dozen sturdy citizens of Bitter Root Valley will each year be spared.

Ground squirrels have plague in California and a long fight has been waged for the extermination of those affected. An example of the risks run by these battlers with disease is shown by these ground-squirrel exterminators. After killing the squirrels from a given burrow, these men want to know if plague is harbored there. To determine this fleas from the burrow must be captured. A member of the health squad thrusts his arm into the hole where the suspected squirrels have lived. The hungry fleas pounce upon it and

are captured. The owner of the arm runs the chance of getting plague.

#### ESTABLISHING HEALTH STANDARDS FOR THE WORLD

Altogether this health fight is a very large task and one that is being creditably performed. So signally has Uncle Sam succeeded in Havana and Panama and Manila that he is being called upon to assist in driving disease from many foreign cities. There is, for instance, the case of Iquitos, Peru, the rubber camp far up the Amazon. Iquitos borrowed a surgeon from the United States who freed it of yellow fever in six months, a condition previously unknown. The risk of death encountered by these soldiers in the war against disease is always willingly assumed. The crusader feels that his risk may result, in the cycle of a century, in the saving of a million lives and that such a privilege rarely comes to a man. Such a discovery as the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito is surely of this importance.

Uncle Sam is establishing health standards for the world. The disease and suffering and death that it is preventing is beyond estimate. Assuredly it contributes materially to the happiness of the world, and gives the American additional cause for pride in his citizenship.



BAGGAGE "RAT-PROOFED" IN THIS MANNER MAY PASS THROUGH AN INFECTED DISTRICT



# COLONEL GORGAS, PANAMA, AND THE WORLD'S SANITATION

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY EPIC

BY JOHN B. HUBER, A.M., M.D.

VENERABLE folk can to-day recall how in their childhood the medieval conception of disease still persisted—that the forces evolving pestilence were mightier than man could hope to struggle with, too awful to be defied; the only hope for humankind lay in propitiating, if possible, these supernatural powers. Hosts must succumb when the angel of death spread his wings on the blast, a cloud passed over a doomed city and from it a retributive hand scattered upon an evil generation the seeds of destruction.

Such images permeated literature and made it magnificent. The poetic temperament may a little regret the extent to which the modern science of preventive medicine has damaged imaginative literature, so that such sublime pictures as Milton portrayed, such superb visions as Byron and Coleridge saw, cannot now get themselves expressed; and (since human interest depends largely on the extent to which events imagined may conceivably enter into human experience) would be little appreciated if they were published. We could not to-day enjoy, in quite the same way, another "Masque of the Red Death," in which the bubonic plague was personified; nor another such work as "The Wandering Jew," who personified the cholera that stalked spectre-like through three continents.

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The modern idea of warfare against disease was expressed by Pasteur: "It is within human power to banish all parasitic (infectious) diseases from the face of the earth." Here surely is a more reverent conception than that medieval one; for it does not hold diseases to be scourges inflicted by a cruel deity. And it is a juster conception, for it holds most pestilence to be practically man-made; wherefore, and by the same token, such pestilences are man-preventable. And we are concluding that man, not God, fixes the death rate. Here, as elsewhere in life, it is for man to work out his own salvation.

And the wisest statesmanship is now comprehending that through preventive medicine disease can be abolished, life prolonged, and existence made happier. How sanely has Lecky observed: "The great work of sanitary reform has been perhaps the noblest legislative achievement of our age, and, if measured by the suffering it has diminished, has probably done more for the real happiness of mankind than all the many questions that make and unmake ministries." And Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, is insisting that no religion is worthy the name which does not take to its grateful embrace preventive medicine.

## A MOST SALUTARY INVASION

As early as 1847 the idea existed that mosquitoes have somehow to do with the spread of yellow fever. In 1881 Dr. Carlos F. Finlay, of Havana, definitely set forth the theory, which he tried to prove but could not because he used in his inoculation experiments mosquitoes that had bitten yellow fever patients only within five days; whereas it was later demonstrated that the mosquito is harmless until twelve days or longer after the biting.

When our army occupied Cuba, in 1898, Yellow Jack had been epidemic, indeed practically endemic (that is constant) in Havana; and despite all the then-known methods of fighting that infection there were about 1,500 cases and 231 deaths among American officers and men in the year 1900. Dr. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, appointed four surgeons who were then on duty in Cuba, Walter Reed, James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear, and Aristides Agramonte, a board to test the theory of mosquito transmission. Realizing that human life must be put in jeopardy, these men were unwilling to assume the responsibility of asking others to risk death; and they agreed to make the first experiments upon themselves. (This was, by the way, after Dr. John Guiteras, of Havana, began in February, 1891, a series of tests to ascer-



tain whether yellow fever could be propagated in a controllable form by means of infected mosquitoes, thus securing immunization, as is done by vaccination in smallpox. He infected eight volunteers with mosquitoes, three of whom died, including an American nurse (Miss Clara D. Maas, of Orange, N. J.). Before the mosquitoes were ready for the tests Reed was ordered to Washington on official duty and was prevented from taking part in the experiments; and quite rightly he did not afterward subject himself to them. Agramonte was an immune. Carroll was first bitten and suffered a very severe attack of yellow fever, from which he recovered, though for a long time his life was despaired of. And his premature death was certainly hastened by this experience. Next Lazear, while in a yellow-fever hospital, collecting blood from the patients for study, saw a mosquito settling on the back of his hand. Like the ancient Roman who thrust his hand in the devouring flame, he calmly let it remain there till it had satisfied its hunger and had injected the lethal poison. Lethal? Yes, for five days later this hero of the ages came down with yellow fever and died of it.

#### HEROIC VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE

To establish the length of the period when an infected mosquito became harmful after its biting of a yellow-fever sufferer, and also the time which must elapse after the patient had been stricken before the disease can be conveyed to the mosquito for transmission, Dr. Reed instituted a second series of experiments in "Lazear Camp" near Quemados, Cuba. General Leonard Wood, then military governor of Cuba, gave all possible assistance, and to encourage volunteers for the tests offered a reward of two hundred dol-

lars. And, though his call was issued after Lazear's martyrdom and when the army realized full well in what manner he and Carroll had suffered, "to the everlasting glory of the American soldier, volunteers from the army offered themselves for experiment in plenty and with the utmost fearlessness."

The first to present themselves were two young Ohio soldiers, John R. Kissinger and John J. Moran; but only on the condition that they should receive no pecuniary reward. Kissinger on three successive occasions was taken, clad only in a nightshirt, into a room where infected mosquitoes were confined and lay there quietly until they bit him; and he was infected with the fever, from which he recovered. Moran, similarly clad, entered the room containing the mosquitoes, where he lay for thirty minutes. Within two minutes from his entrance he was being bitten about the face and hands. On Christmas morning he was

also stricken with yellow fever, and, like Kissinger, fortunately recovered. There were in all twenty-two, thirteen of them American soldiers, who submitted gloriously to the tests.

Into the tests to demonstrate that yellow fever was not conveyed through fomites (contact infection through inanimate objects, contagion) seven persons entered, Dr. Robert P. Cooke, an acting assistant surgeon of the army and six privates of the hospital corps. In a single room, fourteen by twenty feet, carefully guarded against the entrance of mosquitoes, its temperature maintained at about seventy-six degrees, with a sufficient amount of humidity, supplied with a large quantity of bed clothing and wearing apparel, taken from the beds and persons of patients who died of yellow fever, Dr. Cooke and his men slept for twenty consecutive



DR. WALTER REED, U. S. A.

(Head of the board of army surgeons which conducted the experiments in Cuba that showed the part played by the mosquito in the transmission of yellow fever and thus led to the sanitation of Panama)

nights, handling and wearing the contaminated clothing, "although the stench was almost unbearable." They came out of the ordeal in perfect health, proving beyond the possibility of dispute that the disease was not contagious and that the mosquito is the sole method of transmission.

#### "YELLOW JACK" VANQUISHED

By such heroisms was it demonstrated that: The mosquito known as *stegomyia*, and only that insect, serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever; this disease is transmitted to the non-immune individual by means of the bite of *stegomyia* that has previously fed on the blood of one sick of this disease; an interval of twelve days or more after contamination is necessary before *stegomyia* can convey the infection; the period of incubation (from the bite to the appearance of symptoms) in yellow fever varies from forty-one hours to six days; yellow fever is not conveyed by fomites, wherefore disinfection of articles of clothing, bedding, or merchandise, supposedly contaminated by contact with those sick of this disease, is unnecessary. A house is infected with yellow fever only when there are present within its walls contaminated *stegomyia* capable of conveying the parasite of this disease; and while the mode of propagation of yellow fever has now been definitely determined its specific cause, like the specific cause of smallpox, remains to be demonstrated.

In February of 1901, by order of General Wood, Surgeon-Major William Crawford Gorgas, then chief sanitary officer of the city, proceeded to eliminate yellow fever from human experience in Havana; and this he did within a year, although in at least one hundred and fifty years that city had never been free of Yellow Jack. He screened cases of yellow fever, and all suspected cases; destroyed infected insects; and suppressed *stegomyia* through control of their breeding places. Later he turned the same trick in Panama, whilst White banished yellow fever from New Orleans in 1905, Liceaga from Vera Cruz, and Oswaldo Cruz from Rio de Janeiro in 1909.

#### PANAMA BEFORE 1900

Properly to appreciate what Gorgas and his associates in preventive medicine have done in the Canal Zone one must consider what Panamanian conditions were before the twentieth century. It was one of Keats' inspirations—surprised Balboa viewing

the Pacific from a peak in Darien. Balboa is said to have contemplated a waterway connecting the two vast oceans; and his Spanish sovereign is historied to have entertained the scheme, proposed in 1520 by one Angel Saavdra. A decade later Balboa's father-in-law, Pedro d'Avila, founded Panama, which some now claim to be the oldest American city; not quite correctly, it seems, for d'Avila's stronghold was several miles from the present site. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Panama was Spain's gateway, through which passed most of the gold and silver after Pizarro's conquest of the Incas; to which were added also pearls from the Islands, gold from Darien and the coast of Central America and from Mexico. Panama in those days rivaled the mother country in her splendors. It was a life of almost Asiatic luxury. We shall have a word to say of speculation under the French occupation, but the spirit of "graft" was considerably pervasive in that olden time. For instance, the walls of that key to the Pacific, of that "gateway to the universe" alone cost over \$11,000,000; and that at a time when labor, mostly by enslaved Indians, was indeed dirt cheap. Philip II is said to have gazed westward from his palace window, shielding his eyes and observing that he was looking for the walls of Panama; for "they have cost enough to be seen even from here."

Well, Morgan and his buccaneers and freebooters found Panama too rich a prize to disregard; and they did for d'Avila's settlement in 1671. Those were the days of which Robert Louis and James Pyle have so uncannily told; when Yellow Jack was the undertaker-in-chief and Davy Jones' locker the graveyard; when

"Ten men sat on a dead man's chest,  
Ho, ho, ho and a bottle of rum!"

Old Morgan did the job so well that no vestige of Panama was left; its site until the French occupation was overgrown by a dense and most pestilent tropical forest. Up to the American occupation this neck of land binding together two continents has been made up of mountains and the valleys between them; dense, almost impenetrable undergrowth, making a veritable jungle; independent and conjoined bodies of stagnant waters; swamp areas; bottomless quagmires, with torrential river streams draining in the persistent rainy seasons the mountain watersheds and deluging the lowlands on their way to the Pacific and the Mexican Gulf. Hum-



DR. JESSE W. LAZEAR, U. S. A.

(Who lost his life in the experiments conducted in Cuba to show that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes)

DR. CARLOS FINLAY

(A physician of Havana who set forth "the mosquito theory" of yellow-fever transmission as early as 1881)

DR. JAMES CARROLL, U. S. A.

(Who suffered a severe attack of yellow fever—which probably hastened his death—while experimenting in Cuba with mosquitoes)

boldt, a century ago, after a visit to the Isthmus in which he studied the conditions, gave his belief that Panama must always be cursed by yellow fever and malaria; the former he understood to be caused by the decaying mollusks and marine plants on the beach at low tide, the latter by foul emanations from over-rank vegetation; then came the French headed by the grandiose De Lesseps, who squandered from 1881 to 1892 an equivalent of more than one dollar for every minute of time that has elapsed since Balboa first, in 1513, set foot on that wonderful and gruesomely fascinating Isthmus.

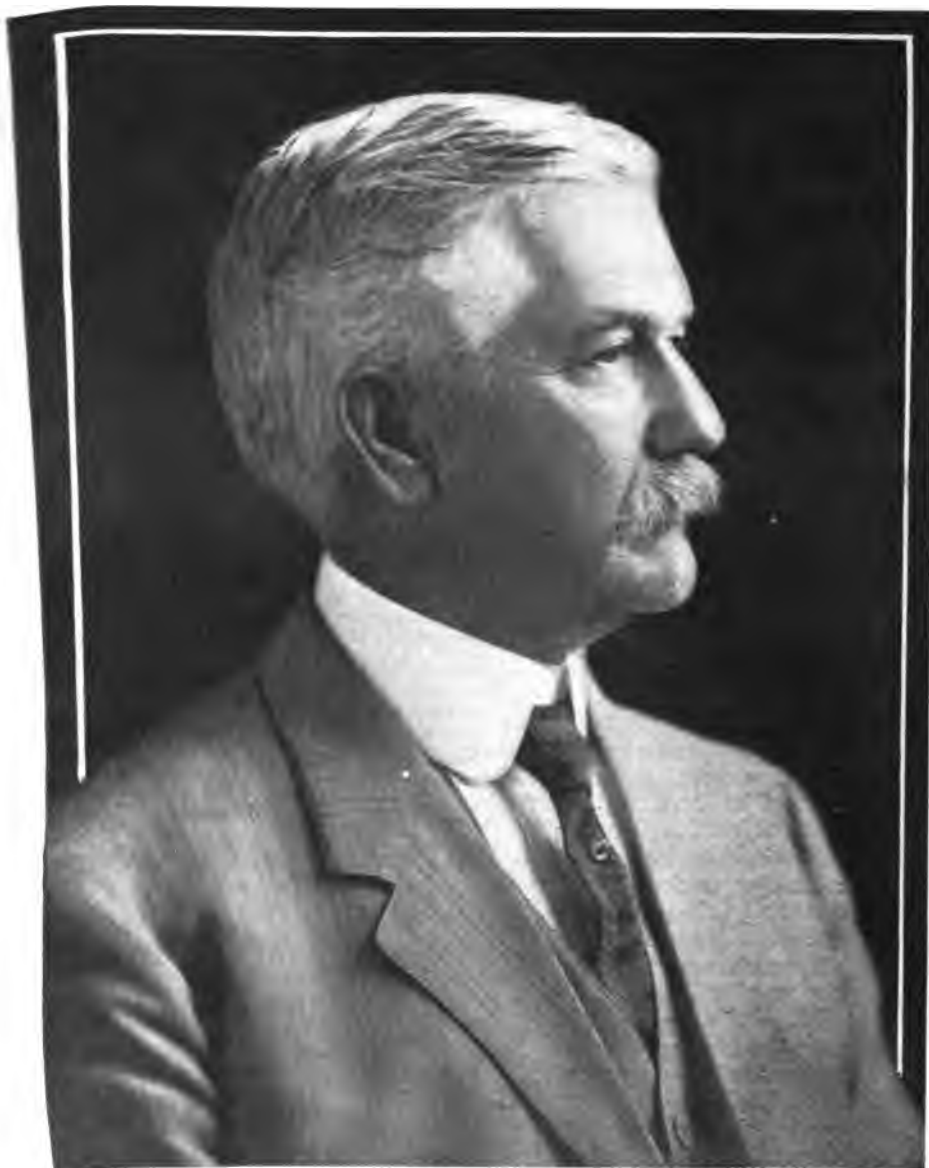
A reason why Panama has been peculiarly pestilent is that since Balboa the Isthmus has been the point of crossing between the two oceans in the western hemisphere; wherefore there have always been at Panama many unacclimated Europeans, who were easy victims to the tropical infections. Gorgas believes that on the average, through four hundred years past, there have been more unacclimated Europeans in Panama than in any other tropical city liable to yellow fever. Wherefore this region had acquired the reputation of being the unhealthiest known.

Froude, who visited the West Indies in 1885, wrote:

In all the world there is not, perhaps, now concentrated in any single spot so much swindling and villainy, so much foul disease, such a hideous dung heap of moral and physical abomination, as in the scene of this far-famed undertaking of nine-

teenth century engineering. . . . The scene of operations is a damp, tropical jungle, intensely hot, wet, feverish, swarming with mosquitoes, snakes, alligators, scorpions, and centipedes, the home, even as nature made it, of yellow fever, typhus, and dysentery; and now made immeasurably more deadly by the multitudes of people who crowd thither.

Except to note that De Lesseps spent \$260,000,000 and had, for all that, done but a fraction of the work, we can touch here only on the medical aspects of that Gallic débâclé; the suffering and dying were a veritable replica of the Black Death of the Middle Ages. Behind everything lurked always the grim spectre. "Eat, drink, and be merry for to-morrow you die" was everywhere the ghastly sentiment, either subconsciously felt or openly expressed. The strongest to-day would be among the buried to-morrow. Yellow Jack claimed two out of four, perhaps two of every three victims among those Frenchmen; and how brave they were, how reckless of death! An instance among them: Claude Mallet, the then consul at Panama, accompanied a surveying party of twenty-two to the Upper Chagres. Within a week all but Mallet and a Russian engineer, Dziembowski were incapacitated by disease. This Russian asked Mallet to advance him money, against next pay day, for a new suit of clothes. On the afternoon of their return the clothing was bought; and Dziembowski accepted Mallet's invitation to lunch the next day. But th-



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COL. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.

guest did not come—having died of yellow fever at three that morning and having been buried about daylight in those clothes.

Jules Dingler, the first director-general of the canal work, had erected for him a \$150,000 residence; "La Folie Dingler," it was called, because of its excessive cost and its rather inaccessible location, high on the southern slope of Ancon Hill. Before Dingler could occupy his house his wife, son, and daughter died of yellow fever; and he returned to France soon after, himself to die, a broken-hearted man. Léon Boyer succeeded and had hardly begun his duties when

he also was smitten and died. "The mysterious malady," wrote Bunau-Varilla, a division engineer, "defied all precautions. laughed at all remedies, and all that the most expert physicians could do for its victims was to administer palliatives, the effect of which was moral rather than curative."

Yet the French did as well as could have been done, considering that the discovery of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever disease had not yet been made, whilst the Americans came to the Isthmus in the full knowledge of these two discoveries. The French had admirable hospitals which they

ignorantly furnished with the means of spreading rather than of checking disease. For, in order that their patients might not be annoyed by the ants ubiquitous on the Isthmus, they placed the posts of the hospital bedsteads in bowls of water. In these bowls, then, the death-conveying *stegomyia* were bred; whilst no screens were put in the windows and doors of hospitals and other buildings, thus permitting the entrance of the malaria-disseminating *anopheles* mosquito.

#### GORGAS IN PANAMA

Such, then, were conditions in the Canal Zone before the Americans took possession. Its sanitary affairs were then put in the hands of Colonel Gorgas, who had so brilliantly applied preventive medicine in Havana. The then military governor of the Zone, Colonel Charles E. Magoon, assured Gorgas that all the government's resources in that region were at his service. Whereupon the cities of Panama and Colon were renovated, house by house; sewage systems were installed; the towns of the Zone were divided into districts for mosquito extermination; buildings were rat-proofed, to guard against the bubonic plague; medical inspectors began making daily house-to-house canvasses and to report suspected cases—all of which latter were at once, willy-nilly, segregated in hospitals; all potable waters were examined and foods inspected weekly, to guard especially against typhoid, the principal ingestion infection; the "typhoid fly" was suppressed.

The result? Gorgas and his associates have made this region as infection-free as any in these United States, and much more salubrious than a great many. Panama now rivals Palm Beach as a health resort. Yellow Jack has been absolutely banished from the Zone since 1906. During 1907 Gorgas did not have a single case of bubonic plague to deal with; he had 50 per cent. reduction from 1906 in malaria, typhoid, dysentery, pneumonia, and other grave diseases. His death rate was more than 30 per cent. lower in 1907 than in 1906. In the region over which he has had jurisdiction (the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon—a territory of 448 square miles, extending five miles on either side the canal route), he has had in his keeping the health of many thousands of men from widely different parts of the earth, engaged in digging through the swamp land of the erstwhile deadliest region in existence. In March, 1907, he had 36,000 employees under observation, with 122 deaths; in

March of 1908 he supervised 43,000 men, with only 45 deaths. The mortality rate of the Canal Zone for March of that year was less than that of the City of New York, which is among the lowest, rural or urban, in civilization. During 1906-7 he had 1273 deaths among 32,314 employees; during 1912-3 he had 483 deaths among 54,000 employees.

The French, with an average force of 10,000 men, lost during their construction period 22,000; the Americans, with an average force of 33,000 during about the same length of time, had 4,000 die.

In modern warfare, by the way, it costs about \$15,000 to kill a man. In the Boer row this item came as high as \$40,000. The Balkan mix-up with Turkey was conducted more reasonably—\$10,000 burned up in making one man food for powder. Gorgas, in the Canal Zone, has been saving human life at the actual cost of \$2.43 the individual. Sanitation in the Isthmus under Gorgas has cost just five per cent. of the total canal building expenditures.

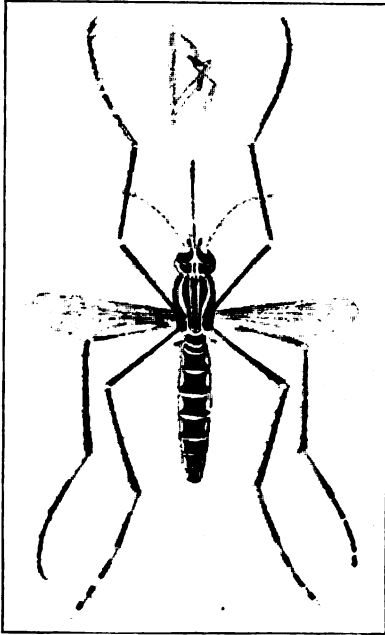
When, then, the Panama Canal is open to the world's vessels let no one have to be reminded that this epic work could never have been accomplished had not devoted and zealous men, from Finlay to Gorgas, so magnificently, and with so much altruism, suffering and martyrdom led up to and applied the discoveries and resources of medical science to the colossal enterprise.

#### GORGAS AND MALARIA

And what Gorgas did against malaria in the Isthmus and elsewhere deserves a section by itself. It is more difficult to cope with malaria than with yellow fever, although the latter is far the more fatal disease; because *stegomyia* breeds about human dwellings, whilst *anopheles* loves to roam afield and in rural waterways. Wherefore, to sketch the anti-malarial work were, as honest Cassio might observe, even a more excellent song than the other.

And the consideration is of universal importance, because the climatic and geographical conditions for the breeding of *anopheles* are ideal in the tropics all the year around. It was Ronald Reed, an English Army surgeon, who discovered in 1898 that the malarial germ, the *plasmodium* (which Laveran had demonstrated) is conveyed to man only by the bite of this particular species of mosquito. Nowhere else on the globe could The Lady Anopheline who alone transfers the plasmodium (being here, as elsewhere in the

cosmos, deadlier than the male) flourish so luxuriantly as in Panama, were not its breeding frustrated by sanitary science adequately applied. When malaria, then, can be practically extinguished from the Isthmus, the like can be achieved pretty much anywhere else, if the inhabitants of the given region have but the acumen and the backbone to go



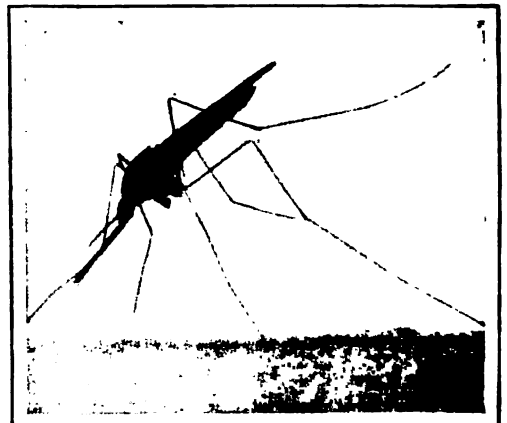
THE YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO  
(*Stegomyia calopus*)

about the work. Here, then, is Gorgas' scheme:

1. The habitat of *anopheles* during the larval stage is destroyed within a hundred yards of dwellings. The larvæ of this mosquito live only as a rule in clear, fresh water that is plentifully supplied with grass and algæ. Drains are the most effective and economical plan; once put down they require no more attention; no water being exposed to the surface, there is no breeding place left for the mosquitoes; by means of a horse-mower or scythe the grass over the drain can be cut. Failing tiles, an open concreted ditch may be put down; but the first cost here is nearly as much as for tiling, and the concrete ditch must be constantly be kept clear of obstructions in which breeding pools may be formed. Open ditches are the least effective and most expensive. 2. All protection for the adult mosquito must be destroyed. The adult is weak on the wing, not generally flying far and needing plenty of grass and

brush for protection against the wind. Brush and grass are therefore cleared for a hundred yards around dwellings; where the locality is to be occupied for a year or more it is best graded and grassed, the latter kept well mowed. There is no objection to a little shrubbery or a few trees about a dwelling. 3. All habitations are screened, but effectively. Screens as ordinarily put up, without expert supervision, are of little use. Good wire should last three years; there is plenty of screening on the market that will not last six months. 4. Where breeding places cannot be destroyed by draining, larvæ are destroyed by means of crude petroleum, Phinotax oil, and sulphate of copper. The first of these is used in temporary pools, caused by bad construction, or at temporary camps where it would not be economical to drain, and wherever drainage is impracticable; the last two are used for killing the larvæ in the algæ and grass along the edge of a lake, a stream or swamp.

For those interested in the health of industrial camps, Gorgas makes exceedingly pregnant observations: In and about the Canal Zone 50,000 laborers and their families have been scattered over 500 square miles, though they have been collected principally in some forty camps or villages along the line of the canal; these 500 square miles are divided into seventeen districts, all under a chief sanitary inspector with the necessary clerical force and three assistants, of whom one is especially wise in mosquito lore; the second expert in ditching, draining, oiling, etc.; the third a competent executive. Each one of the seventeen districts has had its district inspector, who has had from forty to fifty laborers to do the necessary draining; carpenters to keep the screens in repair; and



THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO  
(*Anopheles maculipennis*)

one or two quinine dispensers, who go about urging, though not compelling, employees to take three-grain pills as prophylactic doses. The district inspector has reported daily to the central office the number of malaria cases and the number of employees among whom the patients live. Each inspector has been held responsible for any excess malaria in his district. If the admission rate for malaria during the week has risen above one and a half per cent. something is considered wrong, and the assistants to the chief sanitary inspector are sent to discover the cause. These assistants have, moreover, been kept constantly busy over the work, advising and instructing the district inspectors. Herein Gorgas has found the gist of the whole situation: the district inspector and the working force, having usually no special knowledge of mosquito life and habits, have had to be constantly under the surveillance and supreme control of the sanitary officer and his trained scientific assistants, who have then been held responsible.

#### GORGAS TO THE WITWATERSRAND

The Chamber of Mines of Johannesburg invited Colonel Gorgas to visit South Africa and to study the sanitary conditions in the Witwatersrand mines. We may be sure that as a result there will be length of days for many a poor Kaffir, who will otherwise have died untimely and most pathetically. Colonel Gorgas has gone with the consent and approval of our War Department. The workers in the Rand gold mines are reported to be dying off in great numbers of pneumonia, epidemics of which infection have been rapidly succeeding one another. And the invitation came because Colonel Gorgas has solved in Panama most beneficently this problem of pneumonia prevention, along with the others we have considered.

As in the Canal Zone, Gorgas believes that the pneumonia conditions are part of the grippe problem, because almost all cases of the former follow upon attacks of the grippe. People all over the world might profitably consider this. Grippé and pneumonia, like the other diseases we have dwelt on, can be abolished if the people concerned but choose; nor, as we have seen, would the cost be beyond the resources of any community, state or nation. With regard to grippe there is the erroneous impression that it is too trivial a matter to bother about. Well, the Dutch have put up a proverb in the house where Peter the Great studied shipbuilding: "Den Grooten Man is niets te

klein"—to the great man there is nothing too trivial; and that is why the world may be confident that Gorgas will clean up that pneumonia job in the Rand and the grippe job along with it.

#### THE "KILL" IN GUAYAQUIL

Consider, by way of contrast, the graphic presentation of fourteenth-century conditions in a twentieth-century town made, under the above caption, by *The South American* of February 1, 1914. Guayaquil, Ecuador's principal seaport, is one of the unhealthiest spots in the world. "It has a first mortgage on most of the malarial fevers in existence and yellow fever might almost be said to be an industry." Occasionally efforts, more gruesomely diverting than effective, have been made to fight infection. For example, at a time when there were a score of yellow fever cases in the Guayaquil hospital and the community was literally germ saturated, the local health authorities refused a party from the North desiring to go to Quito permission to land on the ground that some of its members might bring in that disease. And many Northern papers were deceived to the extent that they praised the effective measures taken in Guayaquil. Again there was an absurd plan providing for a large quantity of drain pipes to carry off the excessive rainfall; this, it seems, was because somebody had an option on a supply of pipe.

The bubonic plague appearing in Guayaquil, Dr. Lloyd, the American Marine Hospital physician, then on duty in that place, was employed by the municipality. But as the epidemic, by reason of his zeal, gradually lessened and cases became sporadic, the port "again became normal in its unhealthiness and one more disease, and that the deadliest, was added to the list."

But there is now hope of Guayaquil because the rigid quarantine maintained at Panama by Gorgas is setting a standard which no other community, certainly none on the Mexican Gulf or the Caribbean Sea, can ignore. For no vessels coming from such ports or having touched there would be permitted to enter the Canal without exhaustive scrutiny and unendurable delay.

During two years past our own Government has been quietly persuading the Ecuadorean Government to clear up the Guayaquil situation. And at the request of the latter, Gorgas, heading a commission of experts, visited Guayaquil, made a thorough scientific investigation of conditions, and submitted an elaborate report, which expressed no doubt as



to the ability of real live, conscientious men to establish and maintain a clean, healthy port. The cost would be some \$12,500,000, about half the total commerce of Ecuador, approximately 90 per cent, of which passes through Guayaquil. Not prohibitive, obviously.

FROM "LITTLE REBEL" TO SURGEON-  
GENERAL

There is a fine "billboard" displayed in the metropolis intended for the wholesome influence of our youth. The ascending steps in the career of General Grant from the hardest conditions in life to the Presidency are presented, underneath all being the legend: "What will be your career with much better chances in your favor?" Colonel Gorgas, in an address delivered in June, 1912, at the commencement exercises of Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, said:

"I am bound to the Baltimore of a former generation by the closest ties of gratitude and friendship. I first came to Baltimore about forty-five years ago—a ragged, barefoot little rebel, with empty pockets and still more empty stomach. My father had gone south with Lee's army. At the fall and destruction of Richmond, my mother's house, with all that she had, was burned, leaving her stranded with six small children. She came to Baltimore and was there assisted and cared for by friends. These memories are vivid with me and can never be effaced." How beautifully rounded out, then, was this "human document," when Johns Hopkins gave to Colonel Gorgas its honorary degree of doctor of laws. In conferring this Dr. Wm. H. Welch extolled Gorgas' signal service to his profession, to his country, and to the world by his conquests of pestilential diseases. "With high administrative capacity and with full command of the resources of sanitary science Colonel Gorgas has given to the world the most complete and impressive demonstration in medical history of the accuracy and life-saving power of a knowledge concerning the causation and mode of spread of certain dreaded epidemic and endemic diseases. He it is who, in spite of obstacles and embarrassments, has made the construction of the isthmian canal possible without serious loss of life or incapacity from disease—a triumph of preventive medicine not surpassed in importance and significance, in the conquest of science over disease, in the saving of untold thousands of human lives and human treasure, in the protection of our shores from the once ever-threatening scourge of yellow fever, in the reclamation to civilization of

tropical lands—in results such as these are to be found the monuments of our laureate, his victories of peace, to which this university now pays tribute by such honor as it can bestow."

Many other just honors, many encomiums from every civilized nation, have come to this great benefactor. The latest is President Wilson's nomination of Gorgas (who had in 1903 been made Colonel by special act of Congress in recognition of his distinguished services) to be Surgeon-General of the Army of the United States, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* has well observed:

For his masterly ability as an organizer and administrator, highest praise is due to Colonel Goethals, and any reward which Congress or the President may see fit to confer on him will be well deserved; but the mechanical construction of the Panama Canal differs from other engineering feats only in size. The work of the Sanitary Department under Colonel Gorgas has not only been the greatest task of sanitation that has ever been undertaken, but it is also unique and epoch-making. For the first time in human history a region which, since the earliest traditions of civilization, has been regarded as a plague spot in which it was impossible for civilized man to live and work, has been converted into a place fitted for enjoyable habitation and labor, with a death rate below that of the most modern cities.

The unique value of the work of Colonel Gorgas lies in his practical demonstration that regions of the earth hitherto closed to the white man can be made as habitable as any portion of our own country. Any section of the earth can now be made open to civilization. Nor can civilized man now recede to his own position of fatalism, resignation, or indifference to the ravages of epidemic disease.

This, then, has been the career of Colonel Gorgas. It is characteristic of the man and of both the professions of healing and of soldiery which he so nobly represents that no reward in the form of great wealth has ever been his, nor would it have ever been considered or accepted. The satisfaction of work well done for the good of humanity is the modest distinction worthy of him and of his monumental work.

There should, finally, be a Department of Public Health in Washington, with a Secretary of Public Health in the President's Cabinet. Ninety millions of people would be vastly benefited, in the most vital relations of life, by the appointment, with his acceptance, of Brigadier-General Gorgas to this preëminence.

# TWO NEW YORK HEALTH UNIVERSITIES

BY WILLIAM H. ALLEN

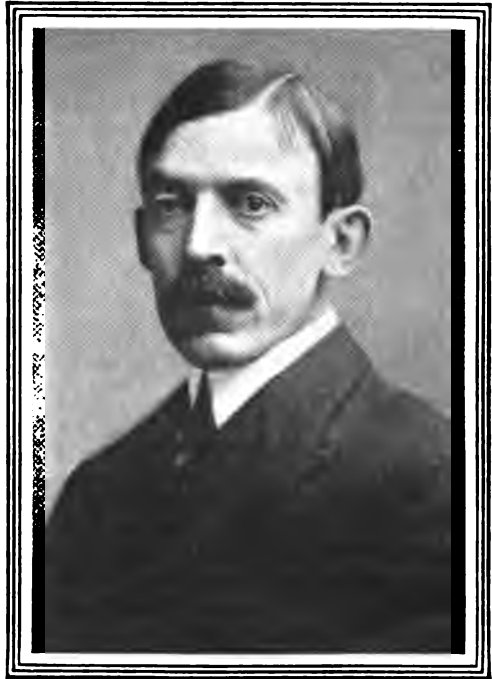
**T**HREE recent happenings in New York promise nation-wide results as important to health and education as was the redemption of Panama and Cuba from malaria. Each emphasizes two facts which American teachers, philanthropists, and statesmen too often overlook, namely, (1) that it is not truth but continuous educational, administrative use of truth that makes us free; (2) that what America has been doing to the immigrant, the needy, and other weaker links is worse than anything the immigrant and weak links have done to America.

The three factors referred to are New York State's new health university, New York City's new health administrator, and the national Government's investigation of food conditions at Ellis Island.

If this triumvirate shows Uncle Sam in an unfavorable light, we must not forget that Uncle Sam has persisted in paying for unfavorable light not only at Ellis Island but in his whole health and education program. Not only has our national Government farmed out to the private contractors the privilege of making money out of food supplied to the poor immigrant during his short stay at Ellis Island and other ports of entry, but it has been abetting contractors in serving less than was paid for, fly-contaminated and other foods unfit for consumption, and foods forbidden in the contract. Miseducated at Ellis Island means harder-to-educate in labor camps and in city tenements.

## CITY AND STATE, GREAT SCHOOLS OF HEALTH

From the moment, however, that the immigrant becomes the subject of New York State or City his status changes. He joins a great health university where he is both teacher and pupil. He is taught for his own sake and for others' protection. He is taught and compelled to practise personal and social hygiene, and his experience is now to be used to teach ten million neighbors. So comprehensive and so fundamental is even our present program of health instruction that I doubt if the public school could do as much without it as it could do without the public school.



DR. HERMANN M. BIGGS, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

The two changes in city and State which stand out in striking contrast to the national Government's failure to discover and to correct food conditions at Ellis Island have to do not so much with new ideals of health service as with new plans for realizing those ideals in everyday work. Dr. S. S. Goldwater has been made city health commissioner because of his experience as *getter-done* and *teacher*. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs and Dr. Linsly R. Williams have been made State Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Health for their experience as *teachers* and *getters-done*. Both State and city departments are pledged to give not more sanitary science but more sanitary practice, not more knowledge but more getting done the things we have all along known should be done.

The benefits to the rest of the country will be in this demonstration of getting done on a large scale, continuously, evenly, progressive-

ly. Because the public has a clear picture of the minimum definite things to be done, we shall all know whether the new dream is chiefly talk or whether it means more efficient health work, higher health rate, and lower sickness or death rate. The test will be dramatic and conclusive because State and city are starting at the same time, neck and neck. Both have keenly expectant publics. Both have leaders who have far to fall in public and professional esteem if they fail to do better than this country has ever yet known. Both city and State have each about five million individuals to be benefited, which means five million teachers, five million pupils, and five million testors, besides the millions more who visit us or pass through our city and who benefit or suffer according as our city and State health universities are efficient or not quite efficient.

#### THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES

It is Commissioner Goldwater's misfortune (from the standpoint of gallery applause) that he finds a complexly organized health department with the most pretentious program of any American city. Every day in this metropolis publicly supported agents are performing health services so diverse and numerous that few university professors of sanitation or sociology could remember the majority of them: free dental clinics, prenatal and postnatal instruction of mothers in milk stations and in their homes, leagues of little mothers, clinics, city and country hospitals, school boats, house-to-house nurses and physicians for the tuberculous, plus instruction and weighing of their families; inspection of milk in city and country, compulsory pasteurization; medical inspection and physical examination of schoolchildren; follow-up work to secure operations when needed; home instruction; disinfection; inspection of foods, nuisances, smoke, barber-shops, lodging-houses.

And yet these are but part of what the health department alone is doing. To all the health work done by the park department, tenement house department, police department, street cleaning department, city hospitals, board of education must be added work costing millions of dollars done by private agencies, who, if properly encouraged, become an integral part of the city's own health university.

Such progress has been made that New York in its most crowded sections is to-day a place to be born in than are most small

cities and many farms. Commissioner Goldwater's task is to use this program, not to launch new programs; to get done, not to invent; to be heroic in attention to details, to inspire and train an existing army rather than to enlist a new army. When I say his inheritance is his misfortune I really mean great fortune—the opportunity to teach a nation the greatest of all lessons in hygiene—efficiency in daily routine work by all health agents, including the public.

#### THE STATE'S PROGRAM FOR IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION

Recent investigations of food inspection and typhoid prevention have shown that heretofore commissioner, supervisor, patient, dealer, and public have been tardily and inadequately informed and protected, because routine methods of describing work done, when done, have been inadequate and inaccurate, while statements of work done and of deaths have been misleading.

State Commissioner Biggs has the good fortune to start his work against a pretty dark background. Almost "any old gait" if State-wide will be an improvement upon the previous gait of State health administration in New York, especially outside one or two of the larger cities. So obvious was this made in the report which led to a new State health-education program (Dr. Biggs himself being chairman of the report division) that I publicly expressed regret last February because the commission did not say frankly that the old law and the old administration could and should have done vastly more for health promotion and education.

Following is the program that New York State has promised to carry out "up-State" (not including Greater New York): (1) the State Commissioner is held responsible for enforcing public health law; (2) each of the twenty sanitary districts is to have an expert sanitary supervisor devoting full time to health work; (3) a bureau of child hygiene and a bureau of public health nursing are to be added to the State department's staff; (4) midwifery is to be regulated; (5) educational work is to be extended; (6) educational institutions in the State are to be encouraged to introduce courses in practical sanitation; (7) inspection of local and contagious disease hospitals; (8) to establish central laboratories or constitute local laboratories as State agents for examination of sputum, water, milk, etc.; (9) to supersede local health officers and take charge of local health work where the latter is not up to the State's

minimum standard. Moreover, the new law requires (10) that towns and villages spend at least 10 cents per inhabitant on the salary of the health officer; (11) local officers must be paid their expenses to attend the annual sanitary conference of health officers and conferences called by the sanitary supervisor of the district; (12) complete registration of births, deaths, and other important health facts is compulsory. Cities, counties, villages, and towns may employ trained nurses as infant welfare nurses, school nurses, tuberculosis nurses, etc.; suppress or remove (at owner's expense), so far as equitable, any accumulation of water wherein mosquito larvæ breed or constitute a nuisance or a danger or injury to life or health.

On local health officers are lodged four special duties of great consequence: (1) making an annual sanitary survey of their territory; (2) making sanitary inspection periodically of all school buildings and places of public assemblage and reporting thereon to those responsible for the maintenance of such buildings and places; (3) promoting the spread of information as to the causes, nature, and prevention of prevalent diseases and the preservation of food and health; (4) attending the annual conferences of sanitary officers called by the State department of health, and local conferences within their sanitary district to which they may be summoned by the sanitary supervisor.

#### EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

For many years the new State commissioner has maintained that the greatest work of sanitarians is to educate the public. It may be expected that the teaching of hygiene in the public schools will take on new significance in the State, and to this faculty of paid health officers will be added the following teachers, who are always effective if properly organized: practising physicians and nurses; tradesmen; agricultural colleges; engineers; lecturers; hospitals; private and public institutions which care for the sick and the needy; church clubs; labor unions; chambers of commerce; women's clubs; teachers' institutes; newspapers; magazines; special writers; the Grange and other farmers' organizations; farmers' magazines and "patent insides that circulate among rural districts"; normal training schools for teachers; State and local conference of charities and corrections; prison congress, etc.

Typical of the opportunity which will develop in numerous places to harness educational forces to the State health program is



DR. S. S. GOLDWATER, HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF NEW YORK CITY

the high-school laboratory. Heretofore the teaching of chemistry and bacteriology in schools and colleges has not been as interesting as it might have been because not related to every-day problems of importance. Too little money has been given for equipping high-school laboratories; altogether too little for equipping and manning city health and testing laboratories. With continuous pressure and illumination from the State health university, we may look forward to partnerships among school and health and city laboratories by which even small communities may have properly equipped teaching and testing laboratories always supplied with problem material.

We shall soon hear, too, of traveling health museums, of bulletins and lectures, and of field training for sanitary administrators and inspectors, which will justify my applying the term university to our new State health department and will give our State education department severe competition. And medical and dental societies will be given community work to do which will vitalize them.

The large figures which are required to describe New York's experience always make a deep impression upon other parts of the country. They also make it easier to see tendencies. As Mr. E. H. Harriman once said about municipal research: "If it suc-

ceeds in New York the country will believe that it will succeed everywhere." So, if the new health education program for New York City and New York State succeeds, undoubtedly those cities and States which are still behind rather than ahead of us will be encouraged to adopt similar programs. Other governors will be encouraged to appoint commissions for hurried surveys and reports which will prove the need for more efficient health study in country districts. Other mayors will ask men of known executive ability to make health education as efficient as health administration.

#### SUGGESTIONS TO OTHER STATES

There are so many slips twixt cups and lips, so many gaps between programs and deed, that there are one or two reminders which may help other States.

Full-time service should be specifically required of a State health commissioner, instead of stating that he "shall not engage in any occupation which would conflict with the performance of his official duties."

No largest city should be exempted from State supervision, as Greater New York is exempted under the new law. If cities are better protected than their States, their help is needed; if less protected, they need State minimum requirements and stimulus.

Minimum essentials and other definite qualifications, according to modern merit tests, should be required for all appointees and agents of the State department; a little energy spent in testing fitness before appointment will save regret and many lies after appointment.

Because more money does not of itself mean more health service, and because the test of a health university is what its inconspicuous men *do*, not what its conspicuous men *say*, the reorganization of health work in our American States must include current reports that will show specifically and legibly what remains to be done or what is improperly done. This means that we must idealize the unromantic details that spell efficiency, such as time-sheets; daily, weekly, and monthly reports for supervisors' research

laboratories; careful current checking of birth and death records; cases of transmissible diseases—in a word, a continuous audit of work done by health officers who have these tremendous and necessary powers.

Finally, future health laws should specifically state that health records, especially records which show the efficiency or inefficiency of health officers, should be opened to public inspection. Because of a provision in the New York law, giving New York City's board of health power to limit the citizens' right of access to public records, health progress has been seriously delayed, unfit milk and unfit foods tolerated, and typhoid losses permitted which have cost tens of thousands of dollars annually.

#### THE TRAINING OF SANITARIANS

If New York's two health universities—city and State—do their work well, there will be demand for a new kind of health education in every part of the United States. In getting done the results which New York now demands, many sanitarians will be trained who can go out into other States. It was to anticipate such happenings and such demands that the Training School for Public Service, now conducted by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, was started in 1911. Its men have made careful administrative studies of health departments in St. Paul, Dayton, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Reading, Springfield, Syracuse, Hoboken, Newark. It is at hand to supplement official agencies for training sanitary administrators and to make practical health work in New York a laboratory and training ground for those already in health work or those desiring to enter health work in other localities.

Here is a chance for some philanthropist who wants unequalled returns for his investment. The money needed to endow one medical college, if spent in utilizing present opportunities for training health workers via field work in public health service, would save untold losses of strength and life and incidentally make several medical colleges unnecessary.





THE COLLEGE CAMP AT GETTYSBURG IN THE SUMMER OF 1913

# MILITARY CAMPS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

WHEN college educators of prominence, without a single dissenting voice, give approval and support to a system of military training and education for students of universities and other institutions of learning, it means that the scheme must present commendable features. The most famous college professor of the time, the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, heads the list of eminent educators who have given their endorsement to a plan evolved by the War Department, which has been tried out, and has passed the experimental stage, and is to be put into operation upon a much larger scale in the future.

Briefly, the plan is the establishment of summer camps, where military instruction and training are given to young men of the higher educational institutions.

Two camps were established last summer, one at Gettysburg, Pa., and the other at Monterey, Cal., and proved to be such a success that plans are now being made for four such camps next summer, to be located most advantageously for the great student bodies in American colleges. These camps are under the control and management of officers of the United States Army, and the students accepting the privilege offered by the camps are subject to the discipline and orders of the officers.

All students at universities and colleges and members of the graduating classes at high schools over eighteen years of age are

eligible to attend the camps when recommended by the heads of the institutions. While no maximum age limit has been set, it is expected that it will be fixed at twenty-seven.

## TRAINING VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

The object of these camps is to afford educated young men an opportunity to take a short course in military training, which will enable them to be prepared to some extent to command and care for troops in case they are called into military service in an emergency. By the laws of the United States the militia of the country is reckoned as the total of able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. In case there were a demand for even a small proportion of this vast number there would be need of many officers, and it is expected that in the future, when volunteers are called into service, the officers will be selected from those who have received instruction at the student military camps. The records of efficiency which the students make at the camps will be filed in the War Department for future reference if the time comes when the services of volunteer officers are needed.

## WHAT THE STUDENTS WILL GET OUT OF IT

That the camps will be popular and attended by as many young men as can be accommodated and instructed there seems no



A FAMILIAR CAMP SCENE

doubt. They afford the students an opportunity to spend a portion of their vacations in a profitable and novel manner. They can mingle and become acquainted with the students of other colleges and institutions, learn something from them, and secure a wider range of vision generally. They receive inestimable physical benefits from a life in the open and sleeping in tents in a healthful climate. They will acquire increased business efficiency, learn self-control, and accustom themselves to a discipline that is conceded to be a good thing for every youth just entering manhood.

Another object of these camps, however, is to afford an opportunity for the students of the best educational institutions in the country to study the organization of modern armies, and to acquire a knowledge of military history, and to inform themselves as to the military policy of the country and the needs of the nation in respect to military affairs. These student camps are not to inculcate ideas of military aggrandizement, but to encourage methods of preventing war by a more thorough preparation and equipment.

In lectures and informal talks by army officers the students are to be taught "the true military history of the country, not the illusive school-book version of our few victories, but the real accounts, taken from the official records, of our many defeats and the reasons therefor; military policy past and

present; necessity of some sound, definite military policy."

The quoted words show more clearly than anything else could, the object of the War Department in instituting and carrying on these camps. It is the desire to educate the students in all the great universities and colleges and in other institutions to a better understanding of the necessity for adequate preparation for war on the part of our Government and the importance of accurate knowledge of military conditions in the country.

The students are to be instructed in the theoretical principles of tactics, which will be explained in informal talks by the officers. They will learn military map and road-making; how to handle rifles and ammunition, and everything else pertaining to military activity. They will attend drills and go on practice marches; learn how to make and break camp, and take care of themselves when thrown upon their own resources. They will be instructed in personal hygiene and camp sanitation, and how to handle themselves and subordinates in tent and field. In addition, they will be taught the uses and duties of the different arms and branches of the service.

#### CAMP EXPENSES AND RECREATIONS

Of course, the cost of this camp-life is an interesting feature. The Government furnishes everything in the way of camp-equip-





GENERAL WOOD WITH THE GETTYSBURG CAMP OFFICERS

ment, arms, etc. The students must pay their fare to and from the camps, and pay \$3.50 per week for subsistence, or \$17.50 for the period. The students must furnish their clothing, which consists of a suit of olive-drab cotton, one pair of extra breeches, hat, leggings, and two olive-drab cotton shirts. The cost of this equipment is from \$5 to \$10, according to the quality of the goods. Details regarding the outfit will be furnished to the students designated to go to the camps. Five weeks is the period fixed as the time the students shall remain in camp. They will be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the officers, and cannot leave without good reason. They are to live whole-some lives in well-cared-for camps, in a healthy climate, near streams or lakes where there are good swimming facilities, and will



LEHIGH UNIVERSITY'S REPRESENTATION AT THE GETTYSBURG CAMP—PRESIDENT H. S. DRINKER SEATED IN FRONT CENTER



FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL

be given ample means for recreation. They will engage in real military work, however, and it will not be a five weeks' lark or play spell. Students will not be limited to one term in the camps, but as long as they are eligible they will be permitted to attend. The more experienced and efficient will be made non-commissioned officers in the companies which will be organized at all camps.

The location of the camps will depend upon finding suitable sites with wood, water, and sufficient open fields for drills, in a healthful summer climate, and near enough the educational institutions whence the students will come to encourage attendance. One camp will be located near Burlington, Vt.; another at Monterey, Cal., and one at Spokane, Wash. It is expected that another site will be selected for the Middle West and

one in the mountains of Virginia for the South Atlantic States.

#### ATTITUDE OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Almost without exception the leading educators of the country have endorsed the military student camps. President Drinker, of Lehigh, after spending some time at the experimental camp at Gettysburg, wrote a most enthusiastic endorsement of the system. Among others who have given hearty approval or encouragement are President Hibben of Princeton, President Hadley of Yale, President Lowell of Harvard, President Nichols of the Virginia Military Institute, President Denny of Alabama, President Hutchins of Michigan, President Finley of the University of New York, President Wheeler of California, President Maclaurin of Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

President Bryan of Indiana, President Vincent of Minnesota, President Garfield of Williams College, Chancellor McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh, President Stockton of George Washington University, and President Sharp of Tulane University of Louisiana. Not only has President Wilson given his approval, but former President Taft has expressed the earnest hope that the system will succeed.

So interested were the



ARTILLERY PRACTICE

students attending the summer camp of 1913 large summer homes, or those who can travel that they formed an organization for which abroad, or who can spend money liberally they adopted the name "The Society of for their boys while they go to seashore and the National Reserve Corps of the United States." Seven college presidents, all of whom have expressed cordial interest in the plan of holding these summer camps, have consented to act as an advisory committee of the student organization. They are Presidents Hibben of Princeton, Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Denny of Alabama, Hutchins of Michigan, Nichols of Virginia Military Institute, and President Drinker of Lehigh. The students, recognizing the active interest which President Drinker had taken in the camps, having become personally acquainted with him during his visits to the camps at Gettysburg and Mount Gretna, elected him president of the new organization. The following student-members of the camps were chosen as an executive committee: Hugh A. Murrill, Virginia Military Institute; Charles D. Gentsch, Western Reserve University; Hervey B. Perrin, Yale; Francis R. Larvell, Yale; R. Gellon, University of California; George H. Gaston, Jr., Princeton. Mr. Gaston was elected secretary and treasurer.



G. H. GASTON, A PRINCETON STUDENT AT GETTYSBURG CAMP

mountain resorts do not worry about what to do with the boy when he comes home for vacation. The very poor, likewise, do not worry, because the boy must go to work if on the farm, or into the factory or shop if in the city or town. But the average family is always at a loss as to how to give the college boy on vacation a good time without too much expense; to afford him recreation and outdoor life; and to avoid having him spend his time about the streets and shops, cheap theaters and the "movies."

It would seem that the military student camps have solved the problem for a large majority of parents. The young men will have an outdoor life, recreation, and be under discipline, at the same time receiving instruction of a most valuable character. They will be taught how to care for themselves, care for a camp, care for accoutrements, besides military instruction which will be of great value

to them in the future. Coming out of the military camps the young men would have a few weeks of unrestricted and unhampered vacation, which would give them the real holiday before they returned to college.

In this connection it may be pointed out how successful is the vacation period for young men at the military and naval academies. When graduation or commencement week is over at West Point the cadets are sent to the country on a military camping expedition. They learn a certain kind of military duty, but it is not of the grilling kind they have had for eight months. They have recreation and opportunities for some leisure. And all the time they are under discipline. After June Week at Annapolis the midshipmen go on a practice cruise of three months, where they are taught much that they must know as officers of the Navy, but which is easy compared to the severe

#### SOLVING VACATION PROBLEMS

The point of view of parents of students will have much to do with the success of the new scheme. Without regard to the beneficial effect upon the future military policy of the country it would seem that the parents of college boys would heartily welcome an opportunity for "disposing of" or "taking care of" such boys for at least seven weeks of their summer vacation. Counting the time going and coming and the time required for preparation and also the time spent in camp, about seven weeks should be consumed.

The most trying time of the college career of a youth—trying for his parents—is the vacation period. Very rich people, with

to students of these institutions than it was in the young men and their months of preparation. Under the system of military training in the War Department, the college vacation problem is not solved.

#### CHANGING MILITARY HISTORY

There has been a change in the camps of the young men. There is to-day a new knowledge concerning the nature of the nation and the nature of the men who are trained to be soldiers. It has been taught in the past that the direction of the nation is in the hands of the few, and at the same time the success of the nation is in the hands of the many. It is now known that patriotism is the method of national education, but the modern idea of the nation is to tell the facts as they are, and not attempt to palliate the mistakes which have made the nation what it is. The young men of the war are little short of the ideal of the nation in the loss of life and the loss of the nation's honor. This is not the case with the student military training. It is expected that these students will be the leading men of thought in the nation, and that they will be correctly informed in the military history and our military situation and that they will also be able to give an account of military instruction, training to enable them to be able to give an account of their services.



STUDENTS DIGGING TRENCHES



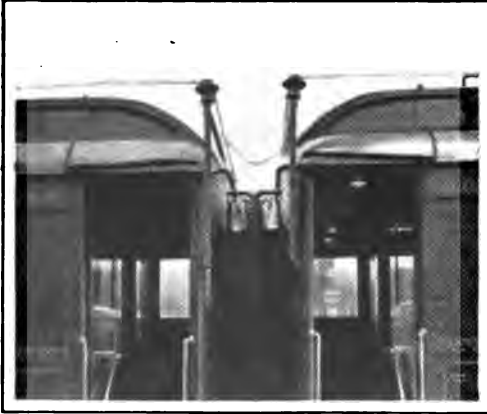
THE TEN MASTS WHICH HOLD ALOFT THE AERIALS OF THE NEW WIRELESS STATION NEAR CARNARVON, WALES, WHICH IS TO WORK WITH A SIMILAR MARCONI STATION IN NEW JERSEY—A PART OF THE WORLD CIRCUIT

## THE “WIRELESS” GIRDLING OF THE EARTH

BY J. F. SPRINGER

**T**HERE is a story which runs something like this: Two friends, an Egyptologist and an Assyriologist, were talking archaeology one day, when the Egyptologist put forth the proposition that the ancient Egyptians must certainly have been familiar with telegraphy—perhaps not precisely the Morse system, but still something similar and equivalent to what we have had for half a century. He claimed telegraphy for Egypt, saying, “The bits of wire which have been discovered there prove my contention.” “That is a fine argument,” said the Assyriologist, “and a similar one enables me to prove to you from the entire absence of all remains of wire in the ruins of Assyrian and Babylonian constructions that these ancient peoples must have had ‘wireless.’”

But the Assyriologist was wrong, and for a reason additional to that, perhaps, which the reader may have in mind. It is not correct to assume that with the new telegraphy wire is totally eliminated from consideration. “Wireless” requires wire,—not a great deal perhaps, but still some. In the great receiving station now being erected for the Marconi Company at Belmar, N. J., two one-mile lengths of silicon-bronze wire are to be arranged horizontally in two parallel straight lines at a height of 400 feet above the ground. These aerials, as they are called, will become a vital part of the receiving device. At New Brunswick, N. J., thirty miles distant, thirty or more such wires will become an essential part of a great transmitting station.



WIRELESS "ANTENNE" ON A LACKAWANNA TRAIN  
(Messages are sent from the train while in motion to the Lackawanna stations at Binghamton and Scranton)

As far back as 1842, Dr. S. F. B. Morse originated a method of telegraphing in which wires were partially eliminated. Embarrassed by the failure of a demonstration of his ordinary system between Governor's Island and Castle Garden occasioned by the breaking of his submerged conductors by a passing vessel, he conceived of a method which should dispense with such wires, and with this end in view experimented successfully on the Susquehanna River. A telegraph line was erected along one side of the river and another along the opposite side. In the midst of the one line, he placed a receiving station; and in the midst of the other, a battery and transmitting apparatus. If submerged, insulated connecting wires had been used to join the termini of the land wires, he would have had a complete circuit of the ordinary type. But he wished to avoid the use of wires passing through the water; so he terminated the two wires along

shore by copper plates, putting the latter, however, beneath the water. He discovered that with this arrangement of metallic conductors it was possible to transmit the electric current despite the fact that the circuit was interrupted at two points by the river. That is to say, a message could be sent across the stream in the absence of wire connections between the two sides. This then is an example of wireless telegraphy. It is in fact typical of the numerous efforts made to effect transmission by conduction—without wires indeed, but still with the aid of some substitute for them. None of these ever resulted in anything having real commercial value.

#### WHAT IS MEANT BY "RADIATIONS"?

Wireless telegraphy of the present day operates in an entirely different manner. It



WIRELESS OPERATOR ON A TRAIN



THE MARCONI WIRELESS SCHOOL—STUDENTS PRACTISING THE CONTINENTAL CODES  
(Wireless messages are taken through telephone receivers)

depends upon the possibility of sending out electric energy as light and heat are sent forth from the surface of the sun. It has in fact been found possible to radiate electric energy, to send it forth in the form of what may be termed "waves," having the same wonderful velocity as that possessed by the "waves" of light—186,000 miles per second. Essentially, the successful commercial systems of to-day consist in generating such radiant waves of electric energy and in receiving them in a responsive manner. It has been customary to radiate the outgoing lines of activity indifferently in nearly all directions. Mr. Marconi has, however, developed a method of largely concentrating the radiation along a single line—or perhaps

it is really more accurate to say, along or within a single plane. This is the *directional* system.

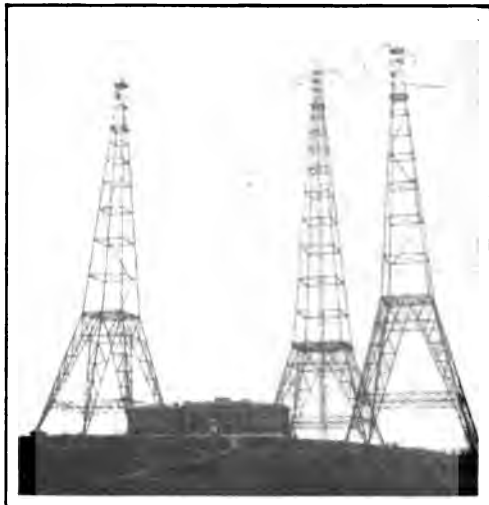
The electric waves are frequently spoken of as Hertzian waves from their discoverer, Prof. Henry R. Hertz of Bonn. Prof. J. Clerk Maxwell of Cambridge, England, had previously deduced their existence from theoretical considerations; but Professor Hertz in 1888 actually produced them. They are conceived as existing in the *ether*, the hypothetical substance with which physicists have filled interplanetary and interstellar space and which they assume to penetrate among the ultimate particles of matter. If light and electricity are indeed propagated by waves, then some such substance seems necessary in order that we may preserve our logical balance. We could hardly conceive of *waves* of light coming to us from the sun across 93,000,000 miles of absolutely empty space. On the other hand, if one does not wish to commit himself to the hypothesis of the ether, he may speak of the transmission of light and electricity as accomplished in the form of radiations, leaving the question undetermined whether these proceed by waves in the ether or by the projection of some form of material particle. Although one may not say a great deal when he speaks of radiations, yet he has the merit of remaining pretty well within the boundaries of ascertained knowledge.

#### LOSS OF INTENSITY IN LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION

It seems that the electric radiations behave similarly to other forms of radiated matter and energy. That is, they appear to proceed in right lines under ordinary conditions; and they may be reflected or refracted. Pre-



THE WIRELESS OPERATING ROOM ABOARD THE WHITE STAR LINER "OLYMPIC"



THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S WIRELESS STATION AT ARLINGTON, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

(One of these towers is 650 feet high and the other two 450 feet each. The antennae are strung from the tallest tower to the other two. All our naval vessels will eventually be moved by the use of these towers. An even larger station is to be erected at Panama, which will have regular communication with the Arlington station)

sumably, the intensity decreases in a ratio that varies inversely as the square of the distance. This is the law observed by sound, light, and heat. If we stop a moment to realize its significance, we shall readily comprehend the difficulties of long-distance transmission. Under this law, the intensity of an impulse sent out from the great Government station at Arlington, Va., near Washington, D. C., will be four times as great at the distance of 100 miles as at the distance of 200 miles. The incoming message received by a ship 3000 miles away will be  $\frac{1}{900}$  as faint as by one at the distance of 100 miles. It may very well be that surrounding conditions will modify the law of decrease in intensity. Nevertheless, under the best of circumstances, it requires the generation of enormous impulses to reach out over a distance equal to one-eighth of the terrestrial circumference with sufficient strength to affect the receiving apparatus.

#### THE SENDING OF MESSAGES

Once we have a stream of impulses generated at a transmitting station and received at a receiving station, we have the basis of intelligent communication. All we have now to do is to provide a means of conveniently interrupting and resuming the continuity of the stream of impulse and to arrange between the operators a code of





THE PROCESS OF ERECTING THE GREAT STEEL MASTS FOR THE MARCONI STATION AT BELMAR, N. J. (SEE PAGE 332)

of doing this with convenience and under control when realized in the concrete form constitutes the present wireless development.

#### COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS OF WIRELESS

Wire aërials are employed in the sending forth and in the reception of wireless messages. For the distance intervening between stations no wire is necessary. In spite of the fact, then, that a small amount of wire is used at stations, the term wireless is fully justified; for the enormous lengths of wire employed by the ordinary system of telegraphy in connecting stations with one another are entirely eliminated. This is a matter of tremendous commercial importance. For example, the cable system connecting the United States with Honolulu was installed at an expense of about \$20,000,000; while the cost of wireless stations capable of transmitting and receiving messages over the same spatial interval a mounted to only \$500,000. It is said that the expenses of upkeep and operation for the two systems have about the same relation to each other. That is to say, the

signals, the signals being made up of various groupings of interruptions and resumptions. Thus, we may agree that a minute resumption when followed by a longer resumption (— —) shall be regarded as the letter a; that a long resumption followed by three short ones in succession (— — —) shall represent b; and so on. It matters not whether the message made up of code letters is received by the ear, or whether a recorder translates it into dashes and dots—all that is necessary is an agreed-upon code made up of longs and shorts, whether sounds, marks, or what not.

It is possible to-day to create a succession of long and short electric impulses at one point which will result in the creation of a second and corresponding succession of long and short impulses at a separated point, even though the two points be as far apart as

first cost, maintenance, and operation of a wireless station can be secured for about 2.5 per cent. of the money required for the same items in connection with the regulation cable system. Of course, the inauguration of trans-oceanic wireless connections must result in enormous cheapening of messages.

#### THE NEW DUPLEX STATIONS IN NEW JERSEY AND WALES

The wires to be used at Belmar are quite small and insignificant as to weight. And yet, a very large part of the construction work at this station is concerned in the erection of suitable supports. This particular station is the receiving part of a duplex station located in New Jersey, which will work with a similar station in Wales. To hold up in proper position the two little wires, six great tubular steel towers are in course of

erection. These towers are each provided with a heavy concrete foundation in the form of a cube ten feet on a side. From the upper surface of the foundation to the top of the steelwork of a tower will be 370 feet. A wooden mast will rise from the interior of the uppermost tubes and project upwards thirty or thirty-five feet further. The six towers, a fifth of a mile apart, are being built in single file. Their locations are points on the great circle of the earth which passes through Belmar and the Welsh station; so that the bronze aerials will lie on the shortest line connecting the two points. The transmitting aerials in Wales will also lie on this same line. The result of this arrangement, it is confidently expected, will be an increased certainty in transmission and a reduced consumption of electric energy. The station at Belmar is to work with Wales and Wales only. (See the picture on page 327.)



HOW THE MAST GROWS

## AROUND THE EARTH BY WIRELESS

The stations in New Jersey and Wales form part of what is to be a gigantic telegraphic girdle of the earth. Other stations in Egypt and India, and at Yokohama<sup>1</sup>, Honolulu and San Francisco, are either under construction or in contemplation. With perhaps two exceptions, the intervals are to be traversed by wireless methods. Between San Francisco and the New Jersey station, the usual telegraphic processes will be employed; and possibly also between Wales and Egypt. Upon completion of the seven or eight great wireless stations, it will be possible to send a message from any one around the earth and back again to the point of starting.

Most of the stations will be duplex—that is, the station will work with the nearest one on the east and also with the nearest one on the west. There will thus be four portions to each of these stations—two transmitting and two receiving installations.

At New Brunswick the number of aerials to be supported amounts to thirty or more, requiring a double line of towers. When it is remembered that eighteen or twenty enormously tall towers are required for a

complete one-way station, and that the majority of the seven are to be two-way stations requiring a double number, it will readily be seen that the construction of a wireless world circuit is a considerable undertaking. However, all that we have been considering is really only a part of the construction necessary. Operating buildings must be erected; and, because the stations are ordinarily distant from built up regions, extensive accommodations for the operating force must be provided. Thus, at Belmar, a small hotel is being erected besides one or two dwelling houses in addition to the operating building proper. The number of men employed at New Brunswick will be small for the reason that the human operation of the transmission to Wales will be chiefly done at Belmar. The operating keys for the wireless transmission of messages to Wales will indeed be located at New Brunswick; but these keys will be automatically worked by telegraph wires controlled by operators at the Belmar station.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INTERFERENCE

As already said, the towers will stand on a great circle passing through the Welsh station. At Belmar, the line of direction of the aerials will be 50° 15' 21" east of north,

<sup>1</sup> There may be changes made in the location of one or two of the stations. Thus, it is possible that Hong-kong may be selected instead of Yokohama.



CONDENSER ROOM OF THE MARION PIER HOUSE, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The photograph shows the interior of the condenser room at the Marion Pier House, New Brunswick, which serves the receiving station at Belmar.

and as the energy coming in from Wales will pass over a small stretch of land. Similarly, the line of least discharge of energy will not cross Manhattan Island and so traverse land no less a small fraction of the total distance. As it is desired to transmit and receive simultaneously, the powerful discharges of energy at New Brunswick would operate to confuse the faint incoming impulses at Belmar, if sufficient precautions against interference were not taken. One of the precautions consists in the relative locations of the two stations with respect to Wales. The line of most powerful discharge at New Brunswick follows the great circle passing through that station and the receiving station in Wales. The line of least discharge is, accordingly, at right angles to this great circle. It is on this perpendicular line that the station at Belmar is located.

However, the designers have not rested content with this arrangement as sufficient by itself to overcome or prevent interference. At Belmar, an aerial is to be set up which will lie along the line connecting this station with the one at New Brunswick. It is expected that this aerial will absorb a large proportion of any stray impulses coming in from the New Brunswick transmitting station, and so prevent them from interfering with the incoming impulses grown faint from the trip across the Atlantic Ocean. But so important is non-interference that a third provision for it is made. The waves sent out from New Brunswick in the direction of the Welsh coast will be made to differ very considerably from those coming into the receiving station at Belmar. The receiving appa-

ratus at this last point is "attuned" to the waves which it is intended to receive, and is consequently out of "harmony" with those emitted from New Brunswick. There are thus three distinct provisions against interference. The reason for such elaborate precautions turns on the fact that the impulses which might otherwise come in at Belmar from New Brunswick are presumably vastly more powerful than those coming in from Wales. A further probable reason is that the impulses to be de-

tected are no doubt so weak that no interference should be permitted, whether weak or strong.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF THE TOWERS

The building construction involves nothing of especial interest, but the erection of the steel towers is a matter worthy of our attention. They are great tubes of steel. At Belmar, the lower half of each tower is being given a diameter of thirty inches. The upper half will measure six inches less. The whole is built up of many pieces bolted together. Two semi-circular shells, each ten feet high, are bolted together along vertical flanges to make a section, and the sections are secured to each other by bolts binding together horizontal flanges. A diaphragm having a square hole is placed between sections, thus separating the horizontal flanges from actual contact.

The tower is not put together and then set up; but the pieces are bolted into their exact final positions one by one. The method of getting these in place and providing the workmen with a suitable platform is quite novel. It is illustrated by the photographs reproduced on the two preceding pages.

We will suppose that the first two sections have been built in place and that consequently the tubular tower has risen to the height of twenty feet. Inside the tower is a wooden mast forty or fifty or more feet high. It fits not too tightly in the square holes of the diaphragms and is thus held erect. Near its upper end are arranged four horizontal arms. From these is swung a kind of circular balcony, which may be raised and lowered by the workmen on it by simply working the chains and hoisting



THE OPERATING HOUSE AT MARSHALLS, CAL.—THE KEY WHICH CONTROLS WIRELESS COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES AND HONOLULU

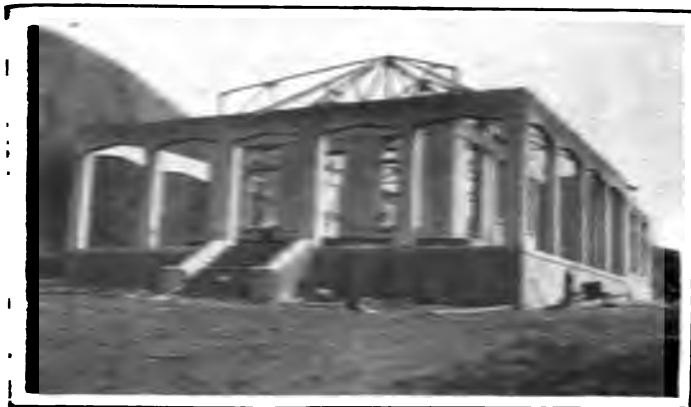
blocks concerned in the support of the balcony or cage.

The semi-circular steel shells are hoisted by means of a fifth hoisting block, secured to the wooden mast. When such a piece is first raised to a point above its final destination and then lowered a little to its position, the men in the cage place it and partially secure it onto the top of the unfinished tower. The companion piece is similarly brought to position, when the whole is securely bolted up. The tower is now complete to a level ten feet higher than before.

It will accordingly be necessary to raise the wooden mast a distance of ten feet and secure it, in order to enable the workmen to go ahead with the next "story." The method of doing this is one of the most interesting and novel concerned in the whole construction. At or near the bottom of the mast, inside the tubular tower, a grooved wheel, or sheave, is fixed. A steel rope runs in the groove, passing upwards on opposite sides of the mast and lying in vertical grooves arranged in it. Grooved wheels, temporarily secured to the top of the tower, provide means for guiding the two halves of the rope downwards. On one side, the rope will be secured; on the other it will be run around another grooved wheel near the ground and off horizontally to a hoisting engine. When the drum of the hoisting engine is turned, winding in the rope, the mast will be lifted. A steel bar passed

through holes in the walls of the tower and another hole through the wood of the mast serves to support the latter in its various positions. However, at the very beginning, the bottom of the mast rests on a steel plate to which the lowermost circular flange is bolted. This plate is liable to have more or less cement on its upper surface, left there when the top of the foundation block was finished off. The writer was a witness of the embarrassment which arose upon one occasion when the mast was securely gripped by the cement and would not budge when the hoisting engine attempted to make the lift. This was tried and that. Finally, after chipping away cement, which was awkwardly reached by a tool through the holes provided for the supporting bar, the mast was sufficiently freed to enable the engine to effect the hoist.

When operations have been carried on, section by section, until finally the topmost steel section is bolted in place, the wooden mast is left in position to form the final thirty or thirty-five feet of the tower. The insulating device which is employed to support the bronze aerials is hung from an arm on either side of the wooden mast. The aerials, one on either side, are not gripped at the points of support as is the case with ordinary telegraph wires, but lie in the grooves of metal wheels, and are consequently free to expand and contract. As the points of support are a thousand feet apart and the



OPERATING BUILDING OF THE NEW STATION AT HONOLULU

(The building under construction is in the background at the left)

variation in temperature may amount to one hundred or more degrees. Evidently this provision for ease of movement would seem to be important. The ends of the wires towards Wiles are firmly secured in a fixed position. The other ends are attached to wires of a different material which run over one or two grooved wheels to weights which put a certain definite strain upon the aerials—no more, no less, whatever the temperature.

What has been said of the method of erecting the towers and supporting the aerials at Belmar applies pretty closely to the same matters at New Brunswick, except at this point the towers are larger in diameter, are set up in a double row, and the numerous aerials are, for the most part at least, carried by insulators hanging from transverse supports extending from each tower to a companion tower with which it is abreast.

While the towers are fairly stiff and strong, yet the stiffness and strength would be quite insufficient to maintain them through the vicissitudes of the storms to which they are necessarily exposed. Accordingly, steel guy ropes are employed to give the necessary support. The guys for a single tower are arranged on four sides, ninety degrees apart as one circles around. The anchorages at the ground level are four great blocks of concrete. From each a guy rope extends to the top of the tower.

At Belmar, five ropes correspond to each block; at New Brunswick, eight. These ropes are made of very fine steel and are one inch in diameter. Some of the towers require more than two miles of such rope each.

It is very necessary that the guy ropes should not get to vibrating in unison or nearly in unison with the vibrations of the aerials. Consequently, it was deemed advisable to break them up into lengths short enough to avoid this. The

ropes are, accordingly, not continuous. The short lengths have interposed between them at junction points great big blocks of porcelain. The junction is so made that the porcelain is not put under a tensile stress, for which it is, of course, unsuited.

#### THE GERMAN SYSTEMS

There are, in addition to Marconi connections already established and now being provided for, two German lines of communication between Germany and the United States, of which the one is in actual operation and the other is undergoing final preparations for service. Both of these involve extraordinarily long distances. By the Telefunken system, communication is had between Nauen (near Berlin) and Sayville, Long Island, N. Y.; by the Goldschmidt system, a message was recently sent from a station near Hanover in Germany to Tuckerton on the lower New Jersey coast. This message came a distance calculated to be 4062.5 miles.



OPERATING HOUSE AT BELMAR, N. J., UNDER CONSTRUCTION

(At this point all messages will be handled. The receiving aerials start at this building and run back a mile and a quarter. Here, also, by means of land line and relays, the electrical waves are controlled that emanate from the aerials of the transmitting station thirty miles away)

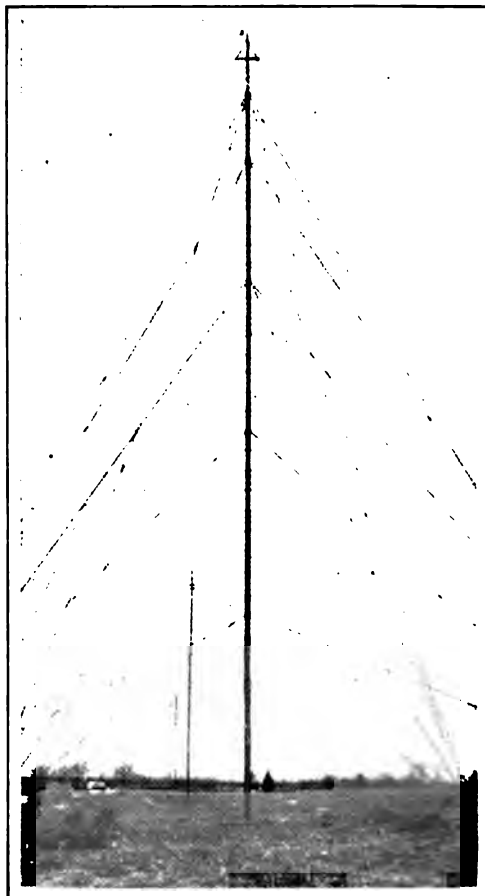
It was a word from Emperor William to the American executive, and is reported to have read as follows:

PRESIDENT WILSON, WASHINGTON: I send you my best greetings, hoping that the wireless communication will become a new link between our countries.  
WILHELM.

The message came in one leap from Germany to the United States. It was received at Tuckerton and then transmitted to Washington by more ordinary methods. The reply was sent by cable, as the Tuckerton station was not yet prepared for transmission. This message was sent from Germany on January 27, 1914, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

The distances covered by both the German systems are enormous, amounting, in fact, to leaps of nearly one-fourth the circuit of the globe at an average latitude of about  $46\frac{1}{2}$  degrees. The longitude of Berlin is about  $13\frac{1}{3}$  degrees east of Greenwich; that of Sayville is about 73 degrees west: so that the total is about  $86\frac{2}{3}$  degrees.

It is well known that wireless radiations are more effective when they pass over the surface of water than over that of land. But these German systems both include a large section of land transmission, the European stations of both being located in the heart of Prussia. Apparently, it is not going to be essential in long-distance operation to have the communicating stations on the sea coast. The penetrating power of the long waves seems equal to the problem of getting through an extended region of the busiest part of Europe. It is certainly a marvelous fact that a radiation of any kind can be set up in the vicinity of Berlin and yet be strong enough when it reaches the New Jersey coast, 4000 miles away, after having passed across western Germany, across the southern part of Holland, across northern Belgium and a small part of France, in addition to the passage across the Atlantic—it is marvelous that the waves should still be strong enough to enter the receiving apparatus at Tuckerton and there manifest themselves in the form of an intelligent message to President Wilson. But whether we understand it or not, and whether the radiations proceed as waves or not, the great fact remains that a stream of impulses in Germany is capable of creating a corresponding stream of impulses here. If the transmitted stream constitutes an intelligent message, so will the received stream.

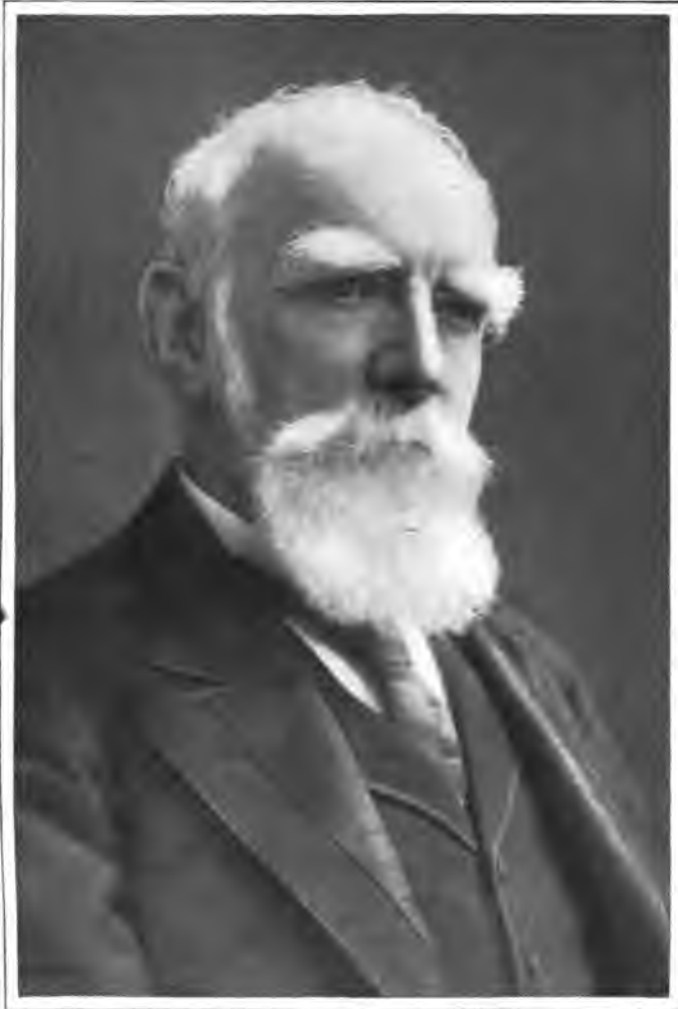


THE LINE OF SIX MASTS AT BELMAR, N. J.  
(The Belmar station is now completed)

The station at Tuckerton is one of the greatest in the world. The tall towers rise to heights of about 825 feet in order to support the aerials at the desired level. Unlike the tubular towers of the Marconi Company at Belmar and New Brunswick, these are skeleton structures. At the base, the towers come to a point, or rather, converge upon a steel ball. The ball in turn is carried by a steel base. Intervening between the metal base and the concrete foundation are blocks of glass, thus insulating the entire tower from the ground. As at Belmar, the upright position is maintained by means of guy ropes secured to suitable anchorages. These are joined to the tower at four levels—three guy ropes in a circuit. Half of the ropes are said to be three inches in diameter, and half of them two and one-half inches. And this heaviness of the guys we may credit when we think of the height of the towers.

# LORD STRATHCONA: EMPIRE BUILDER

BY AGNES C. LAUT



LORD STRATHCONA, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

Strathcona's life links us with the era of discovery in America. That was also the year when Lord Selkirk, the first of the colonizers of the West, died. It will be recalled that the Selkirk Colonists — Scotch Highlanders and disbanded Napoleonic Regiments — first settled on Red River, then drifted down the Mississippi as far as Des Moines and Dubuque and St. Louis, where their descendants are found as "first families" to this day, so that Strathcona really links discovery with colonization, and colonization with empire.

When Strathcona came to Canada, as Donald Alexander Smith, the whole country was a no-man's-land from the St. Lawrence River to the Columbia. Men did not even know boundaries west of Lake Superior. For instance, Selkirk's land grant from the Hudson's Bay Company extended far down in Minnesota. Not a bushel of wheat was exported. In fact, wheat was imported. The sole product of the country was fur, with occasional summer shipments of

**I**T is a mistake to speak of Lord Strathcona as dead. For Canada his influence will never die; but his bodily dissolution marks the final transition of the Dominion from colony to over-seas empire. It is almost impossible for our hurried, short-lived, superficial generation to grasp the span of this man's life. He was born in 1820. That was the year when Alexander MacKenzie, the great discoverers, died; so that timber for ship-building. The whole country —an empire larger in area than Europe—was regarded as the fur-traders' realm in perpetuity. Canada meant Quebec, with a drift of a few hundred thousand population—less than a ward of New York—west of the Ottawa in what we now know as Ontario. Not two thousand whites were in what we now know as Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The company—as



the Indians called The Hudson's Bay fur-traders, with emphasis on "The"—ruled all of Oregon as far south as California.

The span of the man's life is, perhaps, best expressed by saying that Strathcona was a contemporary of John McLaughlin, of Oregon. Before Upper and Lower Canada had been united, before the Civil War in the United States, before the Confederation of 1867, before American government had been set up in Oregon and California—Strathcona was at work, east in Labrador, north on the Mackenzie River, west on the Saskatchewan. When Hill and Kittson laid their plans for railroad construction in the Northwestern States, it was to Strathcona they came with their projects; and when the Canadian government planned its great transcontinental line to bind British Columbia with the Maritime Provinces—it was to Strathcona it came with its plans.

#### HIS SECRET OF SUCCESS—"HANGING ON"

I once asked him the secret of success. A smile twinkled beneath the bushy brows, that hid everything all his life long and revealed nothing. "Save half you earn," he answered slowly. "Look ahead; and hang on! Hang on! Never let go."

Afterwards, I asked the secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, who at the time had been acting in that capacity for fifty years, what he thought of that answer. The little gentleman burst in an explosive laugh that shook the musty shades of the dingy old offices on Lime Street.

"Hang on! Ha-Ha," he laughed. "By George—I should say he has hung on! Why I remember the day—'71 or thereabout, and then again, 1885, when stock was lower than par, when it was a drug on the market—I remember the directors imploring Donald Smith to realize money by sacrificing their land. We could have realized 25 cents an acre from big British colonization companies. Smith set his face against it like flint. He scoffed at the very idea. He told them they would live to see their stock at a premium of 300 or 400 per cent. from the sales of that land—that it would sell at \$100 an acre if they would wait. They thought him a mad man; but they couldn't throw him out. There was no one with his mastery of detail to take his place; and time has seen his prophecies more than verified."

#### FINANCING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

I asked a railroad man, closely associated with Strathcona in the building of the Cana-

dian Pacific Railroad, what he considered the secret of his success. He thought a moment. Then he answered: "Donald Smith had the Scotch shrewdness that almost visualized the future. No—I don't mean a blind instinct; but he mastered every detail of a subject. Having done that, his knowledge gave him an almost prophetic foresight. Then he bought, bought low, when other men were scuttling to sell. Then he had the daring to go ahead in spite of all opposition. Once he had undertaken a thing, hell couldn't make him let go."

There followed an anecdote. It was in the days when a syndicate of Montreal capitalists, of whom Strathcona was chief, had taken over the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from the Dominion Government. As has happened in the building of almost every railroad in America, the cost was exceeding the estimates fabulously. Land could not be sold, or practically given away, at 25 cents an acre. The great land grants to the company were a locked asset, on which it could not borrow, for immigration had fallen to nothing; and money could not be borrowed on land which had no settlers.

The company was so close to the edge of a smash that it literally had not a dime to pay the weekly wages of the construction gangs. At one time a gang of Italian navvies in the Rockies surrounded the divisional contractor in his car and kept him pinned there with their knives out for forty-eight hours. Down on the Lake Superior division, Sir William Van Horne had circumvented circumstances by going to his friend, Frank Smith, the wholesaler of Toronto, and getting the provisions for the winter, "grub-staked" on a pure gamble of the company being able to meet the bills in spring. These provisions Van Horne had sledged in 700 miles from a railroad with a construction gang of several thousand men. It was a pretty good guess that if the men were once dumped 700 miles from a railroad in the wilds north of Lake Superior with plenty to eat, and if "40-degrees-below" weather set in—the men would stick it out and work through the winter, waiting for their wages till spring, rather than "foot it out" 700 miles. It is interesting to note here that Mann and MacKenzie, of Canada Northern fame, were, at this time, divisional contractors on the Canadian Pacific. They must have learned some valuable lessons on how to finance on nothing a year.

Well, the question was, if the company

couldn't sell lands, or raise money on notes, how were wages to be paid in the spring? Sir John Macdonald did not dare to back another loan for the company. Had he not granted it millions of acres of the best land in the world? Canadian Pacific stock at that time went begging at 48½, with nothing remotely resembling a dividend in sight for a hundred years. The wages were paid that winter by Strathcona and Mount Stephen mortgaging the last cent of their private resources for carrying expenses, while the company besieged the government for a loan. Strathcona, or Donald Smith, was, at this time, over sixty years of age. How many men do you know who at sixty years of age would dare their all on a gamble, from which every capitalist in the world shied? But Strathcona knew facts, knew the resources of the country he was backing; and he and Van Horne in the darkest days used to bet on the country some day having a population of a hundred million. But the time came—it was a mighty dark winter; times, desperately hard; no immigrants; Indian unrest in the West scaring capital off—when even Mount Stephen lost his iron nerve. There was one night when Mount Stephen, a man of the Montreal Bank, and every man jack of the company paced feverishly up and down a private room of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, wringing their hands.

"My God, George," one of them exclaimed, "what are we to do? If we don't get a loan through the House, we are not only totally ruined, but every bank in Canada will smash on our collateral."

That is, every man despaired but Donald Smith. His short, quick steps were heard pattering down the corridor. Mount Stephen opened the door and shut it behind him. His quick glance took in the panic of the despairing faces, and there flashed under the bushy brows, that revealed nothing and hid everything, the fury of a general balked on a field of battle.

"What's this?" he asked with terrible incisiveness and inexpressible scorn. "Is this a way to win the members to our cause? Will you win them, when you doubt yourselves? Instead of huddling here wringing your hands, get out—get out every man of you among the members! Refuse to take 'no' to our demand for a loan! Will you stand by and see Canada set back for twenty years?" And he was off in a flash back among the members. So was every man who had been despairing in that room. As the

world knows, wires flashed the news of the Riel uprising; and the money was hurriedly granted by Sir John Macdonald simply because the completion of the line was the sole means of forwarding the troops and crushing the rebellion. That is why if you asked Strathcona, or Mount Stephen, or Van Horne, which of the three should have the most credit for pushing the railroad to completion, each would disclaim any honor to himself or the others. Each would answer, "We didn't build the Canadian Pacific. Louis Riel, the rebel, built it." The first Riel rebellion of '71 compelled the newly federated Dominion to realize that East and West must be linked by an iron chain. In that first rebellion was born the first thought of a transcontinental line for Canada. The second Riel rebellion compelled the reluctant Canadian Government to advance the money for the road's completion.

#### EARLY DAYS IN LABRADOR

Perhaps the best way to let the average American realize what a period Strathcona's life spanned is to say that when he sailed for Labrador it took seven weeks to cross the Atlantic. Now it takes less than seven days. He told me the terrible hardships they endured on that first voyage. That such a man should have been permitted to pass away without giving an intimate autobiographical account of his life is nothing short of a national tragedy, and will leave uncontradicted the thousand apocryphal stories that have sprung up about him. The baseless nature of many of these stories will be self-evident on following the merest outline of his life. I have heard these stories in London, when they made my blood boil and I could refrain from insulting my hostess only by leaving her house—a hostess, perhaps, mouthing chimney-corner gossip while she was literally besieging Strathcona for a \$50,000 donation to some charity.

Strathcona, or Donald Alexander Smith, was born in 1820 in Moray, Scotland, of parents so poor they hardly had the wherewithal to clothe "the bairn." To his mother, Strathcona attributed much of his success; inasmuch as she taught him to save half of all he ever earned, though he began at eighteen on only \$100 a year. He had intended to join the East India Service; but family ties drew him to Canada. In the first place, he was related to that John Stuart so famous in Irving's "Astoria," as the leading spirit in Astor's fur-trade projects on the Pacific, and later a leading spirit in the North-

west Company and the Hudson's Bay Company on the Saskatchewan. Later, Mount Stephen—George Stephen—who was also a relative, came from a clerkship in a departmental store, London, to Montreal, where he built up a colossal fortune as a merchant and a banker. As a child, I used to know the man who was Mount Stephen's first roommate and partner in Montreal. He has told me that on no account did they ever permit themselves to spend more than \$18 a month on their combined living expenses in those early days. It is well for those who envy the results of success in wealth to ponder those figures.

So instead of joining the East India Service, at the age of eighteen, Donald Smith engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company at \$100 a year; and he was assigned to the bleakest, hardest, most desolate section of its empire—Labrador. I happened to visit Labrador in '98 and talked to old half-breeds and Indians who remembered him. Though sixty years had passed, he was still sending out what would equal two car-loads of clothing and food for his old dependants and the children of his old dependants. I set this fact down because I have often heard it stated that though Strathcona gave magnificently he only gave in a way to reflect credit on himself. Who knows of those dependants of his helped in Labrador? The memory of him there was of a man revered, feared, worshipped.

#### LIFE AS A TRADER

He has told me of his days there, when the ice-locked harbor barred out the spring ship and the fort was reduced almost to starvation, living only on dried fish and deer meat, without flour or salt for months at a time. He has told me how in long nights by the tallow-dip candle he has seen the wolves looking in the unshaded window of the little log hut where he lived. It was here that he contracted those almost abstemious habits of his later life. The enforced fasts, the rough fare, the long hours beginning at dawn and ending only when work was finished gave him a delicate stomach, which he had to pamper all his life. Half the time Strathcona ate no luncheon. Though the costliest wines were served on his table, he seldom partook of them; and to his eighty-sixth year he kept up the rigid long hours of work disciplined into him at this period. It was at this period he embodied into his life the adage, "He who rests out rusts out." Ordinarily, he awoke with the dawn. His

personal correspondence was finished before seven; his office correspondence before nine. The day was then given to real affairs; and he seldom ceased work before seven or nine at night.

There is a curious memory of him as a trader in Labrador. He would not keep books. If by spending all his time in trade, he could double, treble, quadruple returns, then he refused to waste time on work which "a semicolon" man, or "a red-ink man" could do. I think this characteristic marks all great captains of men. They master detail. They do not let it master them.

#### HIS MARRIAGE

It was in Labrador, if I mistake not, all apocryphal stories to the contrary, that Strathcona met his wife. She belonged to one of the most famous families in the old fur-trade aristocracy—the Hardistys. When barely out of the convent and little more than a child, according to the custom of the day, she was married to a son of another of the famous families—a family that founded the first educational institutions of the West; but this man was unworthy of the name he bore and unworthy of his wife. Unless I have been misinformed by Strathcona's old friends in Labrador, it was a tragically unhappy union. The man died of his own dissipations in the wilderness interior of Labrador. The widow and her little family—I forget whether there were one or two children from this union; certainly only one is living to-day—were left destitute. Strathcona married the girl widow. The only child from this union was the Hon. Mrs. Howard, whose son inherits Strathcona's title. The marriage was according to the chartered law of the company, according to the law of Canada, tested and validated in the courts in various trials over the estates of fur-traders. It is well to put this fact down plain and clean-cut, because around it cling many of the apocryphal stories.

#### TWO THOUSAND MILES BY DOG-TRAIN

For thirteen years, at the bleakest fur post in the company's empire, Strathcona served his apprenticeship to future greatness; and he served without union hours, for wages beginning at \$100 a year and never exceeding \$1500; and he saved. Put that fact down plain and clean-cut, too! We all remember the tragic death of Leonidas Hubbard trying to come out of Labrador. Well, young Donald Smith thought no more of coming down to Montreal, 2000 miles by

dog-train, in the teeth of the wildest Nor'easters, than we do of walking a block in New York on a windy day. Once his eyes went wrong—snow-blindness from fishing through glare ice and making long trips in the face of blizzards. He "dog-trained" down to Montreal in midwinter, had his eyes operated on, and in two days set out on the return journey. Sir George Simpson happened to be the resident governor for the company. He was famous for the drive he put into his men; but the man who set the pace and did not flinch went up to promotion as inevitably as the years went round. Sir George made careful note of this young fellow, who took 2000-mile trips in midwinter and quadrupled returns in the company's poorest section.

#### TRANSFERRED TO THE NORTHWEST

By 1861, the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs were becoming terribly confused in the Northwest. Oregon had been practically lost. New Caledonia or British Columbia, Manitoba or Red River—might both go the same way. A handful of colonists in each section was agitating for civil government. The natives were restive. The day of transition was at hand. A wise head was needed. Strathcona was transferred to the Northwest. I found his salary in the Minute Books of the Hudson's Bay Company running from 1851 to 1871, from \$2000 to \$7500. One of the old dog-train post carriers told me an episode of this era. I heard it round a camp-fire one night on the site of old Fort Pitt. In Edmonton I had had the privilege of meeting the widow of Lady Strathcona's brother and hearing rare tales of the old days. It was at the period when confederation was being arranged. My informant, the mail carrier—by dog-train, of course—brought word to Strathcona at Edmonton that Sir John Macdonald needed his advice at once regarding Manitoba's admission to the confederation. Strathcona was staying with his brother-in-law, later Senator Hardisty. It was midwinter, a terrific midwinter—no mistaking the nip of 40 degrees, or the gales that lashed it into the pit of your stomach and the marrow of your bones!

Hardisty said that if Strathcona could stand the journey he could. Hardisty got the dog-trains together and the swiftest runners; two sleighs with two teams of a dozen in each set of traces. From Edmonton to Fort Pitt they coursed over the wintry wastes; from Fort Pitt south to Carleton; from Carleton to Red River; from Red River to

Lake Superior; from Lake Superior to Montreal—changing runners and dogs at each fur-post, traveling by day and night, literally tied on their sleighs at night to keep from falling off, eating their meals on the sleighs. They exhausted a dozen dog-teams; but they reached Montreal in time. Hardisty fell almost unconscious in the house of a relative. He was put to bed and plied with rum. He slept without waking for forty-eight hours, and did not fully recover from the strain for six weeks. Not so Strathcona! He took a drink, not of rum, but of tea! Then he changed his clothes and hurried down to the conference of the powers. How did he do it? Don't ask! Look at the fire under the bushy brows!

#### THE RIEL REBELLION

From 1871 Donald Smith's life is national history. When Canada tried to establish civil government in Manitoba, the Metis, fearing loss of their lands, rose under Louis Riel in rebellion. Canada's governor of the new province of Manitoba did not dare enter the country. Donald Smith was sent in to pacify the Metis. He was held prisoner by Riel. He was present when Scott was shot in cold blood inside Fort Garry, or modern Winnipeg. His pleadings could not save Scott from the lunatic, Riel; but his influence undermined the wild leader so with the half-breeds that when General Wolseley arrived with the troops the rebels had fled.

#### AS RAILROAD BUILDER

If you ask where Strathcona served at this period, I can only answer—on the wing. One month finds him at Norway House, east of Lake Winnipeg; another, north of Edmonton on Athabasca Lake. Then, presto, he is in conference with Sir John Macdonald down in Ottawa! From 1874 to 1879, he was land commissioner for the company. In 1889 he was elected governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. From this date on his life was wrapped up with railroad-building and empire-building. He had been elected a member of the Dominion House for a Manitoba constituency in 1872—an election so riotous that police had to restore order—but later, when the scandal arose between the Pacific Railway and Sir John Macdonald's government he withdrew his support from Sir John. It was a terrible and bitter scene. Memories of it echo through the corridors at Ottawa to this day.

It was in 1877 that in conjunction with Hill, Kittson, and George Stephen, he bought

up the bankrupt St. Paul and Pacific Railroad of Minnesota to connect with the Canadian Pacific from Manitoba. Immigrants were pouring into Minnesota by the thousands. Hill was an expert at economical management. He came to New York and bought up the discarded rolling stock of Eastern roads. In a few years, the dividend from this investment netted each investor some five millions.

The most of men would have rested on their laurels here. He was now nearly sixty. Not so Smith! When the Canadian Government failed to "put over" the Canadian Pacific as a national road, Smith and his confrères took over the project. How nearly this second project came to the rocks has been hinted; but in 1885 the last spike was driven on the road by Donald Smith. In 1886 he received the title of knight for his public services. It seems inevitable that every famous man on his way up should encounter the jealousy and almost hatred of his former associates. It was at this period that the city of Winnipeg made the mistake of refusing to elect him when he ran for member of the Dominion House. Henceforth, Sir Donald Smith centered his interests and philanthropies in Montreal. These phil-

anthropies it is almost impossible to enumerate. They include the magnificent Royal Victoria Hospital and endowments to McGill University and the Royal Victoria College for women.

#### LAST YEAR AS HIGH COMMISSIONER AT LONDON

From 1896, Sir Donald Smith became Canadian High Commissioner in London. There the scope of his public service widened. When the Boer War broke out, he equipped and maintained a troop of 500 mounted men from the West. At the Queen's Jubilee, in 1897, he had been raised to the peerage with the title Strathcona and Mount Royal. It seemed but natural that the famous fur-trader's coat-of-arms should include a canoe, four men paddling, a beaver, a maple tree and the simple motto—*Perserverance*.

A constant and intimate friend of royalty, indeed, credited with being royalty's banker, Strathcona's life has been spectacular for the past eighteen years; but there are those of us who think that his greatness of soul was even more spectacular when he coursed the leagueless wilderness alone, alike indifferent to fear or favor.



FORT GARRY (WINNIPEG) IN 1871

(The man in left foreground, with arm outstretched, is Lord Strathcona, then Donald Smith)

# OUR RECENT IMMIGRANTS AS FARMERS

BY LAJOS STEINER

[The following article presents the view-point of the "land-hungry" immigrant from southeastern Europe who has worked in our mines or factories long enough to accumulate a few hundred dollars which he is ready to invest in a farm, either here or in his native land. He is more likely to choose the latter because his knowledge of American farmlands is usually limited.]

Mr. Steiner's article was submitted in manuscript to Professor J. W. Jenks, who is one of the leading authorities in this country on the general subject of immigration. In commenting upon the article Professor Jenks says: "There is not much use in our attempting to steer immigrants to the farm when they first land; after they have been here for two or three years the opportunities for persuading them to go are much better, provided one can get at them. I think that our people have neglected that opportunity far too much, although there are both Jewish and Italian agencies working somewhat along the lines of Mr. Steiner's recommendations. In the matter of counteracting influences that are leading the immigrant to export his savings and re-migrate to Europe, the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration is doing something; several of the States have bureaus looking in the same direction; and certain private organizations are likewise doing a little. Much more, however, ought to be done. I think that a national organization of the type that Mr. Steiner recommends would be helpful if it were well supported. It should, however, develop rather slowly in order to be sure not to make too many mistakes. My own feeling has been that people are likely to work better in many cases if there is something of an economic motive back of their activities, and I think that a good plan of promoting private settlement societies that should buy land and get immigrants of the right type to settle on this land with the thought of purchasing their own homes on instalment plans might quite possibly be the best solution of the difficulty,—in addition to the work now done by the Federal Bureau and several of the State bureaus on a small scale, but which they ought to do on a large scale. I think the question is one of vast importance, and that Mr. Steiner has, on the whole, the right solution."—THE EDITOR.]

**M**OST of our recent immigrants were tillers of the soil in their native countries. They are good farmers. The soil which they farmed in Europe has been under cultivation for over a thousand years and is still fertile and productive. These new residents are land-hungry, and save all that can be saved out of their wages for the purpose of purchasing land. The ambition of our peasant immigrants is to save enough by industrial wage-earning to enable them to buy land. They consider the status of the owner of a farm—even of a very small farm—far above that of the industrial employee. The social and financial status of a farm-owner is deemed to be the most desirable one, excepting probably that of the owner of a saloon. All their present hardships are forgotten for this cause, all their energies are expended for this end, all their visions of happiness in old age are pictures of the yearned-for farm.

Besides the "immigrant bankers," who stimulate the exportation of the immigrant's savings and the re-migration of the immigrant himself, the agents of certain foreign governments, financial institutions, agricultural concerns, and a large number of other parties coöperate in keeping our peasant immigrants in ignorance of American opportunities. This very ignorance is the source of the in-

come of many employment offices, unscrupulous lawyers, politicians, notaries public, large numbers of foreign-language newspapers, certain town-lot sharks, speculators in land and foodstuffs, and an army of other auxiliaries. They all live on the inexperienced and credulous immigrant. The masses of peasant immigrants are, practically, kept from learning about American institutions, methods, and ideals. Agricultural opportunities in the United States of which these types of settlers might avail themselves are secrets for them, sealed with seven seals. They desire to discontinue industrial employment as soon as possible and reëngage in agriculture on land of their own. Knowing nothing of farming in this country, they are easily influenced by the exploiters, and are induced to re-migrate to Europe when they have saved enough money to buy a little land. In a great many instances total and irreparable ruin is the result of such re-migration.

## AN ILLUSTRATION FROM LIFE

The following is a composite case:

Paul Magyar could hardly earn enough in Hungary to pay taxes and buy food. For raiment and repairs he could spare little, if anything. Fellow countrymen wrote from

America of the wages which could be earned at the coal mines in Pennsylvania. So he mortgaged his few acres and his dwelling and came. At the mine he was paid \$1.75 a day. Each month he paid \$3 for the cooking of the food which he and seven other boarders at the house of a fellow countryman purchased jointly; the bill of the grocer and butcher amounted to about \$6 monthly; clothing, repairs, dues, tobacco, and drinks cost about \$3 more per month—making total expenses \$15 a month. The balance of the savings of Paul Magyar were sent by the local banker to his native country. Of these savings, about \$20 was deposited at the royal postal savings bank; the remaining \$8 or \$10 was used by his family for living expenses and the payment of taxes.

After about fifteen months of wage-earning in Pennsylvania, the local banker absconded, taking much money with him, funds of laborers entrusted to him for transmission, which he failed to transmit. Paul Magyar cannot understand even now, after a decade, how such a thing could be possible. The banker was a notary public, an official whose signature was accepted at the American offices as well as by the consulate; therefore, in the mind of the peasant immigrant, a most competent, absolutely trustworthy and authoritative officer. He lost about \$90, but there were those who lost much more; some men lost all of their savings. Paul Magyar arranged by correspondence to have his family follow him. Papers were prepared by another banker, certified by the consulate, so that his wife could sell the land and dwelling. The wife and children arrived, and thereafter the Magyars kept boarders. The wife did the cooking and washing, while he continued to work in the mine, and they saved, saved, and saved, so that in time enough should be accumulated to buy as much land as would support the family. Each month the savings were exported to bear interest in the royal postal savings bank.

#### RE-MIGRATION AND ITS DISAPPOINTMENTS

At the end of seven years \$2000 had been saved. By that time Paul Magyar was tired of the bossing of the foreman, and his wife of the cooking and washing for the family and boarders. Literature was received in relation to the parcellation of an estate near the native village. So Paul Magyar contracted for twenty acres at \$5000, and re-migrated, much to the disgust of the "kids," who wanted to stay here. He paid the first

instalment of \$1500 on the land, expended about \$400 for seed, stock, implements, and the rental of a house in the village. Paul Magyar felt happy; once more he was a tiller of the blessed soil. Twice he paid interest, and also a little something on the debt itself. Still, at the end of the third year he found that he owed more than he did when he made the purchase. Fees, interest, repairs, and other expenses confounded his calculations. But mainly, the crops did not fetch anything commensurate to the high price of the land. Twice, during the early fall, he had to leave and serve for a fortnight in the army at the biennial drill of the Reservists. High taxes, the expenses of the schooling of the children, and the other bothers of life in the old country completed his failure and compelled him to give up hope and decide to part with the newly acquired land. Delay would have caused more losses—the loss of all. He tried to sell, had much difficulty, and finally did sell, but for less than half of what he had paid—only \$750. His children were happy at that, so long as they were to return to "God's own country." The Magyars came back, older, poorer, but wiser—not too old yet to begin anew, and cheerfully encouraged by the delight of the children. The dream of independence, of life on a farm among kith and kin, is still a dream.

#### EARNINGS IN AMERICA ENRICH THE OLD WORLD

Great numbers of re-migrants lose all, or the greater part, of their savings in their native lands, and they find themselves farther away from the yearned-for farm than ever. The lot of such people is exceedingly distressing. Is there relief in sight? Up to the present time our peasant immigrants have had no choice; their exploitation gave immense profits to the exploiters. The latter are numerous, omnipresent, influential; they have political "pull" and connections, and are unmolested in their practices. About 40 per cent. of our peasant immigrants re-migrate; they export perhaps \$300,000,000 each normal year. During industrial depressions or panics these figures become larger. Re-migration and the influx of the savings have made bad conditions only worse in the respective European countries. Available land is insufficient over there and prices are driven up to yet more unreasonable heights. Lands which were sold abroad some twenty years ago for about \$40 an acre are now purchased by re-migrants for \$500 an acre, and even more.



### WHY THE NEW ARRIVALS GO INTO MINES AND FACTORIES

The United States Immigration Commission reports:

Economically the newcomer must at once engage in some occupation that will give him immediate returns. He has no money to travel, and no capital; of necessity he becomes a wage-earner. Furthermore, the chances are that he knows nothing about the opportunities in agriculture. . . . Not only is it economically impossible for the newcomer to buy land and engage in farming, but in addition to immediate wages, day labor in industry offers the comfort and companionship of his fellows. . . . The deterrent influences are the isolation of rural life, ignorance of the location of suitable farm lands for sale, the lack of experience in American farm methods, and the tardy and uncertain returns from independent agriculture. . . . Investigation has plainly shown that a compact group . . . can carry on successfully almost any system of farming and that the isolation of a few families is likely to spell failure even in the midst of favorable natural conditions. . . . Some few colonies have been promoted. . . . Some of the exploited colonies failed utterly. . . . They are not content with the financial returns from the farms they occupy, but they are less content with their educational advantages. Nearly everywhere, too, they voice an intelligent protest against an unregulated commission marketing system, against exorbitant express charges and unreasonably high railroad rates for short distances. . . . Some of the conditions are inevitable, but there are other obstacles, such as "exploitation" of the newcomer by real estate agents, buying of unimproved but untimbered tracts, settlement in locations remote from villages and railroads.

The census of 1910 shows that out of our 6,361,502 farmers, of whom 5,440,619 are white, 669,556 were born in foreign countries. Of these, a total of only 80,793 were born in Hungary, Italy, and the Slav countries, though the bulk of our recent arrivals is composed of these three races. During the last fiscal year their number was 706,467—about two-thirds of the arrived immigrants.

### LAND AWAITING THE FARMER

The stream of inflowing immigrants was directed, up to about twenty years ago, into agricultural occupations. Economic writers have stated that just about twenty years ago our resources in available land became exhausted. This statement is not supported by facts. We have as yet a total of about 680,000,000 acres of homestead land. Our total arable land is, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 935,000,000 acres. Only about 400,000,000 acres of this is in farms and improved. Less than 40 per cent. of the land is reasonably well cultivated, and less than 12 per cent. is yielding fairly full re-

turns. Official reports state that every one of our forty-eight States offers farm lands for agricultural settlers. Besides the idle farms in the Eastern sections, about 485,000,000 acres of agricultural lands are idle and await tillage.

An industrial development of unparalleled dimensions has taken place during the last twenty years. It necessitated laborers, and drew away from the farms great numbers of the able-bodied. Scarcity of farm labor ensued because of the steady and comparatively better wages paid by the industrial employers.

President Wilson has thus described the resulting situation:

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development . . . we draw the sources of life and prosperity, from the farm and ranch. . . . Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair.

On September 22, 1913, at the annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, the executive committee said:

We are facing conditions in the production of meat products which would have been thought impossible ten years ago. The shortage of live stock, which has been impressed upon us for several years, has been intensified during the last year. Demand exceeds the supply of meat products to such an extent that we have abnormally high prices. And there seems to be no prospect of relief. Statistics show that farmers are not increasing their production of meat food animals, but that such production is decreasing at an appalling rate.

### CAN MORE IMMIGRANTS BE TURNED TO FARMING?

It seems to be urgently necessary to inaugurate a comprehensive economic policy for the utilization of our idle agricultural land. During six years 6,230,257 immigrants arrived, and 2,652,250 departed. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the Bureau of Immigration reports a total of 611,924 departed. This is over 40 per cent. of all arrivals, the number of the latter being 1,427,227. The thrifty among our peasant immigrants re-migrate to Europe, although farm land is more abundant and cheaper here. They, unfortunately, do not know this to be so. If we kept them, they would materially aid in producing foodstuffs and therewith reduce our high cost of living. What a change for the better it would be if these land-hungry, useful people would invest their savings in our farming, make

our millions of idle acres bear and grow farm produce, create wealth, and contribute to public resources! On farms the Americanization of this sturdy, healthy people would follow as a matter of course,—their descendants would become as patriotic and loyal citizens of the United States as the descendants of the earlier arrivals. None of our other industries would be harmed,—only those would leave industrial occupations who do so at the present time. The change for the better would be called forth by having the funds now exported, and their departing owners, engage in farming in this country. These new agricultural settlements would furnish opportunities to tradesmen, merchants, banks, hotels, druggists, physicians, and a multitude of others to thrive by living and transacting business amongst them.

The beauties of farm life need not be preached to the peasant immigrant. He does not have to be urged. He has not to be taught farming. He does not need financial aid. From the first day he landed he has been saving with the sole view of becoming a farm owner. Our resident peasant immigrants have the desire, the ability, and the cash funds. All they need is a friendly hand to guide them aright. Unfortunately, while there are many influences at work to make them export their savings and to have them re-migrate, not enough is being done to counteract these influences.

#### A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE

A national organization is needed. It should be formed by public-spirited men and women. The coöperation of our Federal and State governments should be secured, and of those social, educational, and religious factors in the environment which are in a position to coöperate. The objects of this organization should be the encouragement, assistance, and direction of qualified residents to purchase and cultivate farms in the United States, instead of emigrating to foreign countries to engage there in agriculture.

The scope of work of this organization should include the preparation of a survey of available farm lands, data of the precise location, climate, quality of soil, size of farm, prize, terms, title, improvements, building material, transportation facilities, roads, crops, markets, churches, schools, etc.

This information should be published in various languages and disseminated among the people who would be benefited by it.

Local committees should be formed to look after the welfare of the new settlers, to prevent their exploitation and to make it possible for them to thrive. Instructors should visit and advise the new settlers of the methods of production so that they may succeed on American soil with American methods. Each county should maintain a demonstration farm and teach scientific farming and the use of farm machinery. On the other hand, settlers with their European training would furnish object-lessons in the rotation of crops, in intensive farming methods, the preservation of the fertility of the soil, and such other procedure as may prove worthy of adoption.

Propaganda for farming in the United States should be made. Meetings and lectures should be arranged for prospective settlers. Trustworthy and detailed information of available agricultural opportunities should be disseminated in the respective languages by pamphlets, circulars, views, maps, pocket geographies, histories, and articles in those newspapers which are read by the immigrants.

This organization should assist in the selection of the locality and the farm, in the arrangement of the terms of purchase, in securing clear title, in obtaining seed, stock, and implements. The new settlers should be located according to race in groups and with special care regarding their agricultural training. The marketing of their crops, the establishment of creameries, coöperative laundries, agricultural credit systems, farmers' associations, and the improvement of rural life in general should be facilitated.

The example of the successful pioneers would attract followers in ever-increasing numbers and counteract the influence of the immigrant bankers and the other exploiters.

At the time of our high cost of living, of the tide from the farms to the cities, of social unrest, and agricultural decadence, so valuable an asset as our qualified farmer residents should not be wastefully squandered away to our irreparable loss. Peasant proprietors, unlike tenants, take interest in preserving the fertility of the soil and improving the farm. As owners and taxpayers they are interested in lasting progress and welfare. The proper colonization of our qualified immigrants on farms in the United States would certainly result in better conditions, in the increase of food supplies, in the augmentation of the general welfare, and the lasting prosperity of the United States.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

THE March issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* is especially notable for the range and variety of its contents, as well as for the high literary quality of most of the articles. The number opens with a discussion of "Newspaper Morals," by Henry L. Mencken, a trained newspaper man, who believes that the newspaper, like the lawyer, must adapt its pleadings to the limitations of the jury which makes up its constituency, that is, the general public. Looking over the forward movements of recent decades, Mr. Mencken is convinced that public morality has, on the whole, been advanced by the efforts that have been made by the newspapers, which appeared at the time spasmodic and hysterical. After each of these campaigns, in fact, we may have slipped back, as Mr. Mencken says, but each time we have stopped at a higher level.

An important article on "The Monroe Doctrine and Latin America" is contributed by Señor Calderon, who describes the attitude of the Latin-American peoples toward the United States as the dominant power of the western hemisphere. His conclusion is that the Latins must learn to appreciate the United States more fully and to judge it more fairly, and that, on the other hand, the United States must "renounce all aggressive policies and give over a Monroeism at once rigid and perilous."

The essay on "The Education of the Girl," by Mary L. Harkness, is a plea for the broadening of women's education. An article entitled "The Wasted Years," by Fanny Hardy Eckstorm outlines some of the problems that beset American women in the years intervening between school and marriage.

There are two important papers in this number dealing with different phases of the labor problem—"In the Mind of the Worker," by Randolph S. Bourne, and "War and the Interests of Labor," by Alvin S. Johnson.

"The Valuation of Railroads" is the subject of a well-reasoned article by Samuel O. Dunn, who advances many considerations tending to show that the results of the work about to be undertaken by the Government

investigators are likely to be quite different from those predicted when Congress was induced to authorize the undertaking.

The revivification, so to speak, of the *North American Review* under the editorship of Colonel Harvey, is one of the important recent developments in the field of periodical literature. Elsewhere in this number we have made several quotations from Colonel Harvey's comments in his February number on the diplomatic appointments of the Wilson administration. In the same number there is a brief statement by Major-General William H. Carter, U.S.A., regarding the military preparedness of this country in the event of intervention in Mexico. Most of what General Carter has to say is extremely reassuring. So far as perfection of plans, equipment, and character of officers and men are concerned, he thinks there is little to be desired. Our infantry and cavalry, he says, are armed with rifles which have no superiors the world over.

There has also been great improvement in our field artillery and in the matter of accuracy and reliability of shooting there is no comparison with any former period of our own service. We also have an incomparable system of communications, the army is well fed, comfortably clothed, and well equipped. Our men are well trained, athletic, and mentally resourceful. There is, however, a serious deficiency in numbers of organizations, as well as in the strength of existing units. This condition, which has confronted us throughout our history, is the one grave defect in our army organization.

Former Chairman Theodore P. Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, pays a deserved tribute to the work of the railroad men in the early days of the American occupation of Panama. Other articles in this number are "The Foundation of the State," by David Jayne Hill; "Regulation by Commission," by Samuel O. Dunn; "A Scholar's View of Mr. Bryan," by J. Kendrick Kinney, and "The Great Stakes in Church Unity," by Calvin Dill Wilson.

An interesting analysis of President Wilson's theory of his office is contributed to the

February *Forum* by Lindsay Rogers. He bases his study on the President's views of the executive in our scheme of government as disclosed in his various writings. An examination of Professor Wilson's works on government clearly shows that in his conception of the presidential office "his is the guiding hand which must coördinate the committees, achieve legislative efficiency, and insure that, one by one, party pledges are kept, not in a haphazard manner, but according to the wishes of the head of the nation's destinies, for he alone is representative of the whole people."

In the March *Forum* Vernice Earle Danner writes on "Making Government Efficient," Albert L. Whittaker on "Bergson: First Aid to Common-Sense," Lewis M. Terman on "Teeth and Civilization," and James David Kenny on "The Irish Home Rule Bill."

In the current number of the *Yale Review* (quarterly), Robert Herrick has this to say concerning "The Background of the American Novel":

Naturally it is more difficult for an American novelist to know his own country and understand its people—in other words, to digest his material—than for the imaginative creator of any other country to master his data. Our world is so big, so diversified, physically and socially! So little remains as it was only yesterday, as it might traditionally be expected to be to-day! We often hear the sameness of American life deplored, but that implies a most superficial acquaintance with the facts. Our railroads, schools, skyscrapers, steam-heat, and food may be highly standardized,—the physical elements, the socialized elements of our common life. But the creative artist should begin where these appurtenances cease to control life. What are the dominant ideas? How does an American think about himself and life? That is where he should begin. And it is precisely the state of flux in our life, the complexity and bigness of the American social background that should make his task exhilarating to the American writer. Also, the conviction he may well have that this soil has not been ploughed again and again, but merely scratched here and there for a hasty harvest.

Elsewhere in this department allusion is made to two of the articles in the February *Century*—"The Theater of Yesterday, To-Day, and To-Morrow," by Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and "The Mexican Menace," by W. Morgan Shuster. The March *Century* has timely articles on "What Have Women Done with the Vote?" by George Creel; "The Next Step in Prison Reform," by Richard Barry, and "What About Russia?" by James D. Whelpley.

In the February *Harper's* Sydney Brooks writes from the English view-point on "The

Too Adaptable American," pointing out many ways in which the Britisher, by his assertiveness, is able to influence conditions wherever he goes, while the American is himself influenced.

The March number of *Harper's* contains a hitherto unpublished article on "Monopolies," by James Madison, fourth President of the United States. There are, besides, articles on "Dynamic Education" (describing the vocational schools of Germany), by John L. Mathews; "The First Ascent of Mount Matutum" (in the Philippines), by an army officer, and "What Wu Ting Fang Thought of Us."

The February *Scribner's* is largely a motor car number, five of its articles being concerned more or less directly with motor highways at home and abroad. In the March number Mr. Richard Harding Davis shows how a great picture-play is produced, illustrating by the method employed to put "Soldiers of Fortune" on the films at Santiago. In the same number the story of the American excavations in the ancient Lydian city of Sardis is related by Howard Crosby Butler, and Madame Waddington continues the account of her "First Years as a Frenchwoman."

In the *American Magazine* for February Mr. Ray Stannard Baker begins his series of "Letters from the Field," under the title "Scenes from America." No one is better fitted by equipment to report the really important things that are going on in every part of this big country.

The interesting experiment made in Atlanta, Georgia, to fight the loan sharks by lending money on the security of labor is described by Walter Prichard Eaton. The operations of American gamblers, especially in their preying upon wage-earners, are portrayed by Hugh S. Fullerton. The principal feature of the March *American* is the opening article in the series entitled "They Who Knock at Our Gates," by Mary Antin, the author of "The Promised Land."

The February *Everybody's* has an excellent description of the workings of our patent office by William Hard. Under the title "Safety First," Gordon Thayer makes a plea for a national museum of safety. George Creel tells how in the latter half of 1913 the city of St. Paul sold directly to the people more than \$1,000,000 worth of participating certificates, each representing a \$10 interest in a municipal bond bearing 4 per cent. interest. It is an experience full of suggestion to other cities.

## COLONEL HARVEY'S COMMENTS UPON THE NEW AMERICAN DIPLOMATS



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COL. GEORGE HARVEY, EDITOR OF THE "NORTH  
AMERICAN REVIEW"

THE editor of the *North American Review* had for so long a time devoted his piquant and brilliant pen to the praise of Woodrow Wilson, and to the advocacy of Mr. Wilson's promotion to the Presidency, that his continued interest in the public career of his hero was to be expected. But a painful and a bitter thing has happened. The editor who above all others was so certain that Mr. Wilson would make a President of wise policies and consistently high regard for public duty has become depressed, discouraged, and disillusionized. Praise has given place to condemnation. At first there was the endeavor of the editor to protect the President's good intentions while reluctantly exposing his mistakes. Each successive issue of the *North American* has revealed the editor's struggle between his desire to support the President through thick and thin, for reasons of personal loyalty and consistency, and his desire to deal squarely with his readers and tell the truth about public affairs regardless of his own feelings.

In the February number, Mr. Harvey discusses President Wilson's appointments to foreign posts under the title "The Diplomats of Democracy." He first surveys the appointments of ministers and ambassadors to European capitals and courts, and then takes up the designations to service in the republics of our own hemisphere, under the subheading "Political Debauchery in Latin America." Commenting upon Mr. Page as ambassador at London, the editor says:

It is no reflection upon the personal character or professional ability of his [Mr. Reid's] successor, Mr. Walter H. Page, to record the simple fact that he is regarded in London as comparatively commonplace, not so much because of his quieter and more becoming manner of living as of his seeming lack of equipment for the performance of his varied and exacting duties. Although for long a competent editor of magazines, Mr. Page's interests and training had been educational rather than political, and necessarily his knowledge of the affairs most directly concerned in his official work was casual rather than profound. It was but natural, therefore, that at the beginning he should, as in fact he did, make an occasional *faux pas*. Nevertheless, signs are manifest that Mr. Page's sterling qualities and willingness to learn are gradually obliterating the effects of his early indiscretions, and it is unlikely that the President will find it necessary to exercise the privilege, which he reserved in a clause of his formal appointment of the ambassador, of withdrawing him at any time. Indeed, to do so, despite the understanding, except with Mr. Page's full acquiescence, would seem almost ungracious, since the chief difficulty with which the new ambassador was obliged to contend was of the President's own making.

Mr. Harvey's reference in the sentence above is to the attitude of the British public in view of the fact that "the original designation of President Eliot gave way to surprise when the offer was rejected, and surprise yielded to positive chagrin when Mr. Olney, in turn, made known his declination. . . . In a word, Mr. Page suffered at the outset from the feeling of the English that his final appointment implied little, if any, compliment to either him or themselves."

Colonel Harvey attributes the appointment of Mr. Gerard as ambassador to Germany to "political exigency arising from the strength of Mr. O'Gorman in the Senate," reminding us, however, that "Mr. Gerard was a liberal contributor to the Democratic campaign fund." We are given the assurance, nevertheless, that although he lacks the advantage of Mr. Leishman's "long experience and familiarity with the German language," he is

doing well and has already "won for himself a most enviable position."

Referring to the post at Vienna, Mr. Harvey declares that the retiring ambassador, Mr. Kerens, "had paid handsomely and received his reward, in conformity with Republican practice," and that "the like is true of his successor, Mr. Penfield, who eagerly sought and gleefully obtained 'recognition' for his 'services' in time of need." Mr. Harvey is, however, fair enough to allude to Mr. Penfield's former public service in the foreign field, although he seems not quite willing to have his readers know that Mr. Penfield is a scholar and writer of exceptional accomplishments, and that he is widely versed in international affairs.

To only one ambassador of Mr. Wilson's choosing does Colonel Harvey accord unqualified praise. He makes the following pleasant allusions to the gentleman who now represents the United States at the Italian court:

Of Thomas Nelson Page it may be said without hesitation, as of Dr. van Dyke, that a more creditable appointment could not have been made. As a litterateur of high repute, a student of international affairs, and a cultivated linguist, he fully realizes the excellent traditions which in former years were generally observed. Despite the long and valuable experience of his predecessor, Mr. O'Brien, it must, we think, be conceded that Mr. Page is the better equipped for the services which devolve upon the American representative in the Eternal City.

Mr. Harvey finds the ministers to the smaller European courts of better quality than the ambassadors to the larger ones. He commends Dr. Henry van Dyke's appointment to The Hague, Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall's to Switzerland, and Mr. Brand Whitlock's to Belgium. Although he does not assign him the same rank as President Schurman, who was sent to Athens in the fall of 1912 by President Taft, Mr. Harvey nevertheless finds that Mr. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, "despite his political vagaries and financial heresies, is a scholar and a gentleman," whose appointment to Greece has "served an excellent purpose in illustrating the President's remarkable facility in forgiving his opponents."

With that delicate sarcasm so tempting to Colonel Harvey, because he commands it so readily, the new minister to Portugal, Colonel Birch, of New Jersey, is praised as "a gallant and spirited staff officer" who served "as personal aid to the predecessor of Governor Fielder, of New Jersey." We are assured that

the fact that Mr. Birch began somewhat extensive preparations for his diplomatic labors by ordering a quantity of embossed stationery under the misapprehension that the legation at Lisbon is an embassy need not be regarded as prejudicial, in view of his promptness in relieving the Government of the expense incurred through his own inadvertence.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO LATIN-AMERICAN POSTS

It is, however, for the appointments to the American republics that Colonel Harvey reserves his most sweeping criticism. He names twelve such ministers, appointed by the present Administration, setting the qualifications and experience of each one over against those of the man whom he succeeds. He refers to this branch of the diplomatic service as one

whose reformation upon a higher plane, initiated by Secretary Hay, and scrupulously safeguarded by Secretary Root and Secretary Knox, with the full approval of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, reflects the highest credit upon the Republican party—and alas! the scene changes.

Having taken the twelve cases seriatim, Colonel Harvey sums up as follows:

The average experience of the former ministers to these South and Central American republics was fifteen and one-third years, and their average age at the time of their expulsion was forty-seven. All spoke the language of the countries to which they were accredited. The average age of the new ministers is fifty-four and one-half, five being past sixty; no one of them, we believe, understands Spanish; and none, of course, has had diplomatic experience. In other words, twelve trained and capable representatives, several of whom entered the service under competitive examination and all of whom had long since forsaken partisanship, are superseded by mere party hacks whose ages clearly disqualify them for continuance in office for sufficient time to equip themselves for proper performance of their duties. A clearer case of partisan political debauchery cannot be imagined.

The discussion ends with recent quotations from President Wilson, affirming his advocacy of civil service reform in principle and practice, and pointing to the force of public opinion as the one power that can hold the President to his duty in these matters.

Colonel Harvey has taken his stand upon the policy of building up,—by careful selection of young men and subsequent promotion upon merit,—a professional diplomatic and consular service. It is our purpose merely to summarize Colonel Harvey's comment upon the appointments of the present Administration, and not to suggest any contrary view, either touching the policy itself or the individual merits of the gentlemen whose names have been confirmed by the Senate as foreign ambassadors and ministers.

## MEXICAN INTERVENTION



"SOLITAIRE, GENTLEMEN!"

(This cartoon represents an attitude of mind opposed to the view set forth by Mr. Shuster)  
From the *Journal* (Boston, Mass.)

IN the series of articles contributed by Mr. W. Morgan Shuster to the *Century Magazine* "The Mexican Menace" is the title of the February instalment. From Mr. Shuster's view-point the Mexican situation is not wholly an American affair; it is rather a world affair. He illustrates his meaning in this way: The plague spot may be most dangerous to those living in the immediate vicinity of it, but it is also dangerous to the entire community. We no longer leave it to be cleared up only by those whose nostrils are reached by the stench. Sanitary work of this kind is community work. So in regard to any outside police work that may become necessary in Mexico. Such work does not belong exclusively to Mexico's nearest neighbors.

Besides the well-recognized predominant political interest in Mexico's condition in the future that the United States has, there is a further interest that she shares with other nations. There is a precedent as regards this further interest in the international relief expedition that was sent to Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles in 1900. In this the United States coöperated with Japan, Russia, Great Britain, and France, and the American flag was the first foreign color to be raised on the walls of Peking. Here was an instance of the successful and harmonious invocation of the international police power for the protection of the lives and property

of the subjects and citizens of the powers interested. The American legation and citizens in China, in common with other foreigners, being in grave danger, American participation in the relief of Peking was deemed justifiable. As Mr. Shuster looks at the matter, the present state of anarchy and chaos in Mexico differs not at all from the Boxer rebellion, save, perhaps, in degree. He proposes, then, that the vast moral influence and repressive force which could be exercised by three or four of the leading European nations acting in harmony with the United States be now invoked for similar service in Mexico. It is assumed that the other nations should and would agree in advance on certain general conditions under which, the contingency arising, the task should be undertaken.

Mr. Shuster proceeds to offer a plausible argument to show that such joint action by all the powers interested would be far more effective than anything that could possibly be done in the direction of intervention by the United States alone. The details of such a joint expedition, he thinks, could be arranged on the basis that the United States should be predominant in the common official direction of the allied forces and that the question of indemnities to be exacted should be submitted to arbitration.



A LIMIT TO PATIENCE

THE POWERS (to the public nuisance): "See here, you, if your guardian neighbors can't make you behave, then, fence or no fence, we'll attend to you ourselves."  
From the *Star* (Montreal)



## PAN-AMERICANISM, AS SEEN IN ARGENTINA

"THE Pan-American ideal, in countries where great natural obstacles create barriers, may not be realized for many years to come, but to Latin America it is a noble aspiration, suggested by the analogy of race, language, institutions and spiritual aims."

This is the theme of an impressive article by Señor Leopold Lugones, the well-known Argentinian political and economic writer, which appears in the first number of the *Revue Sud-Americaine*, a new monthly published in Paris in French, for the purpose of informing continental Europeans as to conditions in Latin America. Señor Lugones is himself the editor of this *Revue*. We condense his excellent article written in crisp, literary French as follows:

Anglo-Saxon America has realized the principle, and has accepted, as a duty, the rôle of champion of democracy in the New World. We Latin Americans admit that this aspiration is a bond of union between us, and it is well that it should be so. All great human achievements have a spiritual conformity for a basis, but we Latins have not known how to establish the difference existing between the ideal, the idea, and the fact.

Given as we are to blending ideas into political and religious concepts whose metaphysical unity might satisfy the intellect, we have failed to give any practical formula to the complex phenomenon that constitutes the life of nations. We have made the mistake of legislating upon Pan-Americanism without being sure that such a thing existed.

However, it is better to do something even mistakenly than not to do anything at all. The United States has also made the error of exaggerating its imperialism in the matter, until the question reduced itself to a merely commercial affair. While we Latins were spending ourselves in idealistic enthusiasm, the cool-headed Saxon was minimizing the importance of the question and subordinating it to interests that surely were not worth the prestige jeopardized. All this has tended to weaken American unity, and that at a time when all the civilized world is endeavoring to group itself racially—to increase its strength and to offer resistance that may at any moment be turned to hostility.

Never, continues Señor Lugones, has the realization of Pan-Americanism been more necessary in the New World than now.

Europe is on a war footing and there is every indication that it will continue to be. Perhaps it may succeed in maintaining peace by that means, but armed peace is a fatal paradox, which has colonial aggression for counterpoise, viz.: armed intervention in Africa and Asia, where European Powers fairly elbow one another and where there is nothing left worth fighting over.

Militarism is an instrument of conquest. The immense capital involved demands it, else political and economic bankruptcy must ensue. Gain is the inexorable law of capital. Therefore militarism must continue to produce, and that may

mean a real peril to us—if not to-day, perhaps tomorrow—and what resistance could our disunited states offer? It may never come to that, but on the other hand it may.

Pan-Americanism would give Latin Americans, this Argentinian writer believes, both the "form and the formula under which we could become,—and ought to become,—one of those entities, instead of living perpetually exposed to absorption,—or reduced, through isolation, to the rank of mere subalterns."

But Pan-Americanism means nothing without the United States,—which represent in America the realization of the right to independence and the triumph of democracy. The first formula of Pan-Americanism, limited to the needs of a policy of defense, is the Monroe Doctrine. Its declaration constitutes the most significant and decisive act toward guaranteeing the independence of the Latin-American States. Thanks to the Monroe Doctrine our territorial integrity has been preserved—and that in itself is enough to assure the United States our lasting gratitude. Through it the United States has proved that its citizens are always ready to engage in enterprises of generosity.

This is one of the things that European militarism will not understand. The case of Cuba has been recalled apropos of the present troubles in Mexico. The European press with perfect unanimity declared that President Wilson's policy aimed at the conquest of a part of Mexico, and when this statesman declared that it was not so, the same press hastened to interpret this declaration into a confession of "incapacity,"—a similar mistake caused some trouble to Spain not so very long ago.

None but the "blind can fail to realize the economic and maritime forces at the disposal of the United States. It could dominate Mexico and take its territory by merely indirect pressure, that is, by simply preventing any communication with the outside world."

The serenity with which President Wilson accepts the most ill-natured criticism—even to the point of endangering the material prestige of the United States—is the best proof of the honesty of his idealistic policy. But this policy has suggested to its critics two significant consequences. Some say that the policy favorable to the dictatorship, as it existed under General Diaz for thirty years, was considered as more effectual in maintaining order and protecting the interests of foreigners—hence the conclusion being that Mexico was incapable of governing itself. The President of the United States thinks differently, and, although the interests of his country are involved in the greatest extent, his policy tends to help Mexico to emerge out of the opprobrium of that thirty years by its own efforts.

The United States know that democracy is a vital necessity for the American people. On the other hand, the Monroe Doctrine would become an absurdity if it guaranteed sovereignty to the Latin states that they might use it to commit sui-

cide—by inviting through internal disorders European intervention. If the Monroe Doctrine guarantees to these states the integrity of their territories and their institutions, Latin Americans have nothing to fear.

But, while the present state of things exist, "let Latin Americans beware."

Only the other day, in Germany, it was said that the efficiency of the Monroe Doctrine will be proved by the distance that the guns of the United States can cover. Perhaps they may not reach far enough—considering the enormous growth of European militarism. But behind the United States are Argentina, Brazil and Chili. The South American states that possess no artillery have other means of defense which would enable them to take part in the common cause, if the necessity should arise. Sooner or later democracy will have to make a firm stand against a decisive attack of despotism, for war means the imminent probability of reaction. We will then be able to render European democracy an inestimable service. It would be nothing new, Canning said, alluding to England's recognition of the independence of the old Spanish colonies in 1823. "I have

brought out a New World in order to re-establish the equilibrium of the Old." Thus we may yet become for the civilization progressing towards constituted democracy what we have already been in re-establishing the balance of the Old World.

England, always noble and sensible, has recently signified her approbation of the American policy with regard to Mexico. If France would do as much—which would be worthy of her—the "entente" of these two great European democracies would soon see their diplomatic influence extend very much farther. And let no one think that distance makes of this hope only a vision. Ten years ago Paris was twenty days from Buenos Ayres, which is the most farther port of South America. To-day the distance is shortened to fourteen days. To-morrow it may be eight. One would have to be singularly obtuse to fail to see the problem which our sons will have to solve.

But come what may, concludes Señor Leopold Lugones, "we can afford to await the militarist crisis, which is not far distant, with equanimity, secure in the belief that the Monroe doctrine, which yesterday assured our independence, will preserve it to us to-morrow."

## IS THE PANAMA CANAL SAFE FROM EARTHQUAKES?

ON the night of October 1, 1913, the Isthmus of Panama was visited by the strongest earthquake experienced in that region for more than thirty years. The shock, as perceptible to the human senses, lasted for about twenty-five seconds. The seismograph needles at Ancon, after recording a trace of three inches amplitude, were jolted off the record sheet, but, on returning, continued to register vibrations for an hour and a quarter. The epicentre of this quake appears, from the Ancon record, to have been about 115 miles from that place, and the principal damage was done in the province of Los Santos, which is about 100 miles from the canal. The latter was not injured. The only effects noted in or near the Canal Zone were a few cracked walls in Panama City. Less severe shocks were felt on the isthmus on October 23 and November 13.

Dr. Charles Davison, who, since the death of Milne, is the leading English authority on earthquakes, discusses the above-mentioned shocks in the *Geographical Journal* (London), especially with regard to the safety of the canal in the event of future visitations of this character. He epitomizes his views as follows:

The question raised by these earthquakes—whether future shocks may be strong enough to injure the canal works—is one of great importance, and it is unfortunate that the fears which have been entertained cannot be allayed entirely,

though it would on the whole seem probable that the prospect of serious damage is but slight.

There are three reasons for feeling optimistic on this subject. The first is the well-known immunity of the Canal Zone from severe shocks in the past.

Since the Spanish conquest, only two violent earthquakes, besides that of October 1, have attained a semi-destructive character. On March 2, 1621, many houses in Panama were injured by an earthquake; and again on September 7, 1882, houses, bridges, etc., were damaged at Panama, Gatun, and Colon; that is, at different places across the whole isthmus. The argument should not, however, be pressed too far, for earthquakes sometimes recur in the same place at prolonged intervals. We know, for instance, of no strong earthquake in the Colchester district [of England] before 1884, and of few shocks of any kind in South Carolina before Charleston was partially destroyed in 1886.

A second reason has been suggested by Mr. D. F. MacDonald, geologist to the Isthmian Canal Commission, in a paper published in the *Scientific American* for October 18. He points out that, as earthquakes are generally due to fault-movements and occur in mountainous districts, and as few faults of any consequence are traversed by the canal, and all mountains are at some distance, the Isthmian zone is one in which strong earthquakes are not likely to occur. The argument deserves consideration, but it should be remembered that our knowledge of the superficial structure is not sufficient, for earthquakes originate as a rule at some depth (it may be a few miles) below the surface. Geological surveys in mining districts reveal the fact that faults exist at the depth of the mines which the surface survey would never have made known. Moreover, some earthquakes, such as the

Carlisle earthquake of 1901 and the Swansea earthquake of 1906, prove that there are deep-seated faults of which the surface structure affords not the slightest indication.

Lastly, even if severe earthquakes were to occur within range of the Isthmian zone, it does not follow that the canal works would sustain serious harm. The late Professor Milne was the first to discover that earthquake-motion at the bottom of an artificial pit is much less intense than on the adjoining surface, and the elaborate observations made by his pupils, Professor Sekiya and Omori, fully bear out his conclusion. They showed that the intensity of a strong earthquake shock depends less on the large undulations than on the small and very rapid vibrations or ripples, and that, at the bottom of a pit eighteen feet deep, these ripples are to a great extent smoothed away, so that the resultant intensity of three strong earthquakes within the pit was only about one-sixth of that on the free surface.

It thus seems to follow: (1) that, judging from past experience, it is probable, though by no means certain, that no violent earthquakes will occur so near the canal as to injure the works; and (2) that, if a strong earthquake did so occur, the maximum injury to the works would be wrought near the surface; though it is possible, and indeed

probable, that, in such a case, there might be extensive landslides from the sides of the cuttings, especially if the earthquake occurred after a prolonged period of heavy rains.

By way of postscript it seems worth while to turn back to Mr. MacDonald's paper in the *Scientific American*, already cited. As to the argument from the seismological history of the isthmus, this writer says:

The liability of the canal to injury and destruction by earthquakes has been proclaimed; but the fact is that no earthquake since 1621 would have inconvenienced it, and the shock of that year, though severe enough to shake down adobe houses, and even some masonry structures, would have had no serious effect on canal slopes, and little effect on such rock-founded, solid concrete structures as the locks.

Mr. MacDonald's article is, on the whole, even more sanguine than Dr. Davison's. Both of them effectually offset the dire predictions occasionally heard in less authoritative quarters.

## ITALY'S AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION

THE agricultural population of Central and Southern Italy is just now passing through a very trying period. In the opinion of Senator A. Cencelli, as expressed in an article in the *Nuova Antologia*, this is largely due to the greatly increased facilities for transporting to Italy agricultural products of all kinds from countries where the conditions of production are exceptionally favorable, and where agricultural operations are conducted on a vast scale. Through inability to compete successfully with the foreign producers, many Italian farmers having small holdings have been forced to part with their farms and seek a livelihood in lands beyond the sea, chiefly in North and South America.

Another difficulty with which the Italian farmer has to contend regards the matter of farm labor. With smaller returns from the products, it has scarcely been possible to increase the wages of farm laborers sufficiently to meet the higher cost of living. This, also, has encouraged emigration and has notably reduced the available supply of this class of labor in many parts of Italy. It is true that the Italian Government has done something to better this state of things by a judicious and conciliatory intervention in the recurring conflicts between proprietors and laborers, so as to favor the granting of higher wages to the latter, as far as this was clearly shown to be practicable.

However, Senator Cencelli calls attention to the fact that conditions often differ greatly in this respect in different parts of Italy. While in some provinces or districts at a given time the demand for labor considerably exceeds the supply, in others those able and willing to work in the fields lack employment. Of the best remedy for this the writer says:

Where the equilibrium between one region and another is upset, this should be remedied by a migration of farm laborers from one to the other. Our countrymen, so many of whom are ready, without hesitation and with abundant self-confidence, to undertake very long and costly journeys into far-off lands, with the money, language, and customs of which they are wholly unacquainted, should all the more readily and confidently migrate from one province to another within the boundaries of their native country.

What is really lacking is a satisfactory organization of such migrations. While for emigrants to foreign lands there are in every community, even the smallest, agents who carry on a propaganda in the interest of the different steamship companies, furnish necessary information, and afford all possible facilities, migration in the interior of the land is altogether left to chance. The Department of Agriculture, indeed, occasionally issues pamphlets treating of this subject, but these are known only to a few and generally concern past conditions. There are also some employment bureaus and agencies, but in very restricted number and narrowly limited in their sphere of activity. What is needed is an organization similar to that of the commercial banking houses and agencies, which would quickly spread intelligence as to there being a plethora or a scarcity of farm labor-

ers at any given point, so as to determine a current of migration from one region to another within the realm. Those who answer the call should be afforded all possible facilities of travel to and from the chosen point, and all other forms of assistance that are, or at least ought to be, accorded to the emigrants to foreign countries.

While the scarcity of farm labor has favored an increased use of mechanical appliances, this is only possible for large complexes of land, and the small proprietor lacks the means to buy or even to hire machines. Moreover, manual labor is still a necessity in viticulture and fruit-raising and largely so in the raising of many other crops.

The pressure of competition has also introduced an element of uncertainty in the choice of the crop to be raised, as the farmer may at any time be forced to compete with a new source of foreign supply, just when his own

crop has fallen below the average, while formerly his shortage would have been partly offset by a higher price in the home market. Only in the case of the wheat crop is there still a certain stability, owing to the considerable duty imposed on imported wheat. In concluding Senator Cencelli writes:

The present agricultural depression in Central and Southern Italy will necessarily result in the survival of the fittest among our agriculturists, and will also force them to utilize each piece of land only for the crop that can be best produced thereon. On the one hand we shall have a more intensive cultivation, and for less productive lands a more extensive one. But this ought not to mark a decline in our agriculture, for farming on a wide scale, if rationally carried on, can well constitute an economic progress. Certain it is, however, that during this time of stress many of our farmers will be sorely tried, and those least well fitted will be forced to the wall. Either mend your ways or perish!

## EARLY ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS

THE beginnings of Italian journalism have been made the subject of special study by Prof. Luigi Piccioni of Turin University, and in the *Rivista d'Italia* he gives some interesting data regarding certain early issues. In Italy, as elsewhere in Europe, journalism began with manuscript newsletters; the earliest printed gazette seems to have been issued in Florence in 1636, the example being followed by Genoa in 1639, Rome in 1640, Milan in 1642, and Turin in 1645. In Rimini the first newspaper dates from 1660. This was a four-page sheet, published weekly, there being from 60 to 64 lines to the page, which measured about  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The news items are transmitted from certain principal cities serving as news centers. Thus Venice furnishes news from the Orient, while from Genoa come happenings in the Mediterranean region, both European and African. The London items almost exclusively concern English matters, but Vienna offers a wide range, embracing the soul-stirring conflicts of the period with the Turks and the hostilities between Russia and Poland. Papal Rome provides information on ecclesiastical events and policy, throwing sidelights on the complicated relations of the Roman Church with the different European states. Spanish news came principally from Naples, because of the close political relations with Spain, and from this great maritime center are drawn the most important

notices of matters pertaining to shipping and trade by sea. Of the general character of the news this pioneer newspaper spread before its few readers in Rimini, the following indications are given by Professor Piccioni from his study of the old files.

There is no lack of information regarding the spread of the plague, and details are communicated about trials and executions, but all in a dry and formal way, without any affectation of a sensibility quite foreign to the age. The following brief note may serve as an example:

Cromwell's body has been disinterred and dragged through the city tied to the tail of a horse; the monuments have been cast down and the epitaphs defaced.

This is all. Abundant details are given of the journeyings of royal personages, and even insignificant facts concerning the reception of ambassadors at court are not forgotten.—such, for instance, as the failure of a certain embassy to present itself at the appointed time, because the proper dress was not at hand. Full notices are printed of the deaths of illustrious persons, with particulars touching their testamentary dispositions and the value of the estate left to their heirs. Of local matters, however, little or nothing appears, this being characteristic of the Italian newspapers of the time, a policy dictated by prudence and the fear of giving offense to those in authority.

This first attempt at printed journalism in Rimini was followed, in 1686, by a newspaper of an altogether special type, namely, a *Military Journal*, exclusively devoted to reporting the events of the war with the Turks in Hungary, more especially the doings at the siege of Buda by the Holy League composed of the Emperor, the King of Poland, Pope Innocent XI, and the Venetians. This paper was also issued weekly, in a duodecimo of 20 to 22 pages, here and there embellished with woodcuts showing the plan of a fortification, the "Castle of Buda," taken by the Imperial troops August 23, 1686, etc. The editor introduces his venture to the public in these terms:

Behold, courteous reader, the *Military Journal*, published by me in the form of a book, with a frontispiece, numbered pages, and an alphabetical register, so that it may be kept as a volume the perusal of which will recall to mind the events of the present war in Hungary.

The military operations are very fully reported, the proper terminology being quite carefully observed; the losses in the different battles are given, with the names in the case of superior officers. The last number of the first volume promises the publication of a second volume, but Professor Piccioni has been unable to find any trace of this, and he concludes that as the Turks became less aggressive and dangerous, public interest in the war fell off and the journal ceased to appear.

## A GREAT JEW,—THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

THE inspiring story of the great Jew who has risen to be Lord Chief Justice of England is related with characteristic journalistic and dramatic skill by Perceval Gibbon in the February number of *McClure's*. A suggestive starting point for the story was provided by the fact that on a certain day in October, 1913, there were in Europe two Jews who held the eyes of the world—one, Mendel Beiliss, on trial for his life under the fanatical charge of having murdered a Christian child; the other, Sir Rufus Isaacs, who was being raised to the highest judicial honors that England can offer. Of Isaacs' appearance as he took the oath of office, Perceval Gibbon says:

show it unmistakably. Deep under the brows, black and lustrous, deliberate and intent, there is in them a suggestion of profundity, of powers and possibilities held back and reserved, of impulse curbed by calculation. They reveal nothing unless it be the fact that they have seen much. They are the eyes of a Jew, to whom Christians and Occidentals are yet, in some sense, foreigners and Gentiles.

A paper setting forth the oath he was to take was placed before him, and he stood facing the court while he recited its contents aloud. The great, full-bottomed wig hid his hair and descended upon his scarlet-clad shoulders, making a silvery gray frame for his face. It was sober and austere, composed to a gravity that seemed touched almost with melancholy, so that one wondered whether he, having read his newspaper that morning, were remembering, at this high culmination of his career, that other Jew in that other court at Kief. He showed, as he bent above the paper, reading the words of the oath with his clear, practical enunciation, a countenance of a fine and strong judicial character upon which his years of indefatigable industry have left their mark in a certain scholarly leanness of outline.

It was when, the oath taken and recorded, he turned to hear Lord Haldane's brief speech, that one marked in him that salient racial quality, the ineffaceable hall-mark of a common origin, which trembling Ghetto-dwellers of Kishinef and Kief share with the Jewish millionaires of England and America. The mouth, mobile and wide-lipped, the bold curve of the nose, the height of bone in the cheeks, all testify to it; but it is the eyes that



SIR RUFUS ISAACS, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

Before he had reached the age of twenty-seven, young Isaacs had made two "failures," according to the business world's manner of speaking. He had gone to sea and the knowledge that he gained in that adventure served him well two years ago in the *Titanic* inquiry and in the action which followed the ramming of the White Star liner *Olympic* by the cruiser *Hawke*. But he found that the sea as a career was not for him. Later years spent on the stock exchange were seemingly quite as futile, but in the long run the equipment of sound and familiar knowledge of business that he had acquired in 1887, when he was admitted to the bar, was of great use to him.

In those early days of practice there were times when the young man who was to become Lord Chief Justice would give a whole day to some trivial case for the fee of a guinea (\$5). But this initial struggle was not a long one. As Perceval Gibbon points out, Isaacs had a more general experience of the world than most lawyers. "He had the head and tongue of a born advocate, and his industry took the form of a passionate, insatiable appetite for toil." When at last work came to him plentifully he was equal to it. The very fact that he was a Jew and of a good Jewish family gave him certain

opportunities that he might not otherwise have had. The great Jewish solicitor, Sir George Lewis, employed him almost from the start. From the first he displayed a wonderful knack of psychological penetration, with which he was able to find the key to the sympathies and prejudices of judge, jury, and witness. He started a new fashion in cross-examining witnesses. Instead of bullying the witness, as was the custom followed by Lord Russell and generally followed in the English courts a generation ago, Isaacs put his questions in a courteous manner, slowly, with patient clearness, and a long pause after each.

The Lord Chief Justice's friendship and admiration for former Ambassador Choate may lead him to visit America. When Mr. Choate was made a Benchler of the Middle Temple—an honor that the English bar very rarely confers on a foreigner—Sir Rufus Isaacs walked up the hall with him as he went to take his seat for the first time on the dais. "I admire Choate," said the Lord Chief Justice, and went on to speak of him as an orator. "He was exceedingly fine. It was not only his speaking, but more than any man I have known he had a way of speaking on a high plane. His tone was always lofty."

## SCIENCE AND RACIAL PREJUDICE IN RUSSIA

TO those who think of Russia as a country in which the discoveries and appliances of modern science play no part, it will come as a surprise to learn that in one of the smaller cities of the Czar's empire there is one of the best and most completely equipped medical institutions of to-day. In an article in the *Vyestnik Yevropy*, the monthly review of St. Petersburg, there will be found a description of this institution and its work. It is a strange and tragic comment on the attitude of the Russian Government towards its Hebrew subjects that, although many wealthy Jews have contributed to the foundation and support of this institution, no Hebrew is permitted to enter its walls. Therefore, the well-equipped institution is not formally opened since the Hebrew contributors naturally refused to send in their contributions. We condense the article in the *Vyestnik Yevropy* as follows:

In Charkov, capital of the Russian state of the same name, one of the largest cities in South Russia, famous for its universities and distinguished medical staff, the Mecca of every invalid of the

South, a medical society was formed half a century ago for the purpose of providing social intercourse for the country and city physicians, as well as the opportunity to perfect themselves in all branches of medicine. Not only the city authorities, but even the representatives of the state administration had recourse to its aid when an epidemic appeared.

The need of an hospital for the poor was urgent, and, with a budget of 300 rubles (\$150) annually, the Society opened such an hospital of its own. For this useful institution donations began to pour in with the result that, after nine years, it found itself in its own quarters with an addition of ten beds for emergency cases, this being ten years ahead of the work of the city. In 1887 the society founded a Pasteur Institute with a chemico-microscopical department for those who had been bitten by rabid animals, later adding a shelter where proper care would be given to these victims. After the diphtheria anti-toxin had been discovered by Bering and Roux, a bacteriological station was established which is still the largest in Russia.

One of the greatest achievements of this society was the opening, in 1911, of a medical institute for women, with its own clinics, and a three-year course for 1000 students. At present, however, there are 1660.

Though quite accustomed to all the caprices of their government, the intelligent people of South Russia were astounded and disgusted with the ac-

tion of the local administration in this matter. The society decided to open an addition to the city hospital, a shelter for incurables, with no restrictions as to race or creed, this to be a memorial to a very popular local doctor humanitarian and idealist, Dr. V. A. Francovsky, who for fifty years had consecrated his life to the poor.

To the call for funds the public responded nobly. As South Russia is largely within the Pale [that section of Russia to which Jews are confined] quite a sum of Jewish money was included. Sufficient funds were collected in a short time. All that remained to be done was to secure permission from the government.

At this point the government stepped in, and inserted in the regulations a paragraph forbidding the admission of Jews to the hospital. Such a regulation would be an insult to the name of the pop-

ular, beloved man in whose honor the institution had been erected, as well as an injustice to the donors. This the trustees flatly refused to accept. Therefore, this memorial, all ready to be open, "stands with drawn curtains sadly awaiting better times."

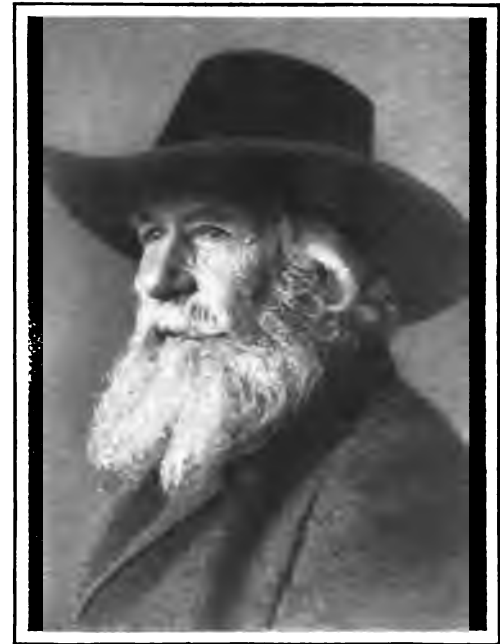
Since 1895, this article in the *Vyestnik Yevropy* concludes, the bacteriological station of this institution has let out 2,263,332 vials of diphtheria anti-toxin alone, and has registered 39,439 cases of rabies. The chemico-microscopical laboratory during this time made 232,477 analyses. The society at present has a library of 18,000 volumes on medical subjects.

## GERMANY'S GRAND OLD DARWINIAN

THE celebration of Professor Ernst Haeckel's eightieth birthday, on the sixteenth of last month, was almost coincident with the fiftieth anniversary of his public espousal of the Darwinian theory of evolution. Darwin's great work on the "Origin of Species" had been translated into German in the year 1860 by the zoölogist Bronn, of Heidelberg. At first the German public, including even the scientists, was strikingly indifferent to Darwin and his theories. Haeckel, however, familiarized himself with Darwin's book in 1861, and, although none of the zoölogists and anatomists of Berlin had yet accepted the Darwinian hypothesis, he became an enthusiastic adherent of Darwin and immediately made the future extension of the Darwinian theory the chief task of his life.

In an article on "Fifty Years in the Service of the Evolution Theory," which is published in the *Open Court* for February, Dr. Breitenbach alludes to the first public address given by Haeckel on the subject of Darwin's theory of evolution. The occasion was a meeting of German naturalists and physicians held in Stettin on September 19, 1863. The fundamental idea of the Darwinian theory was tersely condensed by Haeckel thus:

All the different animals and plants which are living to-day, as well as all organisms which ever have lived upon the earth, have not been created as we have been accustomed to assume from our earliest youth, each one for itself independently in its species, but have developed gradually in spite of their wide variety and great diversity in the course of many millions of years from some few, perhaps even from one single original form, one supremely simple primitive organism. Accordingly, so far as we human beings are concerned, we, as the most highly organized vertebrates,



PROFESSOR ERNST HAECKEL

would have to look for our primitive common ancestors among the apelike animals; still farther back, among kangaroo-like Marsupialia; still farther, in the so-called secondary period, in lizard-like Reptilia; and finally, in a still earlier time, in the primary period, in low-organized fishes.

At the end of his lecture Haeckel calls the Darwinian evolution theory the "greatest scientific advance of our time, promising to do for organic nature what Newton's law of gravitation has accomplished for inorganic nature."

In this Stettin address, as pointed out by Dr. Breitenbach, Haeckel, who was even then recognized as perhaps the leading Ger-



the part of the who did not hesitate to declare Darwin's views and to demand that they were absolutely untenable. He was, however, Haeckel fell the chief interest in Germany in the theory. In later years he was known as the German Darwin.

## FORBES-ROBERTSON AND THE THEATER



SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON

IN the current season of the great English actor, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, special interest attaches to his comments in the February *Century* on "The Theater of Yesterday, Today, and To-morrow." By stage he has never before contributed an article to a magazine or put his name to a book. He feels, however, that his hitherto self-imposed silence may be removed, to some extent, since he is on the point of closing the last chapter of his life's work and has started to ring down the curtain on the last acts of the plays he has interpreted for many years.

The stage to-day, regarded as a whole, is pronounced by this authority to be vastly better than it was half a century ago. Although we have not as many great individual actors as in the past, the general level of the acting is higher to-day than ever before. Plays are better staged to-day and Mr. Forbes-Robertson thinks they are better written, on the average, than they were forty years ago. The support that is given to Shakesperian drama in the United States is cited as evidence that the attitude of the public towards the theater has broadened appreciably. The severe competition of the moving pictures and vaudeville is regarded as a more or less healthy sign of the times, and the advance of these modern forms of amusements is welcomed, but it must still be granted that they never can replace the spoken word upon the stage.

The old stock company is described as a rough and ready school of acting, which could be counted on to put on a play, however badly, at the shortest notice. Mr. Forbes-Robertson declares that he has much more faith in the American stock company of to-day where the bill is changed only once a week, and it is stated that there are fifty of these companies scattered over the United States. The chief modern tendency of the

stage which Mr. Forbes-Robertson is inclined to criticize severely is the endeavor to provide "stage atmosphere." He protests against the too-obvious appeal which is sometimes made by virtually turning a stage picture into a photograph. The scenery, he thinks, should never monopolize the attention; it should remain as the background only and take its place in subordination to the actor himself. An over-dressed play is declared to be as bad as an over-dressed woman. There is doubtless some reason in the belief that the public has come to look for too much in the direction of elaborated stage settings. American managers have stimulated this tendency.

In an appreciation of the actor which follows the *Century* article Richard Le Gallienne seems to have had in mind the same criticism of modern stage productions. So imaginative is Forbes-Robertson's own acting, creating the scene about him as he plays, that "one almost resents any stage settings for him at all, however learnedly accurate and beautifully painted.

"His soul seems to do so much for us that we almost wish it could be left to do it all, and he act for us as they acted in Elizabeth's day, with only a curtain for scenery, and a placard at the side of the stage saying, 'This is Elsinore.'"

## THE NATIONAL REVIVAL IN SPAIN

THE urgent need for Spain of consistent and energetic action if that country is not willing to give up all hope of taking even a modest place among the nations of the modern world, is fully realized by patriotic and progressive Spaniards. Some of the measures that should be adopted in this direction are indicated in an article by Señor Crespo de Lara in *Nuestro Tiempo* (Madrid). The grave mistakes of the immediate past, leading to the loss of the principal Spanish colonies, might in his view almost seem to justify the caustic words of Lord Salisbury to the effect that he did not look upon Spain as one of the dying nations, for she was already dead.

Naturally Señor de Lara is not at all willing to admit the truth of any such pessimistic statement, and he proceeds to outline a program that may promise better things. The building of modern warships, and as a necessary condition for this, the improvement and enlargement of the existing shipyards, are recognized as matters of prime importance; but besides this the present altogether

inadequate railway facilities must be greatly increased. Of this the writer says:

However, even if we have good warships, naval arsenals, shipyards, fortified seaports, and well-trained crews for our fleet, all this will be little in opposing the attack of a naval force more powerful than our own, if we have not completed a chain of railways along the coasts of Spain with branches to the interior of the country, for it is upon the interior that our seaports must depend for supplies of all kinds necessary to assure their efficiency. While no civilized country is so lacking in such facilities as is Spain, none has greater need of them, as for many years to come our fleet will be far inferior to that maintained by almost any other land. The need of ready communication is also emphasized by the fact that our coast line is broken by that of Portugal, and by the foreign naval base, Gibraltar.

Is it not a national disgrace, he asks, that Ferrol, the only fortified naval base that Spain has along all her northern and north-western coasts, and where is established the "most important of the three shipyards we possess, should have no communication with the Asturias nor with the rest of the Cantabrian coast?"

Had the port of Santiago de Cuba been connected by rail with the other Cuban centers, the American army would not have been able to effect a landing on the island with the ease and impunity that actually characterized the disembarkment, neither would it have been able to maintain its position, and thus force Cervera's squadron to abandon the port and compel the surrender of the city.

What happened in Santiago de Cuba would be repeated in Spain should we become involved in another war, if we persist in leaving such important naval stations as Ferrol without adequate railroad connections, more especially as the very shadow of our former naval greatness has vanished, while the other nations of the earth are constantly increasing their naval strength.

The writer believes that the expense entailed by this most essential undertaking would meet with less opposition than any other appropriation for national defense, as the undoubted advantages for commerce and industry in time of peace resulting from the improvements would appeal to all. In fact, he thinks that no direct burden need be imposed upon the state beyond the guarantee, for a term of years, of five or six per cent. interest on the capital invested in construction. Moreover, these railroads would afford employment for a considerable number of naval reserve officers, whose services would be immediately available in time of need, while their salaries, paid by the railroads,

would not be a charge on the national treasury. In conclusion, Señor deLara recapitulates the various measures requisite for Spain's defense as follows:

(1) Completion of the railroads along the coast and on the frontiers; (2) reorganization of the navy; (3) reorganization of the army, without any addition to the ordinary military appropriations; (4) submarine defences; (5) improvement of the naval bases at Ferrol, Cartagena, Cádiz, and Mohon and the construction of one in the Canaries, all to be provided with guns of large caliber, capable of firing projectiles that will pierce the armor of any of the existing warships; (6) reorganization of the three shipyards (or at least of two of them), so that each of them may be put in condition to construct a special class of warships, those of the heaviest tonnage at Ferrol, for example, those of medium size at Cartagena, and the smaller ones at the third shipyard; (7) the building of all the warships in our own shipyards, even should this entail greater expense than having them built abroad.

As a necessary preparation for the effective utilization of the improved shipyards, the writer proposes that a certain number of naval officers and constructors, chosen among those who stand highest in their examinations, should be sent to foreign countries for a year or two to study the processes there employed, so that by the time the requisite new machinery shall have been installed in the Spanish shipyards, they may be able to make proper use of it.

## JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS SHOWING WESTERN INFLUENCE

NOT only Whistler, but so many Occidental artists of the modern era have been influenced by Japanese art that it is particularly interesting to learn that the famous Kuniyoshi, though he died in 1861, should in his turn have felt the influence of the Occident, as well as that of his master Toyokuni I, and of the great Hokusai.

The prints of Utagawa Kuniyoshi are well known to lovers of Japanese prints, and collectors esteem him greatly, and the recent exhibition of his work in the Royal Ethnographic Museum at Leyden attracted much admiration. In *Elsevier's Geillustreerde Maandschrift* (Amsterdam), one of the most attractive magazines in all Europe, we find several beautiful and striking examples of his art in an article by Dr. M. W. DeVisser, who says of this artist:

His restless and irregular life apparently did not prevent his working hard, and a period of griping poverty crippled his powers as little as his later prosperity.

This master lived in Yeddo from 1797 to 1861. His first teacher was Shunyei, his second Toyokuni I. But Hokusai's art also had a powerful influence upon him and he was also affected by European perspective and *chiaroscuro*. His versatility was as great as that of Hokusai, for his pencil brought forth not only warrior heroes (his *chef-d'œuvre*), but masterly drawings of animals, ghosts, actors, and women. Very notable also are his sketches and portraits, in which caricature plays a great rôle.

This feeling for caricature finds expression in some richly humorous sketches, such as the one we reproduce showing certain fabled giants with immensely long noses using these organs as fishing poles or to pole a boat. Other prints show tenderness and delicacy of feeling, and all have a remarkably effective technique. Many of them are sympathetic illustrations of the legendary lore and folktales of his country.

One of the most entertaining series to European and American eyes is that dealing with the truly remarkable adventures of the famous holy man Nichiren, the founder of

the Buddhist sect which still goes by his name, who proclaimed his beliefs in the 13th century, at the same time denouncing all other sects.

His teaching is based on the Sutra of the Lotus of the Miraculous Law. . . . Even to-day it claims many adherents among the people, and their temples resound with the call of the Sutra accompanied by drums and cymbals.

In 1261 his violent attacks on other sects caused the saint to be banished, but he was recalled at the end of three years. However, he renewed his hostilities so bitterly that the Regent ordered him to be put to death. Legend relates that this decree was changed to a two-year exile because a Higher Power shattered into fragments the sword above his head.

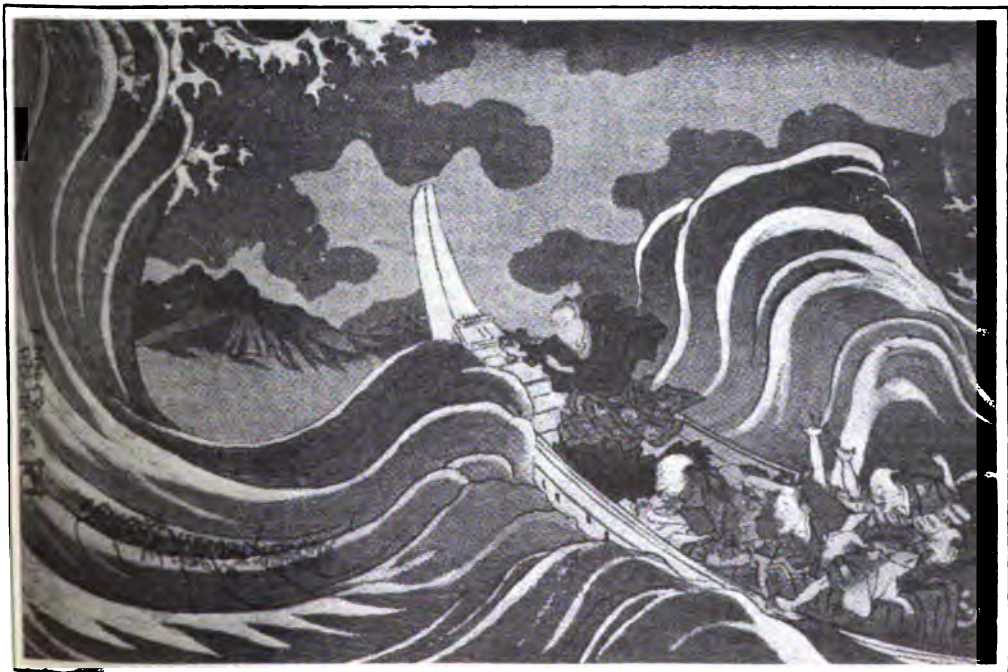
The other picture shows one of the miracles ascribed to him. The saint is shown calming a stormy sea under a stormy sky, depicted with great emotional fervor of leaping whitecaps, flying foam, and rolling clouds. His smug and self-sufficient complacence is in most amusing contrast to the frantic alarm of his fellow-inmates of the cockle-shell in the trough of the waves.

Thus Kuniyoshi offers us a rich variety of stuff, from the highly dramatic to the grotesque. But he is good in both, and knows how to present men and animals with wonderful life and fire. Also when he shows sea and mountains, now



LONG-NOSED GIANTS  
(Caricatures by Utagawa Kuniyoshi)

wild and threatening, now calm and lovely, he proves that Hokusai's light has not streamed upon him in vain.



A SAINT CALMING THE SEA

## "TRUE INWARDNESS" OF THE ZABERN AFFAIR

A KEEN, but moderately expressed, analysis of the situation in Alsace-Lorraine, dealing with the enmity between the civil population and the military, is contributed to the *Revue de Paris* by an anonymous writer, who signs himself an Alsatian. We condense the article, giving the substance as follows:

At the memorable session of the Reichstag, when the recent events that took place in Zabern—in Alsace-Lorraine—were discussed, the Prussian Secretary of War, General von Falkenhayn, after having spoken of the attitude of the people at Zabern, declared: "We want to stamp out in the population the spirit that they manifested, and which called forth the incidents at Zabern." The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, in a letter written in June, 1913, to Professor Lamprecht, of Leipsic, says:

We are a young people. We have perhaps too much faith in force. We take too little account of refined means. We do not yet know that what force acquires, force alone cannot keep.

Never, says the writer in the *Revue de Paris*, has the manner of Germanization, as applied to Alsace-Lorraine, been better defined than by the utterance of the Prussian War Secretary, nor more justly judged and condemned than by the words of the Chancellor.

That which General von Falkenhayn would "stamp out" is nothing less than the soul of Alsace-Lorraine. Others have tried to drug that soul. Others, again, have endeavored to change it into a German soul. But the so-called "extricators" have never permitted the application of means of moderation to continue, and we understand perfectly why Professor von Calker exclaimed in the Reichstag: "It is enough to make one howl with pain! For sixteen years I have devoted myself to reconciling the immigrants with the natives, and now we have come to the point where we can say that all has gone up in smoke." This confession, couched in picturesque language, describing the failure of Germanization, proves that Professor von Calker, who might be considered as the type of well-intentioned and friendly disposed colonist, was singularly mistaken as to the progress made towards reconciliation between the German inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine and the natives. The friendship and understanding between them must have been rather fragile if it took but a single incident to nullify the work of sixteen years.

The events that took place at Zabern, this writer claims, were no surprise to the people of Alsace-Lorraine.

They were only a symptom of the evil from which the country is suffering. But it is a symp-

tom of greatest significance, because it manifested itself in Zabern, the most peaceable city in the world, and was occasioned by the brutalities committed by German soldiers. Germany persists in treating it as a mere disagreement or quarrel between the military and the civilians, such as might at times break out anywhere. It is not only the natives, they say, who were molested, but the German immigrants as well. And, besides, the Reichstag and almost all the German press have taken the side of Alsace-Lorraine against the military. Consequently, Germany and Alsace-Lorraine have fraternized in their fight against the abuse of power by the military authorities. If this is really so, why these groanings and bewailings in the Reichstag, and the avowal that "all has gone up in smoke"?

It is "absolutely false," we are informed, that the immigrants sided with the natives. The two official organs—the *Strasburger Post* and the *Metzer Zeitung*, which voice the sentiments of the majority of the "immigrants," at first tried to deny the facts, and "when denial became grotesque in the face of irrefutable evidence, they began to make light of the whole affair."

A proof that it was more than a mere conflict between the military and the civilians is the fact that "it was as soldiers that the Alsations resented being called by the opprobrious name 'Wackes' by the Prussian soldiers."

All Alsations still conscious of their race—and they are in an immense majority—all burned under the insult. Many of them remembered having been treated in the same fashion when they served in the regiments, and the resentment that lay dormant was revived. The incidents of Zabern, indeed, have raised to the degree of paroxysm the antipathy existing between the Germans and the Alsatian-Lorrainers. It is an innate antipathy that the ill treatment inflicted upon the conquered provinces by their conquerors. Since the annexation still exists, M. Jaures makes a mistake [referring to a speech of the Socialist leader in the French Chamber] if he really believes that the two populations have come closer together in Alsace-Lorraine since the incidents of Zabern. The Socialist Deputy Weil is also mistaken when he declares in the Reichstag that "there is not a doubt that, in a year or two, the normal development of Alsace-Lorraine might have been considered as completed, the population having resolved to attach itself definitely to Germany."

Is it reasonable to suppose, asks "an Alsatian," that, after forty-two years, the population having resolved to finally attach itself to Germany, should "suddenly change its mind in the forty-third year, because of an incident which, grave though it may be, could not have surprised the peoples grown quite accustomed to German methods?"

The writer goes on to point out that the difference of religion makes an insuperable barrier between the two people. He says that, although the provinces stand higher economically since the annexation to Germany, he does not see that they would lose anything in that respect if they reverted to France. High as the customs duties may be in France, they are far heavier towards Alsace-Lorraine in Germany. And should they lose the German markets, they would find those of France open to them.



"THE HATED NINETY-NINTH" PRUSSIAN REGIMENT LEAVING ZABERN

The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France could be effected without the slightest difficulty or economic disturbance. The reintegration could take place without friction, and that over night, as it were, there would be 1,500,000 more people, who are French in heart and soul.

## TREATING WOUNDS WITH CLAY AND ALCOHOL

EVERY schoolboy nowadays knows that the greatest danger from an ordinary wound, whether made by knife, bullet, or fire-cracker, proceeds not from the mechanical injury, but from the danger of infection. This infection proceeds from the countless bacteria, or "germs," which are always swarming upon the skin and are specially numerous in its folds and crevices and in the excretory ducts of the skin glands. This is because warmth and moisture are very necessary to the growth of the germs.

For many years, therefore, it has been the practice of surgeons and physicians to insist on antiseptic and aseptic treatment of all wounds and in all cases of child-birth. Such treatment consists in the most rigid cleanliness of the wound itself, of the adjacent parts, of the bed and the operating table; and finally of the persons, clothing, and particularly the hands of surgeons and nurses.

This custom, however, has recently been modified in practice, though unchanged in its object of preventing bacterial penetration and development. It has been found that about six hours are generally necessary for the

injured or exposed surface is prevented. Since moisture is necessary for bacterial development it follows that to keep the wound and its neighborhood dry will stop such development. Highly concentrated alcohol has an enormous affinity for water and it also has the property of hardening albumen. Hence it forms an admirable medium for the "germ-fixing" referred to above. Moreover, it penetrates the crevices of the skin, where bacteria love to lurk, and finally it is not harmful to the skin itself, as is often the case with the disinfectants hitherto used, such as corrosive sublimate, and others.

Alcohol has the disadvantage, however, of very rapid evaporation. This has now been ingeniously overcome by using it to saturate clay. The surgical dressing thus formed was recently described in an article in the *Zentralblatt für Gewerbehygiene* (Berlin), a periodical devoted to the technic of the prevention and cure of injuries from industrial accidents. We quote certain passages from an abstract of this article in *Kosmos* (Berlin):

Special stress has always been laid on those substances which secure the dryness of the wound and its vicinity. A prominent place among such substances is held by clay (*Bolus alba*) whose use as a dressing for wounds can be traced for over 2000 years. Clay is composed of a microscopically fine powder having an extraordinary affinity for water. Its particles are generally less than 1/1000



millimeters in diameter; smaller, therefore, than most bacteria. The separate particles of clay are able to absorb nearly their own weight of liquid.

Experiments of Professor Liermann in Dessau show that clay is peculiarly capable of absorbing alcohol (which is likewise a drying medium), and retaining it uninfluenced by higher degrees of warmth or cold. Only when spread out in very thin layers will the clay part with the alcohol by evaporation. Hence it is as admirably fitted to be a transport medium for the alcohol, as the alcohol is to secure the application of the clay to the skin. Small quantities of alcohol are sufficient to secure the clinging of the saturated particles of clay to the folds and crevices of the skin, especially also in the excretory ducts of the skin-glands, and thus fix or "arrest" the germs which love to lurk there.

This mutually complementary germ-fixing action of clay and alcohol is utilized in a compound manufactured under the auspices of Professor Liermann, and known as "Aseptic Boluswound paste." This paste contains also a substance called "azodermin," one of the scarlet dye-stuffs. "The scarlet dye-stuffs," we are told, have proved themselves admirable aids to the healing of wounds, especially with regard to the skinning over of the wound and the formation of good resistant scar-tissue." The action of the paste is thus described:

The fine clay distributes the bacteria on the surface of the skin, and rubs them away where they lie in thick layers or large clusters. Saturated with alcohol, the tiny particles of clay penetrate the minutest and deepest folds and crevices of the skin. Likewise the clay carries the alcohol more deeply into the skin than is possible by ordinary ablutions, even when prolonged and aided by a brush. The alcohol can exert its disinfecting and germ-fixing effect just where the germs are thickest, attacking them by its properties of hardening albumen and abstracting water.

When alcohol is evaporated in the crevices of the skin the papillary lines are brought out in beautiful white outlines. These disappear when the skin is freshly wetted with the alcohol and reappear when the alcohol again evaporates. Most operators nowadays make use of thin rubber gloves made germ-free by a current of steam. These are drawn over the hands after the latter have been previously carefully disinfected. But there is a danger that the hands will begin to perspire during a long operation, and with the sweat bacteria will issue from the pores of the skin. The "glove-juice" thus formed may become a source of danger to the operation wound in case the glove be torn. This danger is precluded by the technic just described. Even during long operations the hands will remain dry under the gloves, and the germs will remain fixed even when the thin glove is torn.

Doubtless many persons will be glad to learn that this prepared paste, named after its inventor, can be procured packed in tin tubes wherein it not only remains germ-free but retains its flexibility even in great variability of heat and cold. Another desirable

feature is that the paste can be lighted and will burn like pure alcohol. Thus in emergencies a flame for sterilizing instruments or heating water is at hand.

The article from which we have been quoting closes with a reference to another modern surgical dressing known as "Mastisol," which resembles boluspaste in that it acts by its "germ-arresting" property, which makes washing of the wound unnecessary, thus avoiding the moisture which is so favorable to bacterial growth. Mastisol was described in an earlier number of *Kosmos*, from which we take the following account:

News from the hospitals of the Balkan States tells of the well-nigh miraculous success of antiseptic wound-treatment with a new sort of resinous medium, the so-called mastisol. Its essential constituent is *mastix*, a resin obtained by making an incision in the bark of the *Pistacia lentiscus* L., which is found in the Isles of Greece, especially in Chios. It consists of small, white or yellow, transparent grains, having an agreeable odor when heated, and has various applications in the compounding of plasters, salves, toothpowders, incense [*Räucherpulver*], etcetera.

As far back as the Russo-Japanese war the German surgeon, von Oettingen, tested a mastix-solution propounded by himself, consisting of 20 grams of mastix, 50 grams of chloroform, and 20 drops of linseed oil, with success. The bandage made with such a solution had not only the advantage of being cheaper than any other, but was an especially important thing for field-hospitals, much simpler and quicker to apply, and yet met perfectly the demands of the most advanced modern methods of wound-treatment. Since it gave, above all, the best results even when there was a lack of water for washing the hands, it furnished a substitute for cleansing the region about the wound, for after the evaporation of the chloroform there remained in the vicinity of the wound a sticky layer which fixed the bacteria there and also held in place the cotton or gauze.

An improvement on this simple method was made by F. W. Voos. Instead of a solution of mastix he made use of the so-called mastisol, a solution of mastix in benzine [benzol]. The most favorable results were obtained in the Balkan hospitals with this mastisol (it should, however, be remembered that the benzine component is highly inflammable). Its application is very simple: All injured parts, whether caused by cutting, shooting, or bruising, were painted with mastisol close up to the edge of the wound, without previous washing. By this means all bacteria on the skin were fixed and made harmless. Only very dirty wounds must first be freed from foreign substances by pincers or swabs [Tupfer]. The aseptic bandage material, usually made of fourply gauze with an inlay of cotton wadding, is pressed down on the wound. This bandage is held immovably in place by the mastisol solution with which it has previously been painted. This bandage is especially serviceable in cases where ordinary methods of bandaging are not easily applicable, or would be easily displaced, e.g., on the shoulder or the back. It can also be readily applied to small wounds on hands, fingers, and face, remaining in position without binding.



## RUSSIA AT ITS WORST: FINLAND AT ITS BEST

THE latest phase of the struggle for the Russification of Finland is more hideous, more revolting to outside observers, than all the preceding ones. It implies the wholesale imprisonment of Finnish judges and magistrates in Russian prisons under circumstances that eliminate even the shadow of defensibility. This new policy, which has made the people of Finland rally around the national cause as nothing else could, is described by Dr. Henning Söderhjelm in *Ugens Tilskuer* (Copenhagen). Among the facts brought out by him, the most significant, perhaps, is that every step in the campaign against Finland has been dictated by the Czar himself.

The struggle began in 1899. From the first the Finnish people availed itself of no other means than passive resistance. A few acts of violence, like the murder of Bobrikov, have been easily traceable to single individuals, and have not at any time represented the temper of the nation in its entirety. The more illegal have become the methods of the Russian aggressors, the more determined the Finns have seemed to keep within the law as recognized by them.

In 1905 there was a sudden change of policy on the part of the Russian Government, and for a brief while it appeared as if the heroic little nation would have won its fight.

Strangely enough, this policy of reconciliation was dropped almost as soon as a pseudo-constitutional government had been introduced in Russia, and at times it has almost seemed as if the whole farce of creating the Duma had for its sole object to obtain an air of legality for the measures planned against Finnish independence.

When, in 1909, after repeated juggling of the laws governing the franchise had at last produced a tractable and "nationalistic" Duma, this new campaign of oppression was opened by the adoption of a law superseding the authority of the Finnish Diet in all questions supposed to touch the interests of the whole empire. The law pretended to enumerate the questions falling within this category, but it contained a paragraph making it possible for the Government to treat any question in the same way.

Under this law, which was signed by the Czar in June, 1910, against the vain protests of the Finnish Diet, another one was introduced in the Duma in 1911, making it possible for Russians to obtain the rights of Finnish citizenship under circumstances more favorable than those accorded to the natives of the duchy. This law was in

every respect a violation of the Finnish constitution, which the present Czar, like all his predecessors since 1809, had accepted and sworn to observe. Its principal point, however, lay in a provision that any Finnish official who refused to act under it should be tried and punished in Russia, under the Russian laws.

When the law was introduced in the Duma, Kokovtsev, the successor of Stolypin as President of the Council, declared that he was acting in accordance with the express desire of the Czar. That this was the fact might have been guessed anyhow, as he had formerly opposed the policy of aggression in Finland. When the law had been passed, Kokovtsev received a telegram of congratulation from the Czar, making it still more clear where the responsibility for the measure was to be placed.

After that the path of the Russian Government was easy. All that was needed was to have Russians apply for Finnish citizenship under the new law, and then to proceed against every official, magistrate, or judge who refused to grant such applications.

In all more than forty have so far been thrown into Russian prisons, but the list of victims is rapidly growing. The effect on the country has been magical. The spirit of the people seemed to lag during the years when the Russian Government was using a policy of mere annoyance, probably designed to provoke some violent outbreak that might be offered as an excuse for military measures.

From the moment the new policy became revealed the whole Finnish people seemed to undergo a change. Internal bickerings were forgotten. As soon as one man was taken off to Russia, another stood ready to take his place at the same risk. No one outside of a few trimmers anxious for office would take any step tending to act as a recognition of the new so-called "law." In fact, the entire country may be said to have gone on a strike. Where it will end nobody can foretell at present, but everyone familiar with the characteristics of the Finnish people must expect to find their powers of endurance outlasting any kind of force that may be brought to bear against them.

"Under the pin-pricks we came near going to sleep," Dr. Söderhjelm concludes his article.

This open blow has aroused us. More clearly than ever it is realized by every Finlander that the country cannot perish, that it can never become a Russian province. This he believes, this he knows, and for this he is fighting.

# CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW BOOKS

SOME very interesting data concerning the production of books throughout the world for the year 1913 appear in the *Publishers' Weekly*. For the two years preceding (1911-1912), says this journal, bookmaking had remained practically stationary, while the figures for 1910 were the "record." Nineteen-thirteen makes a better showing than the preceding years, both in the number of titles and because there has been "a notable betterment in quality." Nineteen-thirteen, moreover, was a good fiction year, both from "the point of view of sales—which means popularity—and literary finish." In the general field, the *Publishers' Weekly* informs us, the average prices for books have fallen steadily, and "there is an increasing and praiseworthy output of practical and popular, but authoritatively edited books at reasonable prices." This is true in every field except biography, "where average prices seem to remain comparatively high." The departments in which there was an increase in production during 1913 were those concerned with the Woman Question and those devoted to the drama and poetry. Books on two "new" subjects which were features of 1911 and 1912, respectively, that is, aviation and eugenics, show a falling off in popularity.

These data apply to the world's book production in general, as well as to the situation in the United States alone. According to the figures printed in the *Publishers' Weekly*, the number of American books brought out during 1913 was 12,230, or 1327 more than in the preceding year. Of these 10,607 were new, the remainder being new editions; 9085 were by American authors, 677 by English and foreign writers, and 2468 were imported, having been manufactured on the other side of the Atlantic.

So much for the year 1913. The opening weeks of the present year show a tendency, according to the journal already quoted and the expressed opinions of the large publishing houses in New York and Boston, to make 1914 a "good book year" both in quality and quantity.

## WORLD PROBLEMS FROM THE HUMAN VIEW-POINT

WE have had a good many books growing out of the transforming efforts and experiences of European countries in the almost completed process of subjecting the continent of Africa to their schemes of empire, trade, and colonization. Abyssinia and Liberia now comprise all that remains unapportioned. But, although Africa belongs, in the political sense, to the empires of the white races, it has a very scanty white population, with no prospect of much increase. The future of Africa is inevitably in the hands of the African races, having a present estimated population of perhaps two hundred millions.

What these African people are really like, how their minds work, what their capacities are—these questions have a growing interest, yet they have never been well answered. Even as regards the progress of ten million negroes in the United States, after two centuries of slavery and a half-century of freedom, there is the utmost diversity of opinion. Exceptional men among the negroes themselves have come forward with books, in which they have championed the black-skinned tribes of men, but they have not been able to interpret the black to the white. We have now at hand a book of exceptional quality that endeavors to help us realize something of the negroes themselves, as they live and think and act in the vast stretches of the Dark Continent.

The Rev. D. Crawford is a Scotch missionary who entered Africa in 1839, at Benguela, on the West Coast. For more than twenty-two years he did not leave the great field of his endeavor, which lay north of British and German South Africa, and was for the most part confined to Portuguese West Africa and those parts of the Belgian Congo that lie just north of Rhodesia.

Of Mr. Crawford's book is "Thinking

Black";<sup>1</sup> and the book itself is as unexpected and original in its method as the title is striking and unforgettable. "As a man thinketh, so is he." And as the negroes in Central Africa think through hundreds and thousands of miles of what Mr. Crawford calls the "long-grass country," so is their way of life. Mr. Crawford has tried to make us realize what are some of the processes of the negro mind, as it works habitually in its native environment, as things now are.

We get the impression of a very widespread measure of relative uniformity. There are, of course, many tribes and considerable diversities of speech and custom among the native races of Africa. But, as among the aboriginal races of North America when white men came to know them, there is much in common as regards traditional ways of living and thinking. A large part of all this undoubtedly is the result of climatic influence. Mr. Crawford's book makes no attempt to be systematic, either in its plan or its argument. It is a long series of notes, descriptions, episodes, dissertations, edited apparently out of his voluminous journals, kept not so much to chronicle exact daily events as to record his own thoughts and reflections as his mind was stimulated by experience in contact with the human conditions around him.

The result has high quality as literature, and few recent books are so likely to stir the reader to new ways of thinking about matters with which he had supposed himself somewhat familiar. Although Mr. Crawford holds no brief for the imperialists, we are bound to feel that even the worst of the European colonial governments may

<sup>1</sup> Thinking Black. By D. Crawford. Doran. 484 pp., ill. \$2

be of marked benefit because sure to bring to an end such frightful practices as cannibalism, and also sure to bring the resources of modern preventive medicine to bear upon tropical plagues and infections. Quite apart from the question of the relative capacity of negroes for high civilization, the reader of Mr. Crawford's book is also bound to find fresh confidence in the view that the ordinary conditions of two hundred million people can be strikingly improved, in a comparatively short time, by the wise effort of those responsible for colonial administration, medical and educational work, and missionary effort in general. Mr. Crawford is frankly an evangelizing missionary who believes in the efficacy of his Christian gospel. But he is also a man of broad view and scientific mind, who does not minimize the value of orderly government, medical and sanitary administration, and agricultural and industrial enterprise.

Just the sort of book that should be written and widely read on American-Japanese relations is Mr. K. K. Kawakami's "Asia at the Door."<sup>1</sup> In a lucid, almost fascinating style, Mr. Kawakami, a journalist of experience in Japan and this country, and the "happy husband of a happy American wife," essays the worthy task of interpreting the Orient to the Occident. He leads the reader through the United States, Hawaii, and Canada, and presents graphic pictures of Japanese life in contact with the Caucasian, as well as giving pictures of his own personal experiences and observations in the East and the West. There is an appreciative prologue by Doremus Scudder and an equally appreciative epilogue by Hamilton W. Mabie.

Many books have been written on Austria-Hungary and the dynasty that holds them together, as well as the other discordant elements of the realm of Kaiser Franz Josef. Most of the writers have dwelt upon the differences of race and religion. Mr. Henry Wickham Steed, in his volume which is entitled "The Hapsburg Monarchy,"<sup>2</sup> has tried to "dwell less upon points of difference than upon the features and interest that are common to the peoples ruled by this famous house." Ten years of observation and experience spent in various parts of the Dual Monarchy, "years filled with struggle and crisis," have convinced Mr. Steed that "its internal crises are often crises of growth rather than of decay." One thing the Hapsburgs have yet to realize, and realize it they must, says this English observer in his final chapter, which is entitled "Foreign Policy," "It must rise superior to the lower expediency represented by the line of least resistance, and comprehend the perennial efficacy of the higher expediency represented by the principle of justice."

A new book on Poland by Nevin O. Winter attempts to combine a number of phases of the history of that unfortunate people which have been recently treated separately. Mr. Winter, in his book, which is entitled "Poland of To-day and Yesterday,"<sup>3</sup> reviews the history of the land and people, past and present, outlines the causes

which resulted in the partition, and gives a survey of Polish social, political, and economic conditions of to-day. His attitude is the judicial one, sympathy and honest criticism being tactfully mingled. There are some excellent illustrations from photographs.



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MISS ANNIE S. PECK, THE CELEBRATED WOMAN  
MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

(Who has written a guide-book to South America)

A descriptive illustrated guide-book of a higher order to the countries of South America, with an account of the industries, manufactures, and attractive features of the countries visited, has been written by Miss Annie S. Peck, celebrated as the woman explorer and mountain climber. This volume is packed full of information and is copiously illustrated with photographs, most of them taken by the author herself. Especially valuable to American business men is the concluding chapter on trade actualities and possibilities in South America.

In "The Crimson Fist,"<sup>4</sup> a writer who signs himself O. H. Neland (from the character of his polemic it is evident that this stands for the German words *ohne land*—without a country) "convicts" five prominent agencies of modern civilization, the home, the school, the church, the press, and governments, of molding the character of the individual "to a spirit of aggressive patriotism, and thus to love for war." There is some biting sarcasm and a wide understanding of human nature evident throughout the volume, which is written in epigrammatic style that is at times very keen.

<sup>1</sup> Asia at the Door. By K. K. Kawakami. Revell. 269 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> The Hapsburg Monarchy. By Henry Wickham Steed. Scribners. 304 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>3</sup> Poland of To-day and Yesterday. By Nevin O. Winter. Boston: L. C. Page. 487 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>4</sup> The South American Tour. By Annie S. Peck. Doran. 398 pp., ill. \$2.50.

<sup>5</sup> The Crimson Fist. By O. H. Neland. Boston: Badger. 208 pp. \$1.25.

## LIVES OF GREAT MEN AND WOMEN

"HEPBURN OF JAPAN" is the title of a splendid biography of James Curtis Hepburn, missionary to Japan, "a true American to the backbone, a loyal Samurai of Jesus, a lover of all mankind." Mr. Hepburn was born in Milton, Pa., in 1815. He was sent to Princeton at the early age of fourteen and took a degree in medicine in 1836. Encouraged by the example of several of his classmates, he resolved to enter the missionary field, which he did, accompanied

Golden Key." Later he translated the Scriptures into Japanese, completing the New Testament in 1880. In 1891 he brought out his great Bible Dictionary, three years after the whole of the Bible had been translated into Japanese. This man, who was truly great in power of usefulness, passed away at the advanced age of ninety-six, having, as his biographer tells us, given away all he had, even to the stripping of his house of everything save the bare necessities of life. A life that embodies such fine idealism, industry, unselfishness, and simplicity cannot fail to remain an inspiration forever. The book is illustrated with twenty half-tones.<sup>1</sup>



GEORGE BORROW  
(From an old print)

The lives of ten women "representatives of the whole well-rounded feminine endeavor to make this world of ours a better one in which to live"—these are the subjects of a little volume entitled "Heroines of Modern Religion,"<sup>2</sup> edited by W. D. Foster. The heroines included are Anne Hutchinson, Susannah Wesley, Elizabeth Ann Seton, Lucretia Mott, Fanny Crosby, Sister Dora, Hannah Whitall Smith, Frances Ridley Havergal, Ramabai Dongre Medhan, and Maude Ballington Booth.

In some respects Paul Bourget<sup>3</sup> is more pre-eminently a writer than any other modern French author, except possibly Anatole France. Moreover, his life has been so typical of the career of letters in France that its story cannot fail to be stimulating to people of literary instincts, of whatever nation they may be. Ernest Dimnet has written of Bourget in one of the modern biographies being brought out by the house of Constable in London. He says, in conclusion, that, despite flaws in Bourget's character and career, when viewed as a whole it will seem to be "most noble."

It was well worth writing, that interesting tribute to some of those brave souls, whom Harry Graham calls "Splendid Failures."<sup>4</sup> The chapters in this book, which originally appeared as articles in various British reviews, consider George Smythe, Theobald Wolfe Tone, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Benjamin Robert Haydon, Charles Townsend, William Henry Betty, Hartley Coleridge, and Maximilian, "Emperor" of Mexico. Sympathy and a keen insight into character mark Mr. Graham's essays on these interesting historical characters.

We have long since given up regarding George Borrow as a scientific philologist—which was a reputation he once had. His vivid, adventurous imagination, however, and his exquisite style, as seen in his letters and notes, make him a never-to-be-forgotten figure in English literature. A new book entitled "George Borrow and His Circle"<sup>5</sup> has been edited by Clement King Shorter, the well-known English critic and editor of the *Sphere*. Mr. Shorter gives us many hitherto unpublished letters of Borrow and his friends, and the publishers have made a very attractive volume.

by his wife, who was a Miss Clarissa Leete, in March, 1846. They sailed for Singapore to work among the Chinese in Siam. When China was opened to the missionaries following the opium war, he went to Amoy, which then had a population of 400,000 people. It is recorded that four of the brave missionary women who went to Amoy died from the effects of the climate and the water within a few months of their arrival. After five years of missionary work, and accordingly sailed for Kanagwa, Japan, in April, 1859. For a time after his arrival he lived in an old Buddhist temple that had been used for a stable. At once he began to learn the language and practice his profession. He taught the Japanese the use of soap, an article for which, up to that time, they did not even have a name. In 1861-62 the Yeddo Government detailed nine young men to learn English from Dr. Hepburn. He labored over the Japanese language faithfully, finally producing his "immortal dictionary," which his biographer, Dr. William Elliot Griffiths, calls "the

<sup>1</sup> Hepburn of Japan and His Wife and Helpmates. By William Elliot Griffiths. Philadelphia: Westminster Press. 238 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> Heroines of Modern Religion. Edited by Warren D. Foster. Sturgis & Walton. 275 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> Paul Bourget. By Ernest Dimnet. Houghton Mifflin. 124 pp. 25 cents.

<sup>4</sup> Splendid Failures. By Harry Graham. London: Edward Arnold. 268 pp. \$3.

<sup>5</sup> George Borrow and His Circle. By Clement King Shorter. Houghton Mifflin. 450 pp., ill. \$3.

Mr. Hugh Stokes, biographer of Francisco Goya,<sup>1</sup> master-painter and satirist of the eighteenth century, calls attention to the dominant force that made Goya prominent among Spanish painters, the "force of intense imagination." The play of imagination throughout the various manifestations of Goya's genius reveals how great an artist he really was. The biography treats of his precursors, of the Schools of Aragon and Zaragoza, of his influence on European art—and of the various departments of his art, figure painting, etching, lithographs—and tapestry cartoons. The volume has 48 full-page illustrations.

In the "Continental Legal History Series" we now have the second volume of "The Great Jurists of the World, from Gaius to Von Ihering."<sup>2</sup> This is a historical as well as a biographical work, and will be of great value to students of development and evolution of legal procedure, as well as the change in public attitude towards law and the courts.

A new book on "Richard Wagner, Composer of Operas,"<sup>3</sup> by John F. Runciman, is not the rather fulsome eulogy of the great German musician to which we are accustomed. It is more a critical study of Wagner's personality and achievements. There is, moreover, a detailed examination of each of the operas and a judgment of its characteristic features.

If there ever was a real, sincere friend of Kings and Queens it is Charles Harbord, Fifth Baron of Suffield. From having been Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, he was "given" to Edward, then Prince of Wales, in 1872. He remained a close friend of this Prince until the latter's death as Edward VII. He stands in a very close relation to His Majesty George V. He has, moreover, written out his "Memories," covering the period from 1830 to 1913.<sup>4</sup> They breathe kindness, sincerity, and loyalty.

The Prophets of Israel had their human side, all the commentaries and theology written to the contrary notwithstanding. It is this human side that Dr. Moses Buttenwieser (Biblical Exegesis, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati) tries to bring out in his volume, "The Prophets of Israel: Their Faith and Their Message."<sup>5</sup>

Once in a while a work in a foreign language, intended as a text-book for schools, possesses wide general interest. This can be said of the edition of the famous "Life of Balboa," by Quintana, which has just been published in a new edition by Ginn & Company, edited with notes and vo-



LORD SUFFIELD IN 1879, ACCORDING TO "VANITY, FAIR"

cabulary by Prof. George Griffin Brownell (University of Alabama). "La Vida De Vasco Núñez De Balboa,"<sup>6</sup> by D. Manuel José Quintana, is a fascinating story, and deserves adequate rendering into English.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, whose volumes on the experiences and observations of "a diplomatist's wife" in many lands have made her so well known to readers of literary travel books, recently completed a two-volume work of literary and artistic reminiscences which she calls "Italian Yesterdays."<sup>7</sup> In more than seven hundred pages she chats to us about the interesting people of Italian history and some of the things they did.

## THE NEW WAY OF WRITING HISTORY

A SHORT history of English Liberalism during the past century and a half, told in quotations from speeches, letters (gathered and edited by W. Lyon Blease), "show the way in which the governing classes looked at themselves and their subjects, and the way in which the prevailing

ideas of these classes were modified." This is a good method of setting forth the development of mankind, and in accordance with modern ideas of how history should be written. The last chapter in the book deals with the present Liberal government in England. Whatever may be the achievements at home, Liberals are likely "to contemplate the foreign record of the present government with more regret than satisfaction."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Francisco Goya. By Hugh Stokes. Putnam. 397 pp. ill. \$3.75.

<sup>2</sup> Great Jurists of the World. Edited by Sir John Macdonell and Edward Mason. Little, Brown. 607 pp., ill. \$5.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Wagner, Composer of Operas. By John F. Runciman. London: G. Bell & Sons. 427 pp., ill. \$2.75.

<sup>4</sup> My Memories, 1830-1913. By Lord Suffield. Brentano's. 395 pp., ill. \$3.75.

<sup>5</sup> The Prophets of Israel. By Moses Buttenwieser. Macmillan, 147 pp. \$2.

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<sup>6</sup> La Vida De Vasco Nunez De Balboa. By D. Manuel José Quintana. Ginn, 112 pp. 65 cents.

<sup>7</sup> Italian Yesterdays. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Dodd, Mead. 2 vols. 704 pp. \$6.

<sup>8</sup> A Short History of English Liberalism. By W. Lyon Blease. Putnam. 374 pp. \$3.50.

There is always room, apparently, for another history of England. The bibliography on this subject is already so vast, however, that each new work must necessarily take up a special phase or proceed from a new view-point. A four-volume "History of England and the British Empire," by Arthur D. Innes, formerly a member of the teaching staff of Oriel College, Oxford, and author of "England's Industrial Development," "An Outline of British History," and other works on the development of the British people, has begun to come from the press. Two volumes, the first covering the period up to 1485, and the second from 1485 to 1688, are at hand. Mr. Innes is thoroughly saturated with the modern point of view, and writes from the standpoint of the movements and ideas of peoples and classes, rather than by the old method of dynasties and wars.

That the great religious struggle of the sixteenth century, which has come to be known as the Reformation, was only a phase of the vast social revolution that was going on in Europe and effecting a transformation in all its institutions, that "momentous economic changes were the underlying cause of political and religious movements"—these are ideas and motives which the reader will not find very adequately set forth in books on the Reformation available up to the present time. Nevertheless, these ideas are now accepted by almost all historical students, and in the light of them "all the history of the past is undergoing a reinterpretation." The words quoted are from the foreword to Professor Henry C. Vedder's "The Reformation in Germany."<sup>2</sup> It may be that some theories and idols will be shattered if the conclusions of this author are accepted.

Nevertheless, a reading of this volume cannot fail to clarify the historical picture of the significance and worth of the Reformation.

Dr. Frank P. Graves has brought out the last of a series of three volumes on the history of education. His first book: "A History of Education Before the Middle Ages," was succeeded by "A History of Education During the Middle Ages and the Transition to Modern Times." The present volume is entitled "A History of Education in Modern Times."<sup>4</sup> It is distinguished by its emphasis laid upon educational institutions and practices, rather than upon historical development. Dr. Graves is professor of the History of Education in the University of Pennsylvania.

One of those exhaustive, scholarly monographs, published under the direction of the Department of Economics at Harvard, is Dr. Abbott P. Usher's "History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710,"<sup>5</sup> the author aiming to include three centuries in his study.

A series of manuals combining historical and descriptive studies of the governments of Europe are being published in what is known as the Imperial Library in England. "Our National Church," by Lord Robert Cecil and the Rev. H. J. Clayton, which we noted last month, and "The State and the Citizen"<sup>6</sup> have already appeared. Lord Selborne writes with a restrained conservatism, which, however, permits him to speak with great respect of the referendum.

"Whigs and Whiggism,"<sup>7</sup> being the political writings of Benjamin Disraeli, have been edited, with an introduction by William Hutcheon, made up largely of letters and quotations from speeches.

## COLLECTIONS OF NEW VIRILE VERSE

"THE WINE PRESS,"<sup>8</sup> by Alfred Noyes, is a powerful argument against the atrocity of war. It was first made public in a reading before "The Twilight Club" in New York. It has been strongly denounced by militarist papers and journals, among them the *London Times* and the *Westminster Gazette*. The latter journal called it the work of a crazy man. The poem repels from its sheer brutality; but sober reflection will persuade the reader that it but slightly sketches the actual horrors of war. Mr. Noyes scathingly arraigns the "powers-that-be," who touch a button from the safety of a council-table and precipitate bloody wars. His principal argument is unanswerable. He holds that if the "over-lords" who rule the destinies of the many, and the middle-class multitudes who are indifferent to the peace movement through ignorance of war were compelled to endure even the sight of the murder and rapine, war would cease to exist. The story of the poem is a horrible one, but the circumstance has doubtless happened many times during the progress of the Balkan War. Mr. Noyes writes of the censored reports of war—"That the censored truth that dies on earth is the crown of the lords of hell." The epilogue loftily visions the dawn of peace as a spirit moving upon the deep and in the minds of men, the spirit of peace and good will to men.

Nineteen-fourteen seems to be a year of anthologies of poetry. Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, the able critic of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, has selected and placed together in an attractive volume the distinctive and best poems of the year. He writes: "I have not allowed any special sympathy with the subject to influence my choice. I have taken the poet's point of view and accepted his value of the theme he dealt with—the first test was the sense of pleasure the poem communicated; then to discover the secret of the meaning of the pleasure felt; and in doing so to realize how much richer one became in a knowledge of the purpose of life by reason of the poem's message." Eighty-one poems were chosen by Mr. Braithwaite for his anthology. From these he selected "seven best" poems: "A Likeness," by Willa Sibert Cather; "Ghosts," by Marguerite Mooers Marshall; "November," by Mahlon L. Fisher; "Perugia," by Amelia J. Burr; "God's Will," by Mildred Howells; "The Swordless Christ," by Percy A. Robinson, and "The Field of Glory," by Edwin Arlington Robinson, all worthy of permanent record in literature.

<sup>4</sup> A History of Education in Modern Times. By Frank P. Graves. Macmillan. 410 pp. \$1.10.

<sup>5</sup> History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710. By Abbott P. Usher. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 405 pp. \$2.

<sup>6</sup> The State and the Citizen. By the Earl of Selborne. Wars. 208 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>7</sup> Whigs and Whiggism: Political Writings by Benjamin Disraeli. Edited by William Hutcheon. Macmillan. 476 pp. \$3.

<sup>8</sup> Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1913. Edited by William Stanley Braithwaite. Published by the author at Cambridge, Mass. 87 pp. \$1.

<sup>1</sup> England and the British Empire. Vols I and II. By Arthur D. Innes. Macmillan. 1092 pp. \$1.60 per volume.

<sup>2</sup> The Reformation in Germany. By Henry C. Vedder. Macmillan. 466 pp. \$3.

<sup>3</sup> Wine Press. By Alfred Noyes. Stokes. 49 pp. 60 cents.

From the Oxford University Press comes a collection of Canadian verse chosen by Wilfrid Campbell. The poems cover the century and a half of time between the capture of Quebec and the present day, and several poems included appear for the first time in the pages of an anthology. The verse of French Canada is omitted, as it is written in the French language and is not the offshoot of the Canadian nation proper, which is British. The collection is a splendid and brilliant gathering of poetic genius. No other anthology recently published will so richly reward the reader. Bliss Carman's fine lyrics are given due prominence; Robert Service has three selections, which include his virile poem, "The Law of the Yukon"; William Drummond relieves the serious selections with the lightness of his *habitant* verse. "The Wreck of the Julie Plante" has become a school classic along with "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck." Theodore Roberts' "Epitaph for a Voyageur," and J. C. M. Duncan's "Winter in Canada" are among the



CHOPIN, CONSIDERED THE BEST LIKENESS

ing magazines and twenty-three poems now published for the first time. Their equal can scarcely be found in the work of any other contemporaneous poet for nobility, freedom of style, richness of culture, and originality of theme.

notable poems included in this treasury of all that is best of Canadian poetry.<sup>1</sup>

Uniform with the Oxford Books of French, German, Italian, and Latin Verse there is published The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse<sup>2</sup> (in the Spanish language) with an English introduction by the editor, James Fitzmaurice Kelly, F.B.A., professor of Spanish in the University of Liverpool. This admirable preface gives a running historical comment upon Spanish poetry from the twelfth century down to the present time. A bibliography of the authors is included.

The poems of George Edward Woodberry have been greatly praised by many critics. "The Flight and Other Poems,"<sup>3</sup> his latest work, includes several selections that have appeared in lead-

ing magazines and twenty-three poems now published for the first time. Their equal can scarcely be found in the work of any other contemporaneous poet for nobility, freedom of style, richness of culture, and originality of theme.

## MUSIC, SINGING, AND MUSICIANS

A NEW work on Chopin devoted chiefly, not to the personality of the marvelous Polish musician, but to "his structural art and its influence on contemporary music," has been written by E. S. Kelley. It is preëminently Chopin the composer that Mr. Kelley shows us. He concludes by saying that among the most potent forces which shaped the remarkable career of the Master of Bayreuth, Wagner, must be mentioned the art and science of Frédéric Chopin.<sup>4</sup>

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, the eminent musical critic of the New York *Tribune*, has prepared a treatise on "Afro-American Folksongs,"<sup>5</sup> which is one of the most praiseworthy and much-needed books among those concerned with musical erudition. His purpose is to bring this species of folksong into the field of scientific observation. Examples, words, and music are given of slave melodies, creole and *habitant* songs of the South, voodoo chants, spirituals, work-songs, shouts, and kindred creations of folksongs. It would be difficult to

recommend a more interesting and useful book to the student of music, or to anyone athirst for general information about the folksongs of America.

Madame Lilli Lehmann's work, "Meine Gesangskunst," has been rendered into English under the general title "How to Sing."<sup>6</sup> It is illustrated by diagrams, and while possessing interest to the general reader, it is intended for singers.

Another work for those who have a voice, in which to learn how to use it, is W. Warren Shaw's "The Lost Vocal Art and Its Restoration."<sup>7</sup> There are exercises for singers and readers.

A couple of years ago we noticed in these pages a remarkable new book on "The Psychology of Singing," by David C. Taylor, in which was set forth by the author a "rational method of voice culture, based on a scientific analysis of all systems." Mr. Taylor was highly commended for this work. He has now brought out another, a smaller one, entitled "Self Help for Singers,"<sup>8</sup> which is a sequel to the former, and is intended to be a manual for voice culture based on the old Italian method, which has been lost. There are exercises and other graphic aids to the student.

<sup>1</sup> The Oxford Book of Canadian Verse. Chosen by Wilfrid Campbell. Oxford University Press. 344 pp. \$2.

<sup>2</sup> The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse. Chosen by James Fitzmaurice Kelly. 460 pp. \$2.

<sup>3</sup> The Flight and Other Poems. By George Edward Woodberry. Macmillan. 162 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> Chopin the Composer. By Edgar S. Kelley. New York: G. Schirmer. 190 pp. \$2.

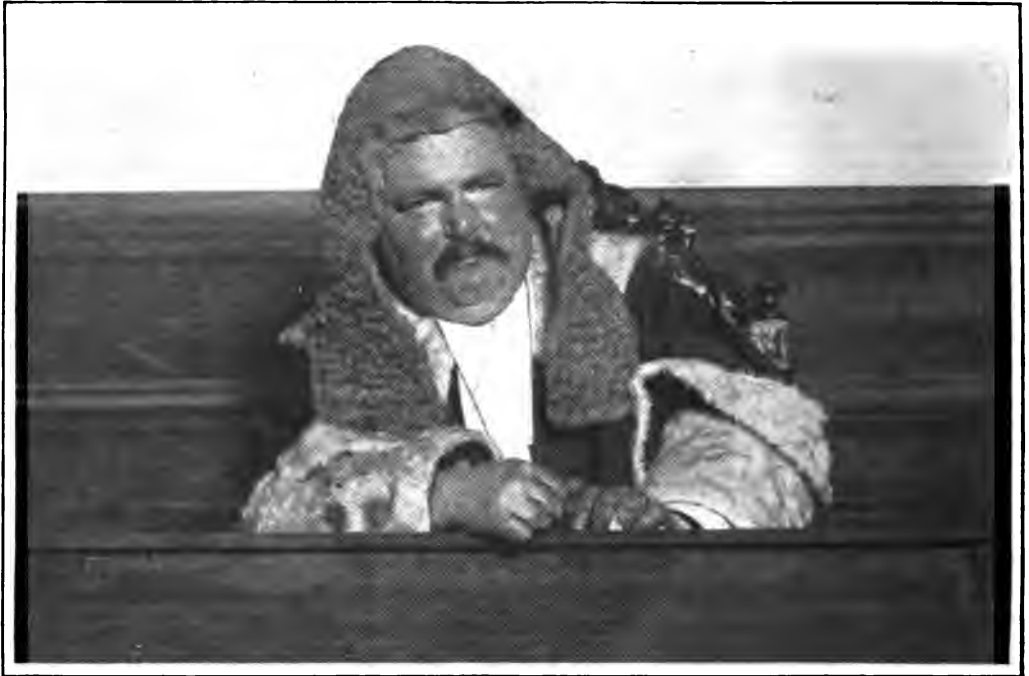
<sup>5</sup> Afro-American Folksongs. By H. E. Krehbiel. G. Schirmer. 176 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>6</sup> How to Sing. By Lilli Lehmann. Macmillan. 123 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>7</sup> The Lost Vocal Art and Its Restoration. By W. Warren Shaw. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 219 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>8</sup> Self Help for Singers. By David C. Taylor. New York: H. W. Gray Company. 64 pp. \$1.





G. K. CHESTERTON AS JUDGE IN THE "EDWIN DROOD" TRIAL

(At a mock trial recently held in London in which Chesterton, George Bernard Shaw, and other notable English literary figures took part, John Jasper, a character of Dickens's unfinished novel, "Edwin Drood," was tried—although it was really the pompous procedure of English jurisprudence that was at the bar. The picture shows Mr. Chesterton in a characteristic Dr. Johnsonian attitude)

## NINETEEN NOTABLE NEW NOVELS

**G**REAT novels are never machine made. There are recipes for yarns about pirates and sea kings and doughty men of war, and formulas for fairy tales and essays and books that are just books. The novel, however, remains, and no doubt always will remain, the one form of literature aside from poetry that owes its lease of life to truth—to the power of its reality. And as its reality, whether of the moving pageant, of tragedy, of high emotion or of abiding faith and love, moves us to responsiveness, in such measure the truth of the novel becomes a part of our truth. The perfect novel must balance its structure between the heaven that we are scarcely able to touch and the solid earth that is under our feet. We know that in life there are discords and conflicts, passionate experience, nobility, beauty, and sanity. So we welcome all these in a novel. The writer misses his mark when he makes his novel the scaffolding to uphold a single pet theory or uses it as a lens to focus upon a single trait of human nature. The novel that specializes upon morbidity or upon sex, or which drags filth into observation will only succeed in arousing the curiosity of the idle during the momentary flare of its advertising. Many novels are written which have no excuse for their waste of paper, and yet if one exercises care, he may select a few that will win general approval by sheer merit. These meritorious novels we aim to present briefly, as they are published, to the attention of our readers.

**MR. GILBERT CHESTERTON** sings about the true English road, which he figures to be the rambling, zigzag, up-hill-and-down-dale road that was once the track of your homeward-bound English ale drinker—"The reeling road, the rolling road that rambles 'round the shire." Now, to those who like this kind of a literary road, charming but indirect, Mr. Chesterton's latest novel, "The Flying Inn,"<sup>1</sup> will give delight. Those who are inclined to favor Roman roads, or those who consider a road should be defined as one defines a straight line, "The Flying Inn" will fail to please. Mr. Chesterton has never written a more piquant, whimsical tale. It is such a mirthful performance, filled with inspiring pranks, that it

has elicited the phrase "incorrigible Chesterton" from the critics. He takes material from the Middle Ages and sets the scene in modern England. Lord Ivywood, who somehow suggests Byron, forces an act through Parliament making unlawful the selling of alcoholic beverages to the masses save in a few inns which have government license, his object being to protect the savings of the humble laborer. After various startling adventures, which include his descent upon "The Old Ship Inn" in Pebblewick, the humble partisans of ale-drinking rebel, and led by one Patrick Dalroy, recently returned from an unsuccessful campaign as King of Ithaca in a war between that tiny principality and Turkey, and "Pump," the late proprietor of "The Old Ship," they attack the estate of Lord Ivywood.

<sup>1</sup> The Flying Inn. By Gilbert Chesterton. Lane. 320 pp.



JOSEPH CONRAD AS HE LOOKED LAST YEAR

Arrived at Lord Ivywood's estates, they put to flight a secretly gathered Turkish army, which the noble Lord has assembled to carry out his secret plan of orientalizing England.

Under cover of this whimsy of a plot, Mr. Chesterton has his fling at Post-Futurist painting, Oriental religious devotees, who pose as prophets, health elixirs, and society poets. A quantity of verse is scattered throughout the text, every line conceived in a spirit of gaiety. The moral of the whole farcical performance Mr. Chesterton conveys without quibbling. It is this: The radical reformer must be taken with a pinch of salt. Old ideals are best for the humbler classes. Intellectual hypocrisy, sham, and snobbishness will bring us to a worse fate than the doors of the quiet madhouse where Lord Ivywood spends his last days. The gallant Patrick Dalroy is as sprightly an adventurer as ever fought the Turks "when Peter led the last crusade." He marries the Lady Joan Brett and, quite in keeping with Mr. Chesterton's method, blessed by good sense, humor, and love, lives happily ever afterwards.

"Ha! Art thou there, old mole," it was Mr. Beenham's habit to cry when he spied a boy cribbing or larking in the grammar school at Thrigsby, where Mr. Herbert Jocelyn Beenham (for twenty-five years previous to his introduction to the world at the hands of Mr. Gilbert Cannan) had been a master. For his use of this pleasantry he was called "Old Mole,"<sup>1</sup> which is the title of Mr. Cannan's readable and diverting novel. The first portion of the book shows the rebellion of Mr. Beenham against the artificial academic atmosphere of the Thrigsby school, a cloister that has robbed him of his youth and

spontaneity. It is the revolt that all men and women who talk and write and preach about life feel when denied the glorification of possessing the actual experiences of life itself. "Old Mole" may have faults of construction, but they are the faults of Dickens's novels. Like Dickens, Mr. Cannan intrudes himself into the fabric of the story much to the reader's delight. At times he is actually within the skins of his puppets. Take Mr. Beenham, a man of "indolence, obstinacy, combativeness, and a certain coarse strain which made him regard women as ridiculous," a man who for twenty-five years had been content to call his school "his bride." He comes to disgrace and the loss of his position through his innocent offer of aid to a weeping girl in a tram. He casts his fortunes in with the girl, who is already in serious trouble, and she takes Beenham to her uncle's theatre. There, presently, the virtuous Beenham finds himself engaged as chief writer of plays to a traveling caravan that calls itself "The Theatre Royal." Then, quite as unexpectedly, he finds himself married to Matilda Burn, the girl he has befriended and who is described in a belated proffer of his lost position by the head master of the Thrigsby school as a "domestic servant who left her situation under distressing circumstances." At this point exit Mr. Beenham and enter Mr. Cannan into his mortal frame to thrill us with a man's awakening to the potentialities of life. Matilda becomes an actress. The ex-master of Thrigsby educates her and she finally arrives in London and makes a hit in a play that runs over two years. Here Matilda loses the essence of reality. She has served her creator's purpose and drifts away into a mythical country of perpetual happiness with her lover. Mr. Panoukian, the young man for whom Matilda deserts the elderly Beenham, is a shadowy creature from first to last. As a character, Beenham is not convincing, much as we may enjoy him. His tardy evolution from an academic prig to a man of full soul-stature is too amazing for credulity. Matilda is consistent until she becomes the modern woman in London. One is inclined to think that the real Matilda would have somehow stuck to Beenham out of sheer gratitude. But Matilda makes an exit with Panoukian to the land of endless honeymoons, and we return with zest to Mr. Cannan's appendix—a letter after ten years to Panoukian. Here Cannan is frankly himself, writing his vision of manhood, his philosophy of love and life, and his belief that "love is a voyager, and it is our privilege to travel with him, but if we stay too long in the inn of habit, we lose his company and are undone."

Mr. Joseph Conrad, the eminent English novelist, is a master of his craft. John Galsworthy recently said of him: "The writing of these ten books (meaning Conrad's) is probably the only writing of the last twelve years that will enrich the English language to any great extent," while James Huneker declares that "the only man in England to-day who belongs to the immortal company of Meredith, Hardy, and Henry James, is Joseph Conrad."

Mr. Conrad's new novel, "Chance,"<sup>2</sup> just published in England, will be in the hands of readers in this country early in March. It is a brilliant piece of pessimistic puzzling over the apparent disorder of life. The author sees only accident

<sup>1</sup> *Old Mole*. By Gilbert Cannan. Appleton. 364 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>2</sup> *Chance*. By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday. Page. \$1.35.



BOUCK WHITE

(Author of "The Call of the Carpenter," who has just written another striking novel entitled, "The Mixing")

and blind chance in the struggle of human existence. Regarding the sincerity of women he says:

"I call a woman sincere when she volunteers a statement resembling remotely in form what she would really like to say—what she thinks ought to be said if it were not for the desire to spare the stupid sensitiveness of men. The woman's rougher, simpler, very upright judgment embraces the whole truth, which their tact, their mistrust, and masculine idealism prevents them from speaking in its entirety. And their tact is unerring. We could not stand women speaking the truth. We could not bear it. It would cause infinite misery and bring about the most awful disturbances in this rather mediocre, but still idealistic, fool's paradise in which each of us lives his own little life."

Arthur Christopher Benson, the well-known essayist, offers a surprise in "Water Springs,"<sup>1</sup> a true Bensonian essay clothed in the form of a novel. A college don of advancing years, engrossed in academic pursuits, falls in love with a girl of sweet and lovely character. The girl marries the don and to these two simple people come the great experiences of life, which widen and deepen their love and reverence for each other and their faith in God's ultimate purpose. The story is idyllic and inspiring, and will come close to our hearts.

Two wholesome, tender stories of Scotch life come from the pen of Mary Findlater, who has, in common with her talented sister, the gift of portraying the true Scotch character—that strange mixture of "caution and candor, of meanness and generosity, of complete reticence and entire loyalty," of dourness and sparkling humor. "Betty Musgrave" and "A Narrow Way" could be properly termed old-fashioned novels, so closely do they follow the old method of placing a lovely heroine in distressing circumstances and permitting her lover to rescue her and lead her away to everlasting happiness. Nevertheless, the stories are simple and human and carry an atmosphere of peculiar charm. The character of Mrs. Wentworth in "Betty Musgrave" excels as a character delineation. The book closes with the epitaph of this remarkable woman. It is worth quoting: "In memory of Charlotte Wentworth—very gentle; greatly beloved: she lived in this parish for forty years, and died in hope—expecting the morning of God."

"Prescott of Saskatchewan" is a forceful story of the last frontier. A strong plot, the story of a journey through the trails of the northern wilderness to save life and honor, the interwoven thread of the courage, faith, and love of a beautiful girl, render this story attractive and of interest to readers who like a stirring tale of adventure.

Agnes C. Laut writes a capital story in "The New Dawn,"<sup>2</sup> a novel built around the character of a would-be super-man, who becomes gluttoned with power, the captain of the greatest of trusts. The most precious and beautiful possession he owns—for his idea of marriage is the ownership of woman by man—is his wife, a woman of marvelous beauty and rare mental attainments. His neglect and disregard of the finer things of life drive her to seek for happiness with another man. She is saved from taking a fatal step by the influence of a pure-minded girl friend. The "new dawn" comes to her and also to her husband in their spiritual awakening, in the realization that "goodness and power have to be hitched tight together to keep our new democracy from splitting on the lines of class hate." This wedding of virtue and power, of science and religion, is the "new dawn" which reveals, in the words of Ward, the super-man, that "the Lord Almighty is still a-running his job." Miss Laut's skill in character painting is shown in her sketch of Lord Strathcona, which appears on another page.

Bouck White, author of "The Call of the Carpenter," writes of practical salvation for the rural community in "The Mixing,"<sup>3</sup> a story which has for its sub-title "What the Hillport Neighbors Did." The village of Hillport had two dominant elements as far apart in aims as the poles—the town Summer colony and the actual village folk. The commuters held themselves aloof from village life and the villagers kept to themselves. The Reverend Mr. Dagner comes to Hillport and tries to awaken the spirit of progress. He fails until the wise Mrs. Corbin gives him her practical cooperation. Gradually Hillport is made over; the streets are cleaned; morals are cleaned; civic

<sup>1</sup> Betty Musgrave. By Mary Findlater. Dutton. 303 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>2</sup> A Narrow Way. By Mary Findlater. Dutton. 301 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>3</sup> Prescott of Saskatchewan. By Harold Bindloss. Stokes.

<sup>4</sup> 346 pp., ill. \$1.30.

<sup>5</sup> The New Dawn. By Agnes C. Laut. Moffat Yard. 542 pp., ill. \$1.35.

<sup>6</sup> The Mixing. By Bouck White. Doubleday, Page. 344 pp. \$1.20.

<sup>1</sup> Water Springs. By Arthur Christopher Benson. Putnam. 369 pp. \$1.35.

improvements wipe out the plague spots, and white paint transforms the ugly cottages into things of beauty, a farm products company is organized; in fact, Utopia arrives and calls her name—Hillport. Yet everything Mr. White places before the reader is sane and practical. Every Hillport could go and do likewise. Everyone who is interested in public welfare should read the book. Mr. White is thoroughly alive to the fact that cities will work out their problems with rapidity at the present time; it is the rural community that needs assistance for its resurrection from the dead.

"A Mesalliance,"<sup>1</sup> by Katherine Tynan, agreeably contrasts the snobbishness of country-side society in England with a fine, strong character—a woman with gypsy blood in her veins, who marries Squire Harding, master of Littlecombe.

Mr. Charles Marriot's grasp of psychology, his inward illumination of character, always produces a profound impression upon the reader. "The Wondrous Wife,"<sup>2</sup> an emotional story of great love and sacrifice, is one of the finest of his creations in fiction. The central idea is that character and individuality may have a "little blossoming at every season" of all our years, the inclement as well as the fortunate.

Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim has written many novels in the past fifteen years. He has invariably displayed great inventive resource and constructive skill. These qualities have made his work popular with a class of readers who required a good story, from which neither realism, satire, nor philosophy could be expected. Mr. Oppenheim's latest novel, "A People's Man,"<sup>3</sup> is not of this class. It is a clever satirical novel, built to focus on a definite purpose, the preachment that wild-eyed socialism will never solve class differences any more than ill-advised legislation will bring capital and labor into harmonious cooperation. Maraton, the principal character, goes to England from America to organize the downtrodden British workingmen and overthrow capital. He finds in the end that an alliance with the British Prime Minister for the carrying out of his plans makes for the actual good of the classes he strives to uplift.

The third novel of Dostoevsky in the series which the Macmillans are bringing out is "The Possessed."<sup>4</sup> We have already noticed in these pages during recent months the first two volumes of this edition: "The Brothers Karamazov" and "The Idiot." It is impossible to add anything to what has been said over and over again by the great appraisers of literature regarding the tremendous psychological power of Dostoevsky. "The Possessed," a novel in three parts (this translation having been made by Constance Garnett), fills 637 pages. It is full of the weird insight of the great Russian psychologist into the subterranean workings of the human soul.

Another keen study of psychology, full of dramatic spiritual power is Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's "Horace Blake."<sup>5</sup> It is the story of a "genius,"

a playwright who broke away from the Roman Catholic faith as a young man. Through a long life spent in iconoclasm, through his brilliant plays, he "plumbed in his own person every depth of moral degradation." His devoted wife, however, saves him from the usual consequences of such actions.



MRS. WILFRID WARD.  
(Author of "Horace Blake")

"Concessions,"<sup>6</sup> by Sydney Schiff, is another psychological study, traced, however, in a more delicate, less tumultuous way. Four very exceptional people have very unfortunate marital relations. With considerable technical skill the author sketches these and outlines their characters.

One of the foremost names in French feminism is that of the novelist Marcelle Tinayre. In her books Madame Tinayre is admitted to have done more for the intellectual emancipation of women in France, perhaps, than any other of her countrywomen. This she does in analyzing life and its problems, and giving frankly, and with delicate literary skill, the woman's point of view. In "Madeleine" at Her Mirror: A Woman's Diary she is in her best mood, weaving romance, autobiography, and "current events" with acute reflections upon modern social relations.

An unusual romance, falling only a little short of the impress the author evidently intends to make, is Inez Haynes Gillmore's "Angel Island."<sup>7</sup> It is a story of five shipwrecked men of different

<sup>1</sup> A Mesalliance. By Katherine Tynan. Duffield. 270 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriot. Bobbs-Merrill. 369 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>3</sup> A People's Man. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown. 365 pp. \$1.30.

<sup>4</sup> The Possessed. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. Macmillan. 637 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>5</sup> Horace Blake. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. Putnam. 422 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>6</sup> Concessions. By Sydney Schiff. Lane. 351 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>7</sup> Madeleine at Her Mirror. By Marcelle Tinayre. Lane. 288 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>8</sup> Angel Island. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. Holt. 351 pp., ill., \$1.35.

temperaments and five equally individual winged women who begin as "angels" and end as women. These women are free, "they could have kept away from the men all their lives; but they are human and age-long instinct holds them to their destiny."

A story of "love, laughter, mystery, and adventure in the great out-of-doors," entitled "Diane of the Green Van,"<sup>1</sup> recently won a ten-thousand-dollar prize in a contest in which more than five hundred manuscripts were submitted. It was written by Leone Dalrymple. The publishers have brought it out with illustrations in colortone.

In "Sandy"<sup>2</sup> Mr. S. R. Crockett introduces us to a new character which many readers will admit is as captivating as the "Patsy" of a former novel. The scene, of course, is Scotch to the core.

#### OTHER NEW STORIES

A rattling, roaring story of a pirate of the seventeenth century, who goes through all the experiences and all the adventures proper to a

gentleman of his ilk, is James Burnham, the dare-devil hero of Theodore G. Roberts's new story, "The Wasp."<sup>3</sup>

"The Escape of Mr. Trimm,"<sup>4</sup> by Irvin S. Cobb, is an entertaining volume of short stories which reflect certain characteristics of American life.

Entertaining stories published particularly for young people include "The Boy Woodcrafter," by Clarence Hawkes. The author believes every boy should be a naturalist; "The Boy Scouts on Swift River," by Thornton Burgess; "When I Was a Little Girl," by Zona Gale, and "Sonnie-Boy's People," by James B. Connelly.

Other excellent novels are: "The Lost Road," by Richard Harding Davis; "The Substance of His House," by Ruth Halt Boucicault; "Van Cleve," by Mary S. Watts; "Another Man's Shoes," by Victor Bridges; "The Price of Place," by Samuel Blythe; "Richard Furlong," by E. Temple Thurston; "From the Angle of Seventeen," by Eden Phillpotts; "Kazan," by James O. Curwood; "A Wise Son," by Charles Sherman, and "Pidgin Island," by Harold MacGrath.

## ESSAYS ON POLITICS, ECONOMICS, LETTERS, AND WOMAN

LET it not be forgotten that the late Alfred Russel Wallace, besides being a great naturalist, was for thirty years president of the Land Nationalization Society. He was profoundly interested in social reform, and his last written work, published in this country since his death under the title "The Revolt of Democracy,"<sup>5</sup> declares that more direct and radical measures must be taken to abolish "that disgrace to our civilization—starvation and suicide from dread of starvation." He proposes to exert the full powers of government to accomplish this beneficent end. The life story of the author, by James Marchant, is included in the volume.

Since the historian Freeman enunciated his epigrammatic dictum: "History is past politics and politics present history,"<sup>6</sup> there has not arisen in all the English-speaking world a man better fitted to interpret the saying in the language of the life of to-day than John Morley, the biographer of Gladstone and the intellectual chieftain of British Liberalism. Fortunately, Lord Morley himself chose this theme for an address last year before the University of Manchester. After some recasting and amplification the address now appears in a little book entitled "On Politics and History," a book well worth reading as an example of the author's forceful style.

The famous lecture by the late Professor William Graham Sumner, of Yale, entitled "Earth Hunger,"<sup>7</sup> heads a new collection of Professor Sumner's essays, for which we are indebted to Dr. Albert G. Keller. This volume follows the publi-

cation of Professor Sumner's book, "War and Other Essays," in 1910. Many of his shorter productions were either never printed at all or published in obscure, scattered, or inaccessible places. The more important of these have been incorporated in the present collection, which begins with a three-page autobiographical sketch written in the author's characteristic style.

Lord Cromer, one of the most famous of British pro-consuls, whose impress upon Egypt will probably never be effaced, has gathered together a series of essays written by him since 1898, appearing at different times in the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *Spectator*, and published them under the title "Political and Literary Essays."<sup>8</sup> They all set forth the imperialistic view—but imperialism plus responsibility.

"Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays,"<sup>9</sup> afford Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan opportunity for the exercise of his brilliant pen on subjects that cannot fail to obtain wide discussion. They are "Clio, a Muse," "Walking," "George Meredith," "Poetry and Rebellion," "John Woolman, the Quaker," "Poor Muggleton," "The Classics," "The Middle Marches," and "If Napoleon Had Won the Battle of Waterloo." The title essay pleads for the historian of literary genius, the future Gibbons, Carlyles, and Macaulays. "Walking" analyzes the various schools of walking, "none of them orthodox." The Life of John Woolman, the "woolman" of old English trader stock, Mr. Trevelyan places beside the Confessions of St. Augustine and Rousseau as one of the three religious biographies that are recorded of men who "had soul-life abundantly." Beyond the great literary value of these essays, Mr. Trevelyan has placed us in his debt by sending our minds back over the inspiring record of the old-fashioned

<sup>1</sup> *Diane of the Green Van*. By Leone Dalrymple. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. 441 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>2</sup> *Sandy*. By S. R. Crockett. Macmillan. 353 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>3</sup> *The Wasp*. By Theodore G. Roberts. Dillingham. 352 pp., ill. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> *The Escape of Mr. Trimm*. By Irvin S. Cobb. George Doran. 279 pp. \$1.55.

<sup>5</sup> *The Revolt of Democracy*. By Alfred Russel Wallace. Funk & Wagnalls. 82 pp. \$1.

<sup>6</sup> *On Politics and History*. By John Morley. Macmillan. 201 pp. \$1.

<sup>7</sup> *Earth Hunger and Other Essays*. By William Graham Sumner. Yale University Press. 377 pp. \$2.25.

<sup>8</sup> *Political and Literary Essays*. By Lord Cromer. Macmillan. 464 pp. \$2.75.

<sup>9</sup> *Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays*. By George M. Trevelyan. Longmans, Green. 201 pp. \$1.50.

American Quaker, who traveled about like Socrates of old teaching the dialectic of love.

Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, is one of those stimulating writers who see, and can make others see, the practical side of religion. Some of the phases of this practical side are shown in his latest volume, "The Battles of Peace."<sup>1</sup>

No less eminent a social philosopher than Emile Deschamps is one of the latest to write a book on the American woman—"The Women of Uncle Sam,"<sup>2</sup> he calls it. This genial observer finds a great deal that is interesting in his subject, with whom he is apparently better acquainted than most foreigners when they write about American women. He makes some rather humorous, characteristically French humorous mistakes, but, on the whole, his observations are fairly accurate and always kindly in spirit. M. Deschamps has been for many years Paris correspondent for a number of London daily newspapers.

Mr. Paul Gaultier's "Les Maladies Sociales" (The Social Maladies, or The Ills of Society)<sup>3</sup> is a consideration of the most acute diseases to which society, as an organism, is subject. He has chapters on the adolescent criminal, the ravages of alcohol, the decrease in the birth rate, the poison of pornography, and the causes of suicide, the chapter on each separate subject being followed by one setting forth this French philosopher's idea of the necessary remedy.

A lively and stimulating little volume on "The Meccas of the World"<sup>4</sup> has been written by Anne Warwick, and is subtitled as "The Play of Modern Life in New York, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and London."



DR. FREDERICK KUNZ, THE GEM EXPERT

(Whose new book, "The Curious Lore of Precious Stones," is noticed on this page)

## PAINTING, GEMS, ETCHING, AND RUGS

DR. FREDERICK KUNZ is an expert in gems and precious stones. His library dealing with the subject is the most extensive in America. He is a vice-president of the great firm of Tiffany, in New York. His book, "The Curious Lore of Precious Stones,"<sup>5</sup> comes to us, therefore, with the authority of a master. Its subtitle calls it "a description of their sentiments and folklore, superstitions, symbolism, mysticism, use in medicine, protection, prevention, religion and divination, crystal-gazing, birthstones, luckstones and talismans, astral, zodiacal, and planetary." It is dedicated to the memory of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, "with appreciation of the noble spirit that conceived and founded the Morgan-Tiffany collection of gems and the Morgan-Bement collections of minerals and meteorites in the American Museum of Natural History and the Morgan Collection of the *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle* in Paris."

Dr. Kunz believes that it is natural and right that we should love and cherish precious stones and gems for their intrinsic beauty and their durability. Primitive man was attracted to them probably much as the Australian bower bird is

attracted to bright shells and bits of cloth where-with it decks its retreat. Some of the superstitions regarding precious stones are quaint conceits. The diamond was supposed to have originated from gold and to possess sex; the carbuncle and chalcidony protected sailors from drowning; coral guarded ships from wind and waves; amethysts cured drunkenness; a catseye warned away evil spirits; lapis-lazuli was a cure for melancholy, etc. A portion of the book is devoted to a history of the use of precious stones in religious observances.

During the course of Dr. Kunz's long study of his subject he declares he has not found that there is inherent in precious stones any magical properties or any powers that transcend the laws of nature. Still, he does not scout the mass of accumulated evidence that history spreads before him as to their beneficent or malignant influences. He says: "Their claims being supported by many strange happenings, perhaps the result of coincidence, but possibly due to the coöperation of some unknown law, does this not give a color of verity to the statements regarding the ancient magicians and their spells?"

The book is splendidly illustrated with color plates, cuts in doubletone, and line drawings.

Edwin Blashfield publishes his lectures, delivered in March, 1912, at the Art Institute of Chicago, with some additional material, under the title of "Mural Painting in America." There is

<sup>1</sup> The Battles of Peace. By George Hodges. Macmillan. 23 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> The Women of Uncle Sam. By Emile Deschamps. Paris: Maisonneuve. 400 pp. 60 cents.

<sup>3</sup> The Social Maladies. By Paul Gaultier. Paris: Hachette. 210 pp. 60 cents.

<sup>4</sup> The Meccas of the World. By Anne Warwick. Lane. 259 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>5</sup> The Curious Lore of Precious Stones. By George Frederick Kunz. Lippincott. 466 pp., ill. \$5.



VERMEER PAINTING HIS OWN PORTRAIT

no form of art that demands wider education than this complicated form of painting. Mr. Blashfield makes a statement of the "real demands of mural painting and endeavors to suggest its real value." Lack of space prevents a notice worthy the value of this fine informational and critical work. It is finely illustrated with reproductions of the best mural art in America.<sup>1</sup>

The special winter number of *The Studio* gives an account of "The Great Painters and Etchers, from Rembrandt to Whistler,"<sup>2</sup> by Malcolm C. Salaman. Over two hundred reproductions of the work of famous etchers are given in appendix. The beauty and charm of this collection, illuminated by the vivacious and inspiring text, can only be estimated by an actual survey of the number.

A sumptuous work, "Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern,"<sup>3</sup> by Walter A. Hawley, turns the mind to the contemplation of the world of Oriental art, that is but little appreciated by the Western mind. The creative art of the East expresses itself in subtle gamuts of beauty that to be appreciated must be intellectually understood. A rug is a covering for a floor to the uninitiated; to the wise it may relate a fairy tale, or summon Aladdin's genie of the lamp. The chapters of this masterly work discuss the various rug-producing countries, materials, weaving different kinds of rugs—Oriental, Persian, Chinese, etc. A useful chapter advises the purchaser how to distinguish between

bogus and genuine rugs, and how to avoid the pitfalls that are spread for the unwary. The book has eleven colored plates, eighty half-tone engravings, and four maps.

One of those splendidly illustrated art books which mark the holiday season, and which are so satisfactory in point of mechanical appearance, is Mr. Philip L. Hale's work on "Jan Vermeer of Delft."<sup>4</sup> It is an intensive study that Mr. Hale has given us of an artist whom he calls "the greatest painter who has ever lived." Titian and Giorgione, he is willing to admit, were "more seductive artistic personalities"; Da Vinci was more subtle, and Raphael was undoubtedly a greater draughtsman. But, "when it comes to sheer downright painting it would seem that Vermeer was in most respects the leader of all. Indeed, it might also be said that, from our ultra-modern point of view, till Vermeer painted no one had tried to paint at all. Of course, there were giants like Velasquez, Rubens, and Rembrandt who did very wonderful things. But none of these conceived of arriving at tone by an exquisitely just relation of color values, and it is this idea that lies at the root of all really good modern painting." "One of the things which particularly interest us in Vermeer," says Mr. Hale, "is his modernity. Certain of his pictures look as though they had been painted yesterday. Moreover, his point of view, his color values, and his touch—all these are peculiarly modern qualities which one seldom notices in other old masters."

A STREET IN DELFT  
(From one of Vermeer's paintings)

<sup>1</sup> Mural Painting in America. Edwin H. Blashfield. Scribners. 312 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>2</sup> The Great Painters and Etchers, from Rembrandt to Whistler. By Malcolm C. Salaman. Special Winter Number of *The Studio*, edited by Charles Holme. Lane. 264 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>3</sup> Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern. By Walter A. Hawley. Lane. 320 pp., ill. \$7.50.

<sup>4</sup> The Life of Jan Vermeer of Delft. By Philip L. Hale. Small, Maynard. 389 pp., ill. \$10.



## BOOKS ON PUBLIC PROBLEMS BY EXPERTS

IN a new book by Professor John R. Commons entitled "Labor and Administration," one finds very little of abstract economic discussion, but a great deal of concrete statement regarding the constructive work that has been going on for the past ten years, particularly in the State of Wisconsin, where Professor Commons holds the chair of political economy in the State University. It was doubtless because of his notable service in that State as a member of the Industrial Commission that Professor Commons was chosen as a member of the new National Commission on Industrial Relations. Certain it is that the experience of the State commission, which is briefly set forth in one of the chapters of this book, forms an excellent preparation for the enlarged inquiries to be undertaken by the new Federal commission appointed by President Wilson. Among the topics suggestively treated by Professor Commons in the present volume are: "The Union Shop," "Restrictions by Trade Unions," "Unions and Efficiency," "European and American Unions," "Labor and Municipal Politics," "Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency," "The Longshoremen of the Great Lakes," "The Wage-earners of Pittsburgh," "A State System of Employment Offices," and "Industrial Education in Wisconsin."

Another book dealing with current, popular problems is Mr. J. W. Sullivan's "Markets for the People," in which the present prevailing system of retailing is criticized with special reference to the hindrances to cooperation, the failure of the housed retail public markets, and the financial losses of the wholesale systems in large cities. The author has made a special study of the numerous projects to reduce the cost of living offered at the Washington headquarters of the American trade unions, together with reports, official and unofficial, from many countries. He has also made a personal examination of the market systems in Europe, notably those of Paris, London, and Berlin. The last chapter of the book summarizes the author's proposal of what he calls "a metropolitan market system, cut-price and costless."

Any effort to humanize the discussion of taxation, which far more often than otherwise has been dry and forbidding to all except the special student of economic questions, should be eagerly welcomed. Of the volume on "Taxation and the Distribution of Wealth," by Frederic Mathews, it may be said that the work throughout bears a direct relation to human problems and to those efforts towards their solution that have commanded the attention of large numbers of men and women throughout the world. The book begins with the exposition of both the old and the new protection. It then proceeds to the discussion of the two main forms of taxation, direct and indirect, the "natural tax" and a survey of philosophy and religion in relation to taxation, concluding with chapters on political theory and practice.

Just as the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations is beginning its inquiries there appears a book on the subject of "Boycotts and the Labor

Struggle," which contains most, if not all, of the facts and arguments on which the commission will necessarily base its conclusions. The author of this work, Mr. Harry W. Laidler, is a member of the New York bar, as well as a student of economics. His book treats the subject of boycotts in both its economic and legal aspects. One important feature of the book is its exposition of the important cases, like that of the Danbury hatters, which have occupied the attention of lawyers and of economists in this country for many years. The proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, so far as it relates to labor organizations and the efforts made recently in Congress to legalize the boycott, make the publication of this discussion especially timely.

A new edition of Mr. H. L. Gantt's "Work, Wages, and Profits" has been demanded by the rapidly increasing interest in the methods of shop management described by Mr. Gantt. These methods, as pointed out by Mr. Charles B. Going in an introduction to the new edition, are sometimes incorrectly supposed to be summed up in the bonus system of wage payment, but in any complete statement of Mr. Gantt's methods the inducement of increased earnings is only one factor and almost the last factor. Before any adequate idea of task work with bonus can be obtained, Mr. Gantt's full concept of scientific investigation, careful standardization, individual instruction, and interconnected reward to both instructor or supervisor and workman, must be clearly grasped. This full concept is set forth in the present volume with ample exhibition of practical results.

Other important books in the field of sociology and economics are the following:

"Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics," by Marshall Wright Field (University of Chicago Press); "Elementary Economics," by S. J. Chapman (Longmans, Green); "Economic Determinism," by Lida Page (Kerr); "Economics of Enterprise," by Herbert Joseph Davenport (Macmillan); "The Price of Inefficiency," by Frank Koester (Sturgis & Walton); "Conservation of Water," by Walter McCulloh (Yale University Press); "The Knapp Method of Growing Cotton," by H. E. Savely and W. B. Mercier (Doubleday, Page); "The New Agrarianism," by Charles W. Dahlinger (Putnam); "Modern Cities," by Horatio M. Pollock and William S. Morgan (Funk & Wagnalls); "Educational Resources of Village and Rural Communities," by Joseph K. Hart (Macmillan); "The Magnate of the People," by Martin Johnson (Milwaukee: Martin Publishing Company); "The Purchasing Power of Money," by Irving Fisher (Macmillan); "Gold Prices and Wages," by John A. Hobson (Doran); "The Credit System," by W. G. Langworthy Taylor (Macmillan); "Mercantile Credit," by James Edward Hagerty (Holt); "Statistical Averages: A Methodological Study," by Dr. Franz Zizek (Holt); "Kings of Wealth vs. American People," by Edward N. Olly (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company); "History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup (London: A. & C. Black); and "The Facts of Socialism," by Jessie Wallace Hughan (Lane).

<sup>1</sup> Labor and Administration. By John R. Commons. Macmillan. 431 pp. \$1.60.

<sup>2</sup> Markets for the People: The Consumer's Part. By J. W. Sullivan. 316 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> Taxation and the Distribution of Wealth. By Frederic Mathews. Doubleday, Page. 680 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>4</sup> Boycotts and the Labor Struggle. By Harry W. Laidler. Lane. 488 pp. \$2.

<sup>5</sup> Work, Wages, and Profits. By H. L. Gantt. New York: The Engineering Magazine Company. 312 pp. \$2.

## OTHER NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH



MONTICELLO AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

## JEFFERSON AS ARCHITECT AND LANDSCAPE ARTIST

All those who have regard for the fame of Thomas Jefferson know well that among his many great achievements there were two which he selected as best worthy of the recognition of future generations, one of these being the fact that he was the founder of the University of Virginia. Few, however, are aware of the extent to which his founding of the University was carried in matters of detail. Not only did he exert the influence which secured its charter and provided the means for its establishment; not only did he originate its educational methods and select and import its original group of teachers, but he created it in the material sense as its architect and builder and its landscape artist. With very small means at hand, but with marvelous taste, skill, constructive imagination, and capacity for technical detail, Mr. Jefferson created the most beautiful example of classical architecture to be found anywhere in the United States when he had completed the project which occupied the untiring industry of his old age. Another very remarkable specimen of his architectural skill was his own home, Monticello, looking down from its eminence upon the University at Charlottesville, four miles distant.

We are now fortunate in having an admirable volume from Dr. William A. Lambeth and Mr. Warren H. Manning on "Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Landscapes."<sup>1</sup> Dr. Lambeth is a professor in the University, and is superintendent of buildings and grounds. Most of this volume is from his pen. A concluding chapter is by the well-known landscape architect, Mr. Manning, who has carefully studied the situation at the University of Virginia and has made a plan for possible future development. The volume has many excellent illustrations, with reproductions of bits of architectural drawing and of original sketches and letters of instruction by Mr. Jefferson, as now preserved in the archives of the University.

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Landscapes. By William Alexander Lambeth and Warren H. Manning. G. H. Putnam. 170 pp. ill. \$10.

Nothing was known in the United States in Jefferson's time about the symmetrical planning and arrangement of buildings for academic purposes, and Mr. Jefferson's scheme was the very first in America that showed any conception of symmetry and unity in the grouping of such structures. Yet so admirably was his work done that the many brilliant and accomplished architects who are now beautifying numerous college campuses with well-designed and well-arranged buildings have in no instance been able to produce anything so charming as Mr. Jefferson's creation of red brick and white marble with Greek columns and porticoes, and with the library or rotunda in Pantheon form dominating the scheme.

Monticello stands to-day a most admirable piece of designing and construction, and it is greatly to be regretted that with its contiguous grounds, planned and planted by Mr. Jefferson, it had not long ago become one of the possessions of the University of Virginia. It passed from the Jefferson family, through financial misfortune, and came into the possession of Commodore Levy, who left it in his will to the Government in trust for the people of the United States. Through some succession of mishaps the bequest was invalidated, although the purpose of the testator was clear and unmistakable. It is to be hoped that the present owner may in his own way make over this interesting building, with its memories of one of the greatest of Americans, to the State of Virginia or to the Federal Government. Our admiration of Jefferson must be increased, as in the present volume we are shown the thoroughness of his architectural knowledge and the keenness of his sense of proportion in buildings and of beauty in related landscape.

## GERMAN AND ITALIAN PHILOSOPHY

Dr. Paul Carus, the learned editor of the *Open Court*, has ventured to arise and speak a word of honest criticism of Nietzsche. The reader will get a better idea of the great German individualist philosopher, originator of the Overman—or, at least, of our conception of him—from Dr. Carus' little book, than from any other book which has recently come to our notice.<sup>2</sup>

Professor Rudolf Eucken, the celebrated genial, ethical philosopher, professor at Jena, who recently visited this country, and whose portrait and a little about whose work we gave to the readers of this magazine some time ago, has written, not extensively but comprehensively, on all phases of philosophy. One of his latest pronouncements, "Knowledge of Life,"<sup>3</sup> has recently been translated by Dr. W. Tudor Jones. It is impossible, and it would be unnecessary at this time, to sum up the Eucken philosophy, but it assumes, in all cases, the exhaustless possibilities of life and knowledge.

Giambattista Vico died in 1668. Modern Italian writers, however, believe that in his attitude towards his time there is a useful lesson to us moderns. An Italian philosophical writer, Benedetto Croce, has written a bulky volume on the philosophy of Vico, which has been translated into English by Dr. R. G. Collingwood, of Oxford.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Nietzsche and Other Exponents of Individualism. By Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 150 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> Knowledge of Life. By Rudolf Eucken. Putnam. 307 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>4</sup> The Philosophy of Giambattista Vico. By Benedetto Croce. Macmillan. 317 pp. \$2.60.

## PURE LITERATURE

Two more volumes of the monumental set of "The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries"<sup>1</sup> have come from the press—volumes IV and V. They include considerable of the works of Jean Paul, Wilhelm von Humboldt, August Wilhelm Schlegel, Friedrich Schlegel, Novalis (Friedrich von Hardenberg), Friedrich Hölderlin, Ludwig Tieck, Heinrich von Kleist, Friedrich Schleiermacher, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling, Ludwig Achim von Arnim and Clemens Brentano, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, Ernst Moritz Arndt, Theodor Körner, Maximilian Gottfried von Schenkendorf, Ludwig Uhland, Joseph von Eichendorff, Adalbert von Chamisso, Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann, Friedrich Baron de la Motte-Fouqué, Wilhelm Hauff, Friedrich Rückert, and August von Platen-Hallermund.

The Countess de Chambrun contributes a fascinating discussion of "The Sonnets of Shakespeare,"<sup>2</sup> new light and old evidence to the most unsettled of all literary problems. The author endorses the "personal theory" of the sonnets and divides them into three series, and these series into groups according to their subjects. Rowe's Life of Shakespeare is included in the volume.

## NEW BOOKS OF REFERENCE

A very useful little manual is entitled "18,000 Words Often Mispronounced."<sup>3</sup> This has been compiled by William Henry P. Phye, and is a thorough revision and enlargement of a former work, "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced." It should take its place with the dictionaries and other books on the reference shelves.

Another useful word book (an imported one), "A Dictionary of Abbreviations,"<sup>4</sup> by the late Walter T. Rogers, is a useful companion to the collection of words frequently mispronounced.

A compact description of "Public Library Administration,"<sup>5</sup> by Walter S. C. Rae, chief librarian at Fulham Palace, London, advocates a policy of extension in the activities of those institutions. It is brief and graphic and full of suggestions to librarians and those who use libraries, which includes practically everyone.

The 1914 edition of the English "Who's Who,"<sup>6</sup> being the sixty-sixth year of issue, is a bulky volume of 2314 pages. "Who's Who" is one of the most useful reference books that come to our shelves—in fact it is practically indispensable to every well-informed person.

## OTHER WORKS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

"Myths and Legends of the Great Plains"<sup>7</sup> is a compilation made by Katharine Berry Judson, and based on the reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the publications of the United States Geographical and Geological Survey. Much



AN INDIAN DRAWING  
(From "Myths and Legends of the Great Plains")

of this material is of great interest, and it is probable that only a small proportion of the American readers who would naturally be interested has ever had access to it in the government publications. The preparation of this volume is a commendable undertaking. The text is accompanied by some striking illustrations.

The life of boys in English schools has made for itself a considerable place in books, and "Tom Brown at Rugby" has had a marked influence upon school life throughout the English-speaking world. But Dr. Arnold's period is long gone by, and the question is often asked, particularly in the United States, what the real life of the boys in English public schools is like in our own day. The best answer to that question that has been made is to be found in a volume called "The Harrovians,"<sup>8</sup> by Mr. Arnold Lunn. This book answers the question all the better because it professes no such useful purpose. It is a rather minute chronicle of the life and experiences of a boy at Harrow. Mr. Arnold Lunn is a son of Sir Henry Lunn, who is better known on this side of the Atlantic as the Rev. Dr. Lunn. The story is based upon a boy's carefully kept school diary. It has admirable literary quality, and is so written that American boys, as well as their fathers and their instructors, will find it well worth reading. It is the sort of book that may find a rather slow and gradual recognition, but that will keep a permanent place in the field of books dealing with the life and training of boys.

Perhaps the intrepid aviator who is to capture the fifty-thousand-dollar prize for crossing the Atlantic is still in his knickerbockers, earnestly engaged in constructing a toy flyer. In any case the "Boys' Book of Aeroplanes"<sup>9</sup> (Stokes) will supply the young aerial investigator of to-day with a more substantial basis of information than was accessible to our boyhood friend, Darius Green. His volume, prepared by two licensed pilots, Messrs. T. O'Brien Hubbard and C. C. Turner, brings the whole subject of aerial navigation a little more into the ken of the young man than do the more technical works. The various branches of the art of flying are treated in a simple and interesting manner, while there are also chapters on its early history and modern development, as well as a story of military scouting. The volume is amply illustrated from photographs.

<sup>8</sup> The Harrovians. By Arnold Lunn. London: Methuen & Co. 312 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>9</sup> The Boys' Book of Aeroplanes. By T. O'Brien Hubbard and Charles C. Turner. Stokes. 227 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>1</sup> The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Edited by Kuno Francke. New York: The German Publication Society. Vols. IV and V. 10+0 pp., ill. 20 vols. \$90.

<sup>2</sup> The Sonnets of Shakespeare. By Countess de Chambrun. Putnam. 226 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>3</sup> 18,000 Words Often Mispronounced. By W. H. P. Phye. Putnam. 774 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> A Dictionary of Abbreviation. By Walter T. Rogers. London: George Allen & Company. 149 pp. \$2.

<sup>5</sup> Public Library Administration. By Walter S. C. Rae. Dutina. 132 pp., ill. 75 cents.

<sup>6</sup> Who's Who. Macmillan. 2314 pp. \$3.75.

<sup>7</sup> Myths and Legends of the Great Plains. By Katharine Berry Judson. McClurg. 205 pp., ill. \$1.50.

# FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

## BONDS WHICH YIELD A HIGH INCOME

SINCE January 1st investment markets both here and abroad have shown such a distinct improvement that securities are no longer as attractively cheap as during the greater portion of 1913. Only a few years ago bonds which were legal investments for savings banks, trustees and insurance companies sold to return only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the purchase price. Steady "institutional" demand had forced these bonds to abnormally high levels, but general world-wide conditions in the last few years forced many of them down to a point where in 1913 they yielded  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{2}{3}$  per cent., and even in a few cases  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. or a trifle more. At the same time other bonds of a less aristocratic class but secure enough for all practical purposes were driven down to a basis where in numerous instances a net return of 6 per cent was obtainable.

From the low prices of June and July, 1913, there has been a general recovery. But at this writing (early in February) prices are still well below the highest of recent years, and the discriminating purchaser may pick up safe bonds bearing a relatively large income return. Last month a list of strongly secured bonds was published in this department, and the opinion was expressed that "it is a safe statement to make that substantial recoveries in bond prices have almost invariably followed protracted periods of depression." Since that statement was written and printed, practically every bond in the list has advanced several points.

The bonds in last month's list showed a net income return of from  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., although only one issue mentioned, the Armour & Co. first mortgage  $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, showed as large a return as the higher figure. This month there is presented a list of good bonds to return from  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , or a trifle less, to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The writer cannot make predictions, but he knows that several of these bonds have sold at higher figures in the past, and it would be in line with precedent if in time they should bring still higher quotations, provided general financial and investment conditions continue to improve.

Many investors have learned that to place all their money out at 5 per cent. interest or less is no longer necessary. Excellent first mortgages on both city and farm property may be had to yield from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 per cent.

In the last few years, bonds of public utility companies have proven satisfactory, although in many instances returning up to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on long-term issues, and 6 per cent., or even more, on short-term notes.

It is intended at this time, however, to refer to another class of securities, the prices for which are attractive. Bonds of manufacturing companies have never enjoyed quite the same repute as those of railroads, but experience is beginning to indicate that with care and discernment, the hard and fast classifications more often lead to mistakes than to wisdom. The fact is now pretty well established in financial circles that securities must be chosen because of the earnings and character of the particular company rather than because of any general group into which it falls, such as railroad, industrial and public utility. Bearing this fact in mind the following among others may be drawn to the attention of persons who desire bonds to return more than 5 per cent., and especially active, listed securities:

United States Rubber collateral trust 6s, six years to run, yield 5.30 per cent. At one time last year these bonds sold at 100, at which price of course they returned 6 per cent. They are secured by stocks of subsidiary companies, and are retired through a sinking fund at the rate of \$500,000 a year. They are followed by about \$60,000,000 of first preferred stock upon which 8 per cent. dividends are paid, a small amount of second preferred stock, and \$36,000,000 of dividend-paying common stock. It is provided that quick assets shall always exceed the amount of notes by 130 per cent., there are no other bonds, and earnings available to pay interest on these bonds are three or four times the amount necessary. This is the largest of the rubber companies.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent debentures, twenty-two years to run, yield about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This concern has had a continuous existence of more than 100 years and has been strikingly successful despite the theoretically dangerous nature of its business. Considered a monopoly by the courts, it was compelled to sell to two new companies in 1912 \$20,000,000 of its

assets, but even after the dissolution, earnings in 1913 were at least eight times enough to pay interest on the bonds, equivalent in fact to nearly 13 per cent. on the common stock. Although the company has paid large dividends on both its preferred and common shares, it has been singularly liberal in putting earnings back into the property and into depreciation. There are no mortgage bonds.

Illinois Steel Company 4½ per cent. debentures, twenty-six years to run, 5.40 per cent. yield. One of the most important subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, which guarantees the principal and interest on those bonds. There are no other bonds on the Illinois Steel Company ahead of these, and none can be placed ahead of them without securing them equally. They come ahead of the Steel Corporation's own preferred stock.

American Can Company 5 per cent. debentures, fourteen years to run, yield 5½ per cent. Not listed on the Stock Exchange. To be had in \$500 denominations. Sinking fund retires \$500,000 of total issue of \$14,000,000 yearly. The net quick assets are nearly equal to amount of bonds without considering value of forty-seven plants which are un-mortgaged. Net earnings were six or seven times the interest charges in the bad year of 1913. Followed by \$44,000,000 of preferred stock on which 7 per cent. is paid. Company has been used as a trust, and market operations in its stocks have had a speculative tinge. But it is hard to pick a flaw in the bonds.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical first mortgage 5s, 9 years to run, yield 5¾ to 5¾ per cent. Suspension of dividends on common stock last year de-

pressed all of company's securities, but there seems little fear that \$20,000,000 of preferred stock, which comes after the bonds, will not continue to receive 8 per cent. dividend, and earnings in 1912-1913, worst year of company's history, were more than three times enough to pay interest on bonds, which are retired through sinking fund \$300,000 a year. Company, which is largest fertilizer concern in South, has splendid record both for dividends and sums spent on its property from earnings.

Bethlehem Steel first extension mortgage 5s, 12 years to run, yield 5.45 per cent. Interest earned nine or ten times over. First mortgage on South Bethlehem plants, and second to \$7,500,000 on other plants. Sinking fund of \$300,000 a year. Followed by \$15,000,000 5 per cent. first lien and refunding bonds and \$15,000,000 of preferred stock on which 5 per cent is paid.

Republic Iron & Steel sinking fund mortgage 5s, 26 years to run, yield 5.55 per cent. Preceded by only \$1,578,000 bonds to be retired next October. Net earnings four times interest requirements.

All of these bonds sold at much lower prices in 1913. They would not be suitable for the funds of an absolutely dependent investor, but part of the funds of many investors could be placed in them safely. Other somewhat similar bonds are those of the Railway Steel Spring Company and possibly the Central Leather Company.

## TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

### No. 224. SOME ELEMENTARY QUESTIONS ABOUT BONDS

Will you please name and describe the various classes of bonds usually issued by railroad and other corporations, in order of their priority. Does the market value usually follow this priority? Is there any technical or practical difference in the terminology of bonds, notes, and debentures? Are short term notes usually issued by corporations when their credit is questionable, when money is tight instead of trying to float a stock or bond issue? In short, what reasons are there for a corporation to issue notes? Are bonds and stocks of a railroad corporation generally based on mileage and real estate? If anything else, what? What is a voting trust? How far does its authority extend?

To define comprehensively the technical and practical differences among the various kinds of bonds, and to undertake to rank them all in order of priority and underlying merit, would literally require a book to be written on the subject. There are so many exceptions to general rules, and so many complications of other kinds, that there is danger of giving an erroneous impression by undertaking to summarize such information in the limited space available in this department, but a few general suggestions may be offered in the hope that they may serve as the basis of more extended inquiry and study.

Some of the terms that are used to describe bonds can usually be set down as meaning just what they say. For example, the terms "first mortgage" and "prior lien" are usually used synonymously to indicate that the bonds to which they apply have first claim upon the assets and earnings of the issuing corporations. Likewise, an equipment trust

bond is one whose underlying security is, just as the term implies, the equipment of the corporation, or a specified part of it,—in the case of a railroad, the cars, locomotives, etc. This, by the way, suggests the answer to your question about what other basis there can be for the issuance of railroad securities other than mileage, real estate, etc. There is, moreover, a class of bonds very extensively used by the railroads during the last few years in providing for their financial needs, which is based upon nothing but credit. We refer to "debenture bonds," so-called, which are not mortgage obligations at all, and which carry claims for the payment of their interest merely against net earnings, such claims being prior to the claims of the corporations' stocks for their dividends.

Stock, of course, is a different kind of security entirely. When you own stock you have nothing more than participation as a partner in the business of the issuing corporation, whereas when you own bonds you are a creditor of the issuing corporation. Taking the securities of any one given corporation, as a group, it is usually found that their market value corresponds pretty closely to the priority of their claims upon earnings and assets. But there are scores of instances of the unsecured debentures of corporations of strong credit selling at very much higher prices than the first-mortgage bonds of other corporations with unstable earning capacity.

Short-term notes seldom, if ever, can be issued by corporations of questionable credit. As a mat-

ter of fact, it is with corporations just as it is with business men, who, as you know, have to be scrupulously careful of their credit in order to get accommodation at their banks. Resort to the short-term note is made, then, when money is tight, and when interest rates are high, on the theory that the opportunity will present itself later on for the refunding of the notes by long-term bonds bearing lower rates of interest, and providing, therefore, a less expensive means of financing the corporation's needs. A voting trust is an agreement under which the controlling amount of the stock of a corporation is placed in the hands of a group of individuals to be voted by them in block in accordance with a predetermined policy of management. This kind of arrangement has been subject to a good many abuses in the past.

#### No. 525. THE STATUS OF A FEW RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS BRIEFLY OUTLINED

My attention has recently been called, and I have been urged to buy as an investment yielding about 7 per cent. at present prices, the preferred stock of the Kansas City Southern; and as a speculation, the common stock of the same railroad. I will esteem it a favor, if you will kindly advise me in the matter. Will state that I am not familiar with stocks, but like many others, feel that I must realize as much as possible from any investments I make. But I cannot afford to sacrifice safety, which must be paramount to every other consideration. My attention has also been called to Harvester, Rumely, American Agricultural Chemical, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical stocks.

Kansas City Southern preferred is not, in our judgment, an investment stock, strictly speaking. It is usually classed among the "semi-investment" railroad stocks, and, we might say, also, among the best of that particular grade. It is a stock having some pretty strong underlying equities and its dividend is covered by a good margin of surplus earnings. For instance, last year, which was by no means a satisfactory one for the railroads of the country, taken as a whole, Kansas City Southern reported surplus net earnings which were the equivalent of 7.8 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock. We have no opinion to express as to how the common stock of this road might work out as a speculation. You might, however, take cognizance of the fact that a somewhat more favorable attitude is being taken towards railroad securities generally, and also the fact that the Kansas City Southern is one of the roads that is expected to benefit as to traffic development following the opening of the Panama Canal. We see very little, indeed, that is attractive in the Rumely stocks. Harvester preferred is generally held in pretty high regard among the industrial issues. American Agricultural Chemical preferred and Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred are issues that are held to possess a good many more speculative characteristics than Harvester preferred, but it is fair to say that the outlook for both of the fertilizer companies has shown some improvement lately.

In our letter, thus briefly summarizing the positions of these various stocks, we think, perhaps, we did not lay sufficient emphasis upon the fact that, under such circumstances as you set forth, there would be a good deal of question about the advisability of your going into stocks of any kind. If you invested at all in securities of that type, you should, of course, fully understand that there are many more risks inherent in them than in

bonds, as a type. Investing in stocks calls for not a little special knowledge and ability to discriminate. You cannot put such securities away and forget about them as you can a good many kinds of bonds.

#### No. 526. LOW INTEREST-BEARING BONDS

I find the investment section of the REVIEW of REVIEWS one of the most interesting parts of the magazine. I am a wage-earner, but endeavor to put a little money aside from time to time. I can, of course, consider only such bonds as are possessed of a great degree of safety. Can you furnish me with a list of several high-grade bonds, which, on account of their low rate of interest (say, 3 or 3½ per cent.) can be obtained considerably below their face value. Also indicate in what denominations they can be obtained. I notice that a Northern Pacific 3 per cent. bond is quoted at about 68. Is it first-class? How about Baltimore City sewerage 3½ per cent. bonds, due in 1980 at about 82? Are Baltimore City bonds as good as those of cities like Cincinnati, for example, which appear to command higher prices, rates of interest considered?

It has been a good many years since corporations were able to sell bonds bearing interest rates as low as 3 and 3½ per cent. On that account the outstanding issues of such bonds have had time to become widely distributed and to be subjected to a very thorough "seasoning" process. And that, in turn, has resulted in a comparatively inactive market for them, as a class. For the most part, moreover, these low interest-bearing issues possess strong underlying security,—in fact, with comparatively few exceptions, are in all respects gilt-edged investments, and do not yield particularly high net returns. The Northern Pacific prior lien 3's represent the best of such bonds. At their current price they yield about 4.40 per cent. net on the investment. Some of the other bonds of this kind that have lately been traded in on the New York Stock Exchange are as follows:

	Due	Price	Approx. Yield
Baltimore & Ohio 3½'s.....	1925	92	4.45
Chgo. Mil. & St. Paul 3½'s.	1989	81	4.35
Chgo. & N. W. 3½'s.....	1987	84	4.20
D. L. & W. 3½'s.....	2000	87	4.05
Albany & Susq. 3½'s.....	1946	87	4.25
Ill. Cent., Omaha div., 3's..	1951	71	4.65
Kan. City Southern 3's.....	1950	70	4.75
New York Central 3½'s....	1997	84	4.20
N. Y. C.-Mich. Cent. coll. 3½'s .....	1998	74	4.75
N. Y. C.-Lake Sh. coll. 3½'s.	1993	82	4.35

None of the bonds mentioned, we believe, except the Northern Pacific 3's and the Baltimore & Ohio 3½'s, which come in \$500 pieces, can be obtained in denominations less than \$1000. The Baltimore City bonds to which you refer would afford you an excellent investment. They would undoubtedly prove every bit as safe as the Cincinnati bonds, notwithstanding the fact that, as you suggest, the latter are quoted somewhat higher, interest rates considered. The difference in this respect is slight, however, and is to be accounted for largely, if not entirely, by more or less technical market conditions. For example, the Baltimore bonds are quoted nominally to yield about 4.20 per cent., which is the basis on which a number of the newer issues of Cincinnati bonds are quoted, whereas the older issues of the latter city are quoted on about a 3.85 per cent. basis.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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### GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, who died on March 12, was one of America's great men. Engineer, inventor, and organizer, his career embodied to a remarkable degree those qualities of genius and achievement which the world delights to honor. Born in New York State in 1846, he early displayed a fondness for mechanics and engineering, turning out inventions while still in his teens. Although very young at the time, he enlisted in the Civil War, his natural bent leading him into the engineering branch of the service. After the close of that conflict the maturing of his remarkable powers made him one of the leaders in the unparalleled industrial progress of the last half century. The railroad air-brake, said to have saved more lives than were lost in Napoleon's battles, made his name world-famous. The alternating-current system for light and power, the utilization of natural gas for domestic and industrial fuel, and the compressed-air signal were among his other notable achievements. He is said to have controlled more than fifteen thousand patents, three hundred of which were for his own individual inventions. A man of courage, foresight, and tireless activity, he established some forty companies in America and Europe, giving employment to fifty thousand men. Pittsburgh lent him encouragement in his early struggles, and that city became the center of his activities and his principal place of residence. He was honored at home and abroad as a benefactor of the human race.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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No. 4

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Mexico and the  
United States*

It is a very reasonable and reassuring article that Senator Sheppard of Texas contributes to this number of the REVIEW (see page 431) on the Mexican situation, with reference to the Wilson policy. At a critical moment, when many voices are raised in loud though discordant attacks upon the firm position maintained at Washington, it is well to heed calm counsels and to analyze the problem with some sense of responsibility. Armed intervention means not only technical but actual warfare. It is the overwhelming opinion of those who are competent to speak on the point that an attempt to bring order into the chaos south of the Rio Grande by invading the country with our troops would be intensely resented, and would be met by an almost solidly united people who have now nothing left to do but to fight. The Carranza-Villa "Constitutionalists" of the north are quite as strongly opposed to foreign intervention as is Huerta at the capital.

*What  
Intervention  
Would Mean*

If intervention were undertaken by us it would be with the announcement of unselfish motives. Our Government would proclaim to the world its purpose to protect the Mexican people from themselves; to help them establish conditions of peace, order, and justice; to protect the lives and property alike of Mexicans and of foreigners, and to gain neither territorial advantage nor political ascendancy for itself. There would be all sorts of renunciations in advance. Congress, by joint resolution, would pledge the honor of the United States to a merely temporary occupation, and to a full withdrawal as soon as order had been restored. We should have won in the end, and established apparent peace; but we should soon have withdrawn and Mexico would still have its own future to work out. Meanwhile, we should have

sent several hundred thousands of our young men into Mexico, with the sacrifice of many lives, with the public expenditure of from five hundred millions to a thousand millions of dollars, and private economic sacrifice and loss to a far greater extent. It is true, as Senator Sheppard admits, that the desperate conditions in Mexico have resulted in the unfortunate loss of the lives of Americans and other foreigners, and in the annihilation of property interests to a large amount. But a war of intervention would destroy all that remains of foreign property in Mexico before peace could be established, besides the incomparably greater economic sacrifices involved in the expense of our undertaking.

*No Task of  
Humanity  
Impels Us*

The dictates of humanity may, indeed, sometimes compel a great nation to make such sacrifices for the sake of ending massacre or torture in neighboring territory. But there is nothing in Mexico that makes intervention our duty, nor is there any large body of people in that country beseeching us to come and deliver them. The situation was wholly different in Cuba, sixteen years ago. Our intervention was an act of mercy to both sides. The war had been going on three years, and there was a deadlock. The Insurgents could hold on indefinitely, and Spain could neither conquer nor evacuate. Our intervention was eagerly sought by the Cubans, and it gave Spain an opportunity, after a slight show of resistance, to withdraw creditably from a ruinous predicament. What we spent in going to Cuba was small in comparison with what we saved to all interests involved, including ourselves.

*Breaking Up  
the Feudal  
Regime*

There has never been a republic in Mexico, but merely a modernized form of feudalism. Landholding has been consolidated in vast tracts,



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## SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS

(Who succeeded Senator Bailey and is making a highly creditable record, after several terms of service in the other House)

the great hidalgos not paying taxes on their land, and the whole area of the country belonging for the most part to a very small number of owners. With governmental acquiescence and participation, the other opportunities for wealth,—mining, banking, transportation, oil fields,—have all helped to maintain a wealthy ruling class. It was contributions from these sources of wealth to the Diaz régime that made possible the maintenance of an alert army that kept the country in subjection and presented to the outer world a picture of peace and financial prosperity, even if not of social progress. But the modern spirit is making its way everywhere in the world, and must be reckoned with even in Mexico. The world has lived rapidly in the past fifty years, and some methods that were both possible and excusable in the Mexico that immediately followed the failure of the Maximilian adventure are no longer to be relied upon. Military absolutism, tempered by assassination, cannot henceforth be condoned by us,—certainly not in the regions lying between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal. Readjustment must be a painful process at best, but it is inevitable. The struggle is like the break-up of ice in the spring.

*A Larger  
Ruling Class  
Needed*

It is indeed true that the masses in Mexico are ignorant, and not fit for intelligent self-government. But, upon the other hand, it is true that the educated and competent class of people in Mexico is very much larger than at any former time. With proper land taxation, the partition of vast estates, and the encouragement of those institutions which in other countries make possible the welfare of a great number of capable men of moderate means and of fitness for citizenship, Mexico may evolve a public opinion that can demand and obtain a far better kind of government than has hitherto been known in that region. The thing that President Wilson seems to have believed from the beginning is that Mexico may even yet be pacified and controlled by its well-qualified and competent men, if they will but find some way to come together and create the new Mexico upon the ruins of the feudal autocracy.

*Huerta Could  
Not Have  
Succeeded*

To have recognized Huerta at once, and to have done what we could by our influence and prestige to help him gain the upper hand and subdue his fellow-Mexicans by force and terror, would have been a repugnant thing to do. It could have been justified only upon the reasonable assurance that the full protection of American citizens and interests would



ROUGH RIDING  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

have followed promptly; and that stability, together with social progress, could have been expected for a term of years. But the facts did not warrant any such assumption. Even in the case of Diaz, we had withheld recognition for a considerable period. Yet the times were wholly different, as also were the men themselves. It is not at all certain that even with our recognition Huerta could have pacified the country even temporarily. He represented nothing but his own personal hold upon the armed forces of a crumbling oligarchy. President Madero had come into office with the purpose of making some essential reforms. Huerta represents the sinister opposition to all that means progress and welfare for the Mexican people in the new century.

*Modern Progress  
the One  
Solution*

The way out is Madero's way, and the best men of Mexico must formulate a progressive and patriotic policy, agree to support it, and find capable and unselfish leaders to enforce and administer that policy in governmental offices. In a neighborly spirit, President Wilson endeavored to show Huerta the desirability of bringing all elements together upon the plan of patriotic coöperation. The conduct of Huerta

has made it inevitable that there should be civil war until he wins or loses. If he should win, his victory will have neither permanence nor usefulness. The modern spirit will assert itself in Mexico until such tyrants as Huerta are overthrown. If the Constitutionists under Carranza and Villa should win, their success can have little of permanence or value if they attempt to rule the country on Huerta's plan, or even on the plan of President Diaz. The present struggle means the end of that kind of government for Mexico. If, on the other hand, the Constitutionists should win and should put into effect radical measures of popular reform, they might, indeed, prove themselves unsuccessful rulers, and might soon go down in defeat. But they would have accomplished results of profound importance in overthrowing the old system, and in ushering in a



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#### HON. OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

(Governor Colquitt has been greatly stirred up by the conditions of anarchy existing along the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. The Rio Grande River is not a formidable barrier, and much of the civil strife and bandit activity of the Mexicans has been on the very border, occasionally involving accidental invasion of Texas. The situation is very harassing; but Governor Colquitt has proposed no aggressive line of action that sufficiently considers the fact that warlike measures would be worse than existing grievances)

new kind of economic and governmental life. A little more strife will discover the right leaders.

*Mexico Needs  
a "Receiver"*

The solution that would be best for all interests in Mexico would be that of a "voluntary receivership" for a fixed period of from ten years to twenty years. Thirty years, of course, might be still better. Self-government under the democratic-republican forms is extremely difficult even for the most highly developed communities. The State of New York falls sadly short, and the State of Massachusetts is far from perfect. Mexico needs reconstruction much on the plan used by the United States for the temporary reorganization of Cuba, or for the modernizing of the Philippines. It does not need Americans to do the work necessarily, but it needs something like a guaranty from "Uncle



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PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT HUERTA OF MEXICO

Sam" of stability and protection, while a picked group of Mexicans are reconstructing the institutions of their country. Taxation must be reformed, lands must be subdivided, education must be diffused, agriculture must be modernized, order and justice must be assured, the public health must be dealt with as in the Canal Zone, and administration in all directions must be made honest and thoroughgoing, so that resources may be conserved and developed, and the people of the country may have as good an opportunity for development and progress as the Filipinos are now having under institutions that have been created for them by the United States, but that are

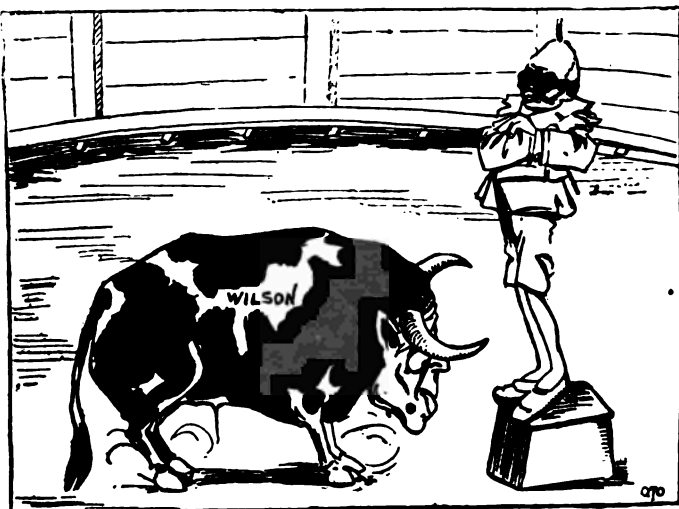
already administered almost entirely by their own people.

*What Might  
Be Done*

If Mexico could thus be taken in hand for ten or twenty or thirty years, so that its best people might be helped into the control of their localities, and so that public opinion might be developed, it may be believed that the country would go on very prosperously and have a future as a real republic. But the United States cannot contemplate any such task of reorganization without the good-will and the demand of important elements of the Mexican people. And it cannot have this good-will unless the people of Mexico are convinced that we are not seeking advantages for ourselves. It is conceivable that the existing civil war might become so unendurable that after another year of it the Mexicans would be glad to avail themselves of the neighborly assistance of the United States in a work of reconstruction on the sound and permanent basis of modern institutions of property, taxation, education, and justice.

*The Discordant  
Opposition*

Meanwhile, the critics of President Wilson's policy are in a weak position unless they can propose something of a constructive nature as an alternative. But the critics have no proposals to make that are either harmonious or convincing. Their ideas are mutually destructive. One set of critics still demands that President Wilson should "acknowledge his error" and recognize Huerta. This could accomplish nothing except to destroy such



"HUERTA, SERENE AND UNAFRAID, IN SPITE OF THE THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES"—A MEXICAN VIEW-POINT  
From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico City)

moral influence as we have been establishing. There are others who favor a more definite and complete recognition of the Constitution-ists as belligerents in the meaning of international law. A more clamorous element is ready for immediate war, and demands that we should invade Mexico in order to punish the wrongs done to certain Americans who have lost their lives or their property through having ventured to establish themselves in a revolutionary country. There are still others

who would abandon the Monroe doctrine and would call in the powers of Europe to aid us in delivering Mexico from the Mexicans. But the powers of Europe had their experience in Mexico fifty years ago; and they are not likely to become embroiled again. Still others would seek the cooperation of the large and comparatively stable republics of South America. And it would, indeed, be wise to consult them very frankly regarding the Mexican situation. But they will not, of course, join in armed intervention.



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HON. ALBERT B. FALL, SENATOR FROM NEW MEXICO

(Senator Fall is a Republican, a lawyer, and interested in mines, lumber, lands, and railroads, including mining enterprises in Mexico. He is the foremost advocate of the immediate use of the army and navy of the United States in Mexican intervention for the protection of American and foreign interests)

*Mr. Wilson's  
Leadership  
Unshaken*

If we had the English or Canadian system of government, and the Wilson administration had to stand or fall by reason of its Mexican policy, we may be quite sure that it would meet the test and be sustained. Under the parliamentary system, the opponents of the Government would have to present a definite policy of their own. And it does not appear that they could agree upon anything to present. Of all their various suggestions, only two stand out strongly. One of these is the suggestion that we should recognize Huerta, and then wait and see what would happen. The other suggestion is that we should intervene at once by force of arms, in order to overthrow Huerta in his domains and the

Carranzists in theirs. The first of these suggestions is feeble and flat, in view of the developments of the past year. The other suggestion is reckless and shocking, and would gain no support unless in a portion of Texas and New Mexico. But the finely reasoned and admirably expressed statement of Senator Sheppard of Texas, in this number of the REVIEW, would seem a better expression of the real judgment of the people of that State than the utterances of Gov-

ernor Colquitt. Certainly the showing that Senator Fall of New Mexico makes of harm to Americans and their interests in Mexico in this period of anarchy and violence is a very unhappy one. Yet there is reason to be thankful that it is not worse.

*War Averted  
Is a  
Triumph*

The great triumph of President Wilson lies in the fact that he has kept us from the terrible calamity of war. He has done all that he could to persuade Mexican leaders to adopt a compromise plan and cease their civil strife. He has not been guilty of neglecting Americans, and he has from the very beginning done all that he could to persuade our citizens to withdraw from the area of storm and danger. He is in a position to realize more keenly than most other Americans the full extent of the sufferings of our own citizens south of the Rio Grande. He is conducting himself with the same kind of patience and dignity under criticism that President Lincoln showed again and again in his difficult work. Great property interests were created in Mexico by outside capitalists upon a basis of false hope and security. That all legitimate investments may in the long run be conserved is indeed a just and reasonable wish, and a proper object of influence and



VILLA AS A DEVOTEE OF "THE DOCTRINE"  
From *Punch* (London)



THE GODS CRY OUT AT THIS COMBINATION  
PRESIDENT WILSON AND VILLA: "Hello, dear Pal."  
From *Imparcial* (Mexico City)

effort. But it is not the business of our government to follow adventurers or speculators into unstable or revolutionary countries, with the idea of guaranteeing their projects at the cost of the treasure and blood of those who pursue less adventurous careers here at home.

Thus, the readers of newspapers should be on their guard against losing their sense of proportion when a great issue is made of some individual outrage. If, for example, the British subject named Benton had been killed in times of peace, attention could be properly focussed upon it and prompt redress could be demanded and in some way obtained. Ben-

ton had lived in Mexico for many years, enjoying advantages which had made him one of the great land-owners. He had not become a Mexican citizen, but had kept his British citizenship as a thing to fall back upon for protection. The large things that are at stake, in our endeavor to maintain international peace while the Mexicans are embroiled in civil strife, cannot be sacrificed merely because Benton,—who was in every real sense a resident of Mexico,—had retained in the technical sense his rights as a British subject. Benton was taking his chances in Mexico; and in trying to save his property interests he lost his life. It is the business of foreigners to keep out of the way under such circumstances. Benton should



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When Americans are killed or injured in Mexico.

From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



When one Britisher is killed in Mexico.

THE OBLIGATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE



either have identified himself fully with Mexico, and borne his share of responsibility for the fate of the country, or else when the period of strife made his residence in Mexico impossible, he should have remained safely in Texas, or, better still, gone back to the country whose technical citizenship he was relying upon. We gave every warning to American citizens that if they remained in Mexico they did so at their own risk and peril. It is our duty to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, but it is not our duty to safeguard British subjects who choose to remain in Latin-American countries in periods of civil strife. The time will come for the presentation of claims. But the time has not arrived for intervention in Mexico by European powers on the flimsy pretext of wrongs perpetrated against traders in cattle and rifles.

*Foreign Policy  
and the  
Canal*

There is some reason for the present disposition at Washington to view our foreign relations rather anxiously. There is nothing, however, for instance, in the immediate aspects of the Mexican situation that is likely to draw us into war if we continue firm in our determination to remain at peace. The improper treatment of occasional Americans remaining in Mexico or crossing the border, after many months of warning to withdraw, should not be regarded as a cause of war. Such unhappy occurrences must, indeed, be taken up at the proper time in damage



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SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN, OF OREGON  
(Who champions the free-tolls view)

claims. Much less can there be any ground for serious trouble in the question about canal tolls. It is only the ignorant and the opinionated who are asserting that the tolls clause in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is open to only one possible construction. Until last month this country was committed, by both houses of Congress, by President Taft, and by the Department of State, to the doctrine that our domestic uses of the canal are not limited by the treaty. President Wilson has found reasons that convince him that we had better sacrifice the American view of the treaty for the sake of winning the good will of Great Britain and other foreign countries. His position is honorable and patriotic, though it involves a reversal that is, to many minds, regrettable.

*The President's  
Message*

On March 5, President Wilson appeared before Congress and made a very brief but eloquent statement on this subject. He declared that he had formed the judgment in his own mind that the British contention was the right one. The most significant part of his message lies in the following sentences:

We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and



THE BIG THING TO DO, AND WE ARE BIG ENOUGH  
TO DO IT

From the *Herald* (New York)



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COLONEL GOETHALS RECEIVING THE "CIVIC FORUM"  
MEDAL IN NEW YORK CITY ON MARCH 4

(The presentation was made by Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, at a meeting held in the canal builder's honor)

so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal with matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure.

Certainly the people of the United States do not wish to do anything that is wrong. But it will be very hard to convince them that they are not free to use the canal for domestic trade on any plan that they may decide upon. they care nothing for free tolls, but much for liberty of judgment. Mr. Wilson is also of the opinion that the granting of free tolls to our coastwise ships is not a good economic policy. And in this he is probably right. The treaty question, however, is a wholly different matter. Our own position is that Congress might advisedly repeal the clause which exempts coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, but that it ought to reserve for future arbitration, or other solution, the treaty question that has been raised.

*The Canal  
is for  
Defense*

Colonel Goethals,—who was much entertained during his recent visit to Washington and New York and who is to be made a Major-General as well as Governor of the Canal

Zone,—declares that he expects to see the canal open for traffic within three or four months. At the rates of toll which have been tentatively fixed, it is not expected that the canal will earn enough to be fully self-supporting for a number of years. It is on this ground that Colonel Goethals does not think that our coastwise ships ought to be exempted from paying tolls. The object of the American people in building the canal, quite regardless of assertions to the contrary, was defensive. Our commerce did not greatly call for it, and the treasury of the United States was certainly not constructing a canal for the commerce of other nations. Nor was it the motive of our Government to provide a water route to compete against the transcontinental railways. The canal is not as large an engineering or transportation enterprise as the present and prospective subway system of New York City. If it had been demanded chiefly to serve as a highway of commerce, private capital would have bought out the French company, completed the enterprise, and sought to make profits upon the investment.

*"Watchful  
Waiting" Plus  
a Navy*

But the enterprise was entered upon as a work of patriotism, rather than as a commercial investment. Its fortification becomes the most vital thing in our series of coast defenses. The more capacious our neighbors become,—the more unfriendly their attitude and spirit,—the more obvious will be the need of our



COL. GOETHALS AS THE NEW COLOSSUS  
From the Journal (Minneapolis)

fortifying the canal very strongly. The British Government is now crowding forward the largest battleship program in its naval history. It is urging Canada at once to become a naval power in alliance with the United Kingdom. The canal question will have served one valuable purpose at least if it has helped to show other Democrats as plainly as it must already have shown President Wilson that we are living in the most aggressive moment in the history of politico-commercial empires, and that our position in the world, which is a strictly beneficent one, can only be maintained by our own efforts. It is a fact greatly to be deplored, but nevertheless a fact, that we shall have to keep up our relative naval strength in order to protect ourselves through a critical period. "Watchful waiting" is a sound policy, but a strong navy adds to its comfort and dignity. The pending naval appropriation bill authorizes two new battleships of the large modern class, six torpedo destroyers, one sea-going submarine, three coast-defense submarines, and four small torpedo boats. It cannot be too often said that we would have avoided the war with Spain and spared ourselves the complications involved in the acquisition of



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

HON WILLIAM J. STONE OF MISSOURI  
(Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate)

the Philippines if, twenty years ago, we had ordered a few more battleships. Our position in the world of to-day calls for a strong navy. We cannot afford a weak navy.

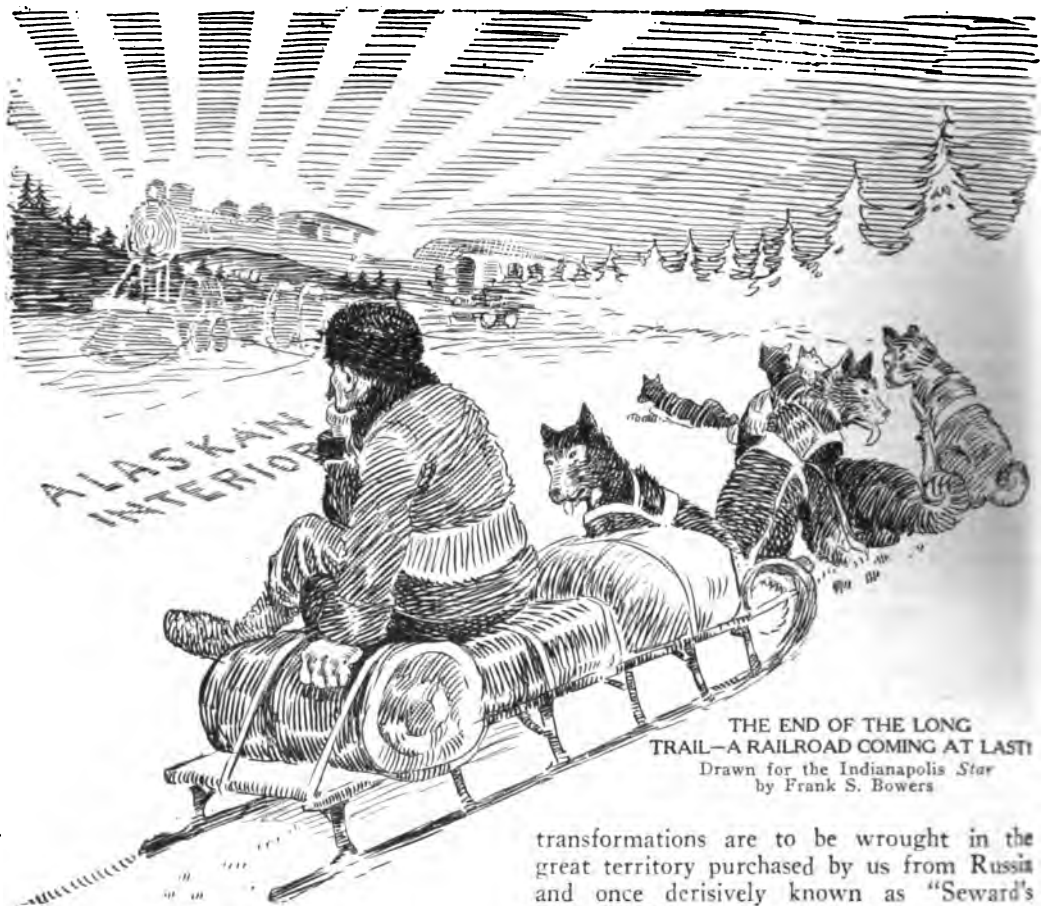
*Masters of  
Our Foreign  
Relations*

Senator Stone of Missouri has succeeded to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, left vacant by the death of Senator Bacon of Georgia. In the minds of the public, Mr. Stone has been more identified with domestic than with foreign problems. Professor John Bassett Moore has retired from the position of Counselor to the State Department, where his presence was valuable because of his well-earned repute as an authority in international law and an expert in diplomacy. There was newspaper rumor to the effect that Mr. Moore retired because of disagreement with Administration policies, but there seems to have been no authority for such a view. He will spend some time in the revision of his important history of international arbitrations, and will later resume his place in Columbia University. Mr. Moore was Acting Secretary in Mr. Bryan's



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PROFESSOR JOHN BASSETT MOORE  
(Who retires from his place as counsellor of the State Department)



THE END OF THE LONG  
TRAIL—A RAILROAD COMING AT LAST  
Drawn for the Indianapolis Star  
by Frank S. Bowers

absence, his position being second only to that of the Secretary in responsibility. His successor had not been named as these pages were written. It is especially desirable that the State Department should be so managed as to give the country the impression not only of harmony and teamwork, but also of efficiency, alertness, and undivided attention to official business. There must not only be wise direction of a nation's diplomatic affairs, but there must also be confidence in that wisdom.

Great policies have been coming to a focus with astonishing rapidity during the past half-year. The people of the Northwest were asking urgently to have Alaskan questions taken up, but they had no faith to believe that comprehensive policies about Alaska would be enacted into legislation for a good while to come. Yet, almost without the fact having sunk into the national consciousness, we have already virtually completed the legislation under which immense

transformations are to be wrought in the great territory purchased by us from Russia and once derisively known as "Seward's Folly." Secretary Lane is the man of energy and of convincing statesmanship who has been able not only to formulate the measures that will transform Alaska, but also to secure their swift adoption. To begin with, the United States Government will proceed at once to construct a railroad of a thousand miles extent, and the bill signed by President Wilson on March 12 authorizes the expenditure of \$35,000,000 for that purpose. This railroad will open up the agricultural and mineral resources of the portions of Alaska that are most in need of immediate transportation facilities, and will in particular tap the great coal fields. We shall, in an early number of the REVIEW, give more detailed information, as the project takes on definite form, regarding the construction of this railroad. It is not an undertaking that has been entered upon to satisfy anybody's theoretical demands for the Government ownership and operation of railways. Alaska in the main will be developed by private capital. But the plan of a Government road best meets the existing conditions.

Alaska Will  
Have Govern-  
ment Railways



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#### THE COMMISSION WHICH NOW HEADS THE UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

(Secretary Lane has put new energy into the work of the Reclamation Service, which advances millions for self-supporting irrigation projects, and which shows the highest type of efficiency in governmental engineering work. Mr. Newell still remains Director of the Service, but Secretary Lane has hit upon the happy device of a commission of five, including himself, which shall control the policy and confer upon the important phases of the Reclamation Service, which is so intimately related to the other policies of the Interior Department. From right to left, are: Secretary Lane, Director Newell, Chief Counsel W. R. King, Irrigation Supervisor O'Donnell, Comptroller W. A. Ryan, and Chief Engineer Arthur P. Davis)

*Coal Lands to Be Leased*

Following the railroad bill, and assured of almost immediate passage and signature by the President, is what is known as the Alaska Coal bill, which provides a satisfactory plan for opening up the great fuel resources that are now to be made available for urgent needs, both public and private. Coal lands in sufficient quantity are reserved by the Government—first for constructing and operating the proposed railroad; second, for use of the navy; and third, as a possible check against monopoly on the part of coal-mining companies. There will, however, be no danger of monopoly, because the coal lands are to be leased in tracts of from forty acres to a maximum of 2560 acres; and, since the Government itself will see to equal and fair treatment of all patrons of the railroad, there will be no likelihood either of excessive prices to consumers or the forming of an Alaskan coal trust. The royalty rates are reasonable, and they will have periodic readjustment. This measure is one of the great practical triumphs of the move-

ment for the proper use and conservation of national resources inaugurated by President Roosevelt. Such a bill passed a few years ago would have obviated one of the most unhappy incidents of the Taft period.

#### *Oil and Coal on the Public Domain*

Secretary Lane's Alaska bills are followed by a splendid measure, sound in theory and carefully worked out in practice, for the opening up of our oil, coal, phosphate, and potash lands in the Western States, on a leasing system similar in its just principles to the Alaska coal plan. Secretary Lane would, of course, give due credit to members of Congressional committees for their work in helping to shape these measures, which have been introduced by Senator Myers in the one house, and Representative Ferris in the other, as chairmen of the Public Lands committees. As respects the great question of petroleum deposits underlying the public domain, the pending measure provides for the issuing of a permit for 2560 acres, which will give the holder a two-

years' right to explore for oil. Successful exploration will result in the granting to the license-holder of one-fourth of the land, while the remainder will be leased by the Government in small tracts upon a royalty basis. Great care is taken in the bill to guard against monopolizing the Government's coal lands, and provisions are made for leasing in holdings not larger than those to be granted in Alaska. A similar maximum area is fixed in the sections of the bill which provide for the leasing, on a royalty basis, of phosphate lands. These matters have been under discussion for a number of years, and the moment is ripe for the adoption of a leasing system, as worked out in the plan proposed by Secretary Lane and fully accepted by the Public Land committees. It is reasonable to expect that this measure may also become a law in the present session. The royalties accruing will be used to increase the funds of the reclamation service.

*American  
Capacity  
In Public Work*

Of course, everybody who stops to think knows quite well that we are going ahead confidently to build railroads and open coal fields in Alaska because we have had the courage to do other big things and have learned how. We have built the Panama Canal without graft, without extravagance, with splendid *esprit de corps* on the part of scores of thousands of workers, and with the result of training a number of public servants who could, if necessary, manage a like undertaking for the Government. Furthermore, in the carrying out of the great engineering projects of the Reclamation Service we have also shown technical and executive ability in the country's service and trained a group of men perfectly capable of constructing railroads in Alaska, tunneling the Andes, or carrying out any other piece of constructive public work. We have done important things in Cuba and Porto Rico with success, and what we have done in the Philippines, in spite of some mistakes, amounts to an amazing triumph when viewed in the total, as one sees it in the cumulative record set forth by Mr. Worcester in his two big volumes, of which we make editorial review elsewhere in this number.

*What Garrison  
Will Find  
at Manila*

It is a very happy and fortunate thing that Secretary Garrison is said to be planning a trip to the Philippines in the immediate future. He is a man of sound judgment, excellent humor, and practical ways of acting in matters of

statesmanship. He is not the victim of theoretical views and doctrines. He has not embroiled himself in abstract controversies about our remaining in the Philippines. In the sight of the nations of the world, our sovereignty over the Philippine Islands is exactly like our sovereignty over Alaska. We are engaged in large tasks of development in the one and in the other. It is not in Mr. Garrison's nature to allow what is good of our work in the Philippines to suffer for the sake of a theory. For example, it is essential to the whole world that we go straight forward with the health adminis-



DR. VICTOR G. HEISER, OF THE UNITED STATES  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

(Who has achieved a more notable personal triumph than any other American official in the Philippines)

tration of the Philippines that has been carried on so splendidly under Dr. Heiser, and that seems of late to have suffered a little because local views are too close for true perspective. Sanitary reform is so inconvenient for the immediate neighbors that it always makes friction. This has been true in Havana and Panama. It takes the lapse of time, and a certain geographical distance, to appreciate the value of sanitary reform.

**Dr. Heiser's  
Brilliant Record**

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health of the Philippine Islands, is a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. He has accomplished a wonderful work,—far beyond what has been done in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Panama. Smallpox was constantly epidemic in and about Manila; Heiser and his men have wiped it out. They have vaccinated eight or ten million people. In many regions they have reduced the death rate 50 per cent. by abolishing amœbic dysentery. Dr. Heiser is a great authority on beri-beri, and he and his associates are eradicating leprosy, eliminating Asiatic cholera, getting rid of such parasites as the hookworm, and making the Philippine Islands healthier than the temperate zone. Our health work in the Philippine Islands is the most creditable public work we have done in the world, either at home or abroad. Yet the policy of late has been,—with a hostile Assembly and with Filipinos in a majority in the Commission,—to break down Heiser's work, to cut down appropriations for health service, and to subject positions in that service to the ambitions of young Filipino doctors. The Filipino Assembly, wholly a native body, has been making every sort of venomous attack upon Dr. Heiser and his work. The time is not yet ripe for the abandonment of our sanitary and educational enterprises in the Philippines. It must not be inferred that Mr. Harrison, the new Governor-General, is ruthlessly spoiling the best that we have already accomplished. Some of his removals of Americans have been for due cause. But he seems to have begun with a stock of views and opinions rather than with a stock of information. The process of modifying his views may be embarrassing, but let us hope that no irreparable harm may have been done.

**Porto Rico  
Under Dr. Yager**

Certainly the administration of Governor Arthur Yager in Porto Rico is showing nothing but the most fortunate results of a sagacious mind and a fine temper and spirit. Mr. Yager's



DR. ARTHUR YAGER, GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

(Whose administration is popular, and who is the champion of American Citizenship for the people of Porto Rico)

lifelong studies in political science give him a background of knowledge; and his work as head of a college in Kentucky has given him the habits of an executive and much knowledge of human nature. Governor Yager has become deservedly popular in Porto Rico, and he visited Washington last month to lay before Congressional committees,—at the instance of President Wilson and Secretary Garrison,—the various needs of the island, particularly as regards a thorough revision of the law of fourteen years ago, under which we are carrying on the government. It is to be hoped that Congress will do something for Porto Rico, along the line of Governor Yager's recommendations, before the end of the present session.

**The Island's  
Condition  
and Needs**

As we have said, it has been fourteen years since the passage of the Foraker Act giving the first civil government to the acquired island. At that time Congress knew very little about the proper methods of governing outlying possessions of this sort and so had to grope in the dark in its efforts to formulate a con-



stitution for Porto Rico. The institutions it created at that time were necessarily tentative and experimental and it is surprising that they have worked as well as they have in actual practice. Moreover, the Island has made tremendous progress in all the essentials of civilization during these fourteen years. Especially in education has this development been noteworthy. When Spain left the island there were only 20,000 children in the schools—now there are 200,000 children actually in attendance in the schools of Porto Rico. So, if the Foraker Act were suited to the Porto Rico of 1900, surely they are justly entitled to something better in 1914. In pursuance of a tariff policy which, of course, must be adapted to business conditions of the whole country, this Congress has found it necessary to deal a crushing blow to the chief industry of Porto Rico in abolishing the duty on sugar. This, it is claimed, could not be avoided; but it would be exceedingly fitting for the same Congress to show their interest in the people of the little island by giving them a new Organic Act. That would improve their political status and gratify their legitimate aspirations in the direction of self government.

*Citizenship, in the New Bill* The new bill seeks to secure these objects by including two

matters of the greatest importance in the eyes of Porto Ricans. (1) American Citizenship. When Porto Rico was annexed to the United States, its people lost, of course, their Spanish Citizenship. They naturally expected that they would immediately, as a matter of course, become citizens of the great American Republic. In this they were doomed to disappointment. On the contrary they were made citizens of Porto Rico; and all during these fourteen years, though many attempts have been made to secure this boon of American citizenship, Congress for one reason or another has never seen fit to grant it. Surely, the time has come when this privilege ought not longer to be delayed. Citizenship in Porto Rico is meaningless. Indeed it seems in a vague way to suggest that some day there might be an independent Porto Rico to fill up the connotation of the term. In fact some of the people of the little tropical country have seized upon this germ of nationhood, and have begun to dream of an Independent Porto Rico. The best way to put an effectual quietus upon this dream is to grant at once in some form, Citizenship in the United States. Dr. Yager urges this view.

*Other Features of the Measure*

The new bill also gives to the Porto Ricans an instrument of government which places upon the people of the Island a larger responsibility for their own local administration. Nobody claims as yet that the people of Porto Rico are prepared now to take full charge of their government. They are a Latin American people with the characteristics and traditions of their forebears still clinging about them. But under the fifteen years of American tutelage they have shown fine capacity for improvement, and their advancement justly entitles them to promotion to a higher class. In fact such promotion is necessary if they are to continue their improvement at the present rate. Moreover, the fact that they earnestly desire a larger share in their own government is itself a reason for giving it to them, in just as large a measure as may be safe. Porto Rico seems destined to remain perpetually under the American flag. The interests of our own country and Porto Rico alike demand this perpetual connection. It is for Congress therefore to make the people of this tropical isle reasonably satisfied with our rule; for the Stars and Stripes cannot permanently wave over a discontented and rebellious people.

*Dr. Goodnow for the Johns Hopkins*

Some experience away from home helps us to appreciate the value of our capable Americans. Dr. Gorgas comes back to be Surgeon-General of the Army, having accomplished a wonderful advisory work in South Africa for health reform among the 200,000 Kaffir miners crowded along the Rand. Colonel Goethals is begged to come up from the Isthmus and do any one of a dozen things at home. Hon. Frank J. Goodnow is on his way to the United States from China, where he has been serving as legal adviser of the President of the Chinese Republic, because he is now requisitioned to become president of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. Perhaps if Dr. Goodnow had remained quietly at his post as professor of administrative law in Columbia University, the trustees of the Johns Hopkins, looking farther afield, might have passed him by. The truth is that these trustees have for two or three years been anxiously searching for a president,—first upon the demand of Dr. Remsen, who was eager to retire for reasons of health, and then upon the demand of Dr. Welch, whose heart is in his work as head of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. But Dr. Goodnow, who has only been a few months in China, and



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HON. FRANK J. GOODNOW, LAW ADVISER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, WHO  
HAS BEEN APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS  
UNIVERSITY AT BALTIMORE

who was as well known at Baltimore as in other parts of the country, had to have his experience at a distant post in order that his strength and fitness might be the more apparent in the perspective lent by distance and in the contrasts afforded when out of his academic environment. It is enough to say that there are many admirable professors in Columbia and our other universities who are fully capable of meeting the demands for "presidential timber," or for political office. Dr. Goodnow is an Amherst graduate, with a record of postgraduate work in Germany, and of long years as a professor in political science and administrative law at Columbia. He is an authority upon political institutions, American and foreign, and exceedingly well versed in all that pertains to municipal charters and the structure of municipal corporations. He has served New York City on charter commissions, has written valuable books on his special subjects, has been a great traveler and observer in his "sabbatical" years, and is still in the very prime of his mature capacity for educational and public work. He will make an excellent president of the Johns Hopkins University,—an institution of great rank and world-wide fame,



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HON. JAMES S. HARLAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Mr. Harlan is a lawyer and a son of the late Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. He was very active and prominent in legal and municipal matters in Chicago before going to Porto Rico in 1901 as Attorney General. He has been a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for almost eight years, is in particular charge of the hearings on increase of freight rates, and has just succeeded Mr. E. E. Clark as chairman of the commission by reason of the plan of annual rotation)

that has done much for the reputation of American scholarship.

*Business and Finance, at Washington* Much is pending, but little is ripe for presentation, in the field of national business and finance from the standpoint of Washington. The trust bills are changing so fast in the course of their consideration that we must defer their analysis for another month. They will probably be consolidated into one measure, with a trade commission as its central feature. The Federal Reserve districts and banking centers have not yet been announced, and accordingly the members of the Federal Reserve Board are not to be named until early in April. The Interstate Commerce Commission has continued its hearings, and kept the demand of the railroads for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates still unanswered. Undoubtedly the judgment of the

business world is eager to have the railroads put in a strong financial position. The Department of Justice continues to be occupied principally with suits against particular railroad and business enterprises, selected for reasons not always apparent to the public. The attitude of California towards the suit for separating the Central and Southern Pacific railroads is explained in this number of the REVIEW by an excellent statement contributed by the vice-president and manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Robert N. Lynch.

*Dissolution of The New Haven System* The efforts of the New Haven railroad to rearrange its affairs in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Justice, forestalling a Government suit for dissolution, seemed for a time somewhat uncertain of success. Mr. Howard Elliott, chairman of the directors of the railroad, had been in constant negotiations with Mr. McReynolds and had, early in March, agreed to nearly all the prescriptions of the Attorney-General. The New Haven was to divest itself of its trolley lines, its holdings of stock in the Boston and Maine, and its ownership of steamship lines other than the Long Island Sound steamers. The railroad had agreed that trustees for the Boston & Maine holdings should be nominated by the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It had already withdrawn from the Boston & Albany agreement with the New York Central. It was settled that as to the continuing ownership of the Sound lines of steamers, the Interstate Commerce Commission should make the decision. This covered all the vital matters insisted upon by the Department of Justice, but a deadlock came in the negotiations over the very important detail of the time to be allowed for the final disposal of the Boston & Maine stock. Mr. McReynolds felt that this matter should be cleared up and finished within the term of the present Federal administration.

*Conference Averts Crisis*

The managers of the New Haven were fearful that the stock could not be sold on such short notice as two years, except at a sacrifice. With the certainty that a buyer must be found within so limited a period, they pointed out that the very few available buyers would naturally refuse to give as much for the stock as could be obtained if such definite time limits were not insisted on. Much alarm was felt by stockholders of the rail-

road and by New England interests generally at the reports that the peaceful arrangement with the Department of Justice would fail of accomplishment and that the Attorney-General would sue for dissolution of the New Haven system. Senator Weeks had a conference with President Wilson on March 16th and pointed out the further disturbance that would be created for New England investors and business men if the New Haven should not have a chance to rehabilitate its fortunes. In a subsequent interview Senator Weeks called attention to the fact that the New Haven would be forced to raise no less a sum than \$100,000,000 within the next four months to meet its maturing obligations, and gave it as his opinion that this money could not be found unless the legal difficulties of the system were cleared up. To the relief of everyone concerned, it was reported later that the Government would arrange for workable conditions in the forced sale of Boston & Maine stock, and that a receivership for these great railroad properties would be avoided.

*A Hard-Hit  
Express  
Company*

Early in March, the directors of the United States Express Company unanimously voted to go out of business. The company had been in existence for sixty years and had been prosperous up to the time of the recent extension of the parcel post system and the reduction of express rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The officials of the company said that while it might have been possible for their concern to continue, and to earn some profit in the face of the competition of the parcels post, it was in their judgment impossible when the recent reduction in express charges, said to amount to 16 per cent., came as an added handicap. During its prosperous years, the United States Express Company had accumulated a handsome surplus, the larger part of which it had invested in bonds and other securities of a substantial character. The *Wall Street Journal*, in a detailed estimate, places the present market value of these liquid security investments for the express company at a sum equivalent to \$45 per share of the concern's stock. There are other valuable holdings of the company, and it was felt by the larger stockholders and the directors that it would be wiser to liquidate than to run the risk of gradually dissipating their accumulated surplus in carrying on an unprofitable business. Fifteen thousand employees will lose work through the retirement of the company. It is said that the other express companies will find places for the best of these men.

*Morgan Firm's  
relations to  
New Haven*

A great deal of interest was aroused early in March by a statement from J. P. Morgan & Co. of the financial details of their connection with the New Haven railroad. So many loose accusations had been heard of the banking operations of the unfortunate railroad, with vague estimates of enormous profits made by its financial agents in handling its security issues, that the plain facts as set down by the Morgan firm seem striking indeed. The statement, which was made in reply to a letter of inquiry from Mr. Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven board, was accompanied by exact figures of the various financial operations undertaken by these bankers for their client, and covered also the question of any personal profit made by individual members of the firm in the floating of securities, in the purchase or sale of properties on account of the New Haven, and in the operations of the much talked-of Milbrook Company, which financed and constructed the subsidiary known as the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad. The Morgan statement shows that during the past twenty years the firm had handled a total of over \$330,000,000 par value of New Haven securities, and that the net profit to J. P. Morgan & Co. for the entire period was \$350,265, or only a trifle over one-tenth of one per cent.



A PRACTICAL BUSINESS SITUATION  
From the *Journal* (Sioux City, Iowa)

*Other Express  
Companies Are  
Hustling*

These other express companies, most important of which are the Wells Fargo, the Adams, and the American, deny that they have any thought of pursuing a like course. The Wells Fargo is making every show of attacking the new situation with vigor and optimism. Energetic plans for educating the public into taking advantage of the new and lower rates are under way and the companies are impressing on their employees that these new rates, with their plans for betterment in service, give opportunity for an extension of the express business into wider fields. In the meantime, the current statement of earnings of all the companies show extraordinary decreases as the immediate result of the new conditions. The Adams Express Company sometime ago reduced its dividends from 12 per cent. to 8 per cent., and in March made a further reduction to 6 per cent., all of which is said to come from the income derived from investments, no return for stockholders being obtained from express traffic.

*Efforts Deserve  
Encourage-  
ment*

It is much to be desired that the efforts of the stronger remaining express companies to do a profitable business should be successful. Merchants and manufacturers are of one mind in feeling that they need the express companies as well as the parcels post system. One large and well-known merchant has given some examples of the kind of service that absolutely required the express company facilities. When, for instance, his firm was called on to send many thousand dollars' worth of goods from New York to department stores in St. Louis, Chicago, or other Western cities for special sales, it was necessary to have these shipments made within 24 to 36 hours, and at present there are no other agencies, except the express companies, through which the transaction could be satisfactorily carried out.

*Standard Oil  
Loses  
Germany*

The German Government's project to create a state monopoly in illuminating oil will, it is assumed, prevent the Standard Oil Company from carrying on further its very profitable business in Germany. This is a bad enough outlook for Standard Oil stockholders, but they have further fears in the matter of the price to be paid for their property. The Standard has a vast distributing system in Germany and the value of its plant there is estimated at \$25,000,000. The bill creating a state monopoly now before the Reichstag provides that the German Government shall acquire the existing properties of the Stand-

ard Oil at an equitable price; but it seems that in the last analysis this price is to be fixed by the buyer. It is reported that the American concern is attempting to prevent the passage of the monopoly bill through a proposal to sell oil in Germany at a price not to exceed a specified maximum during the next ten years.

*Sugar  
Trust's Bad  
Year*

More serious still are the troubles of the American Sugar Refining Company. Under the dictatorial but successful leadership of the late H. O. Havemeyer, this company made great profits and accumulated a tremendous surplus, a considerable part of which was in such liquid form as to keep the concern always in the strongest financial condition. It is fortunate now for its stockholders that so much of its former handsome profits should have been saved for a rainy day. The last annual report published in March shows a deficit, after payment of dividends, of more than \$3,000,000 in refining operations. The officers give as the cause of this poor showing the prolonged tariff discussion and the resulting wide fluctuations in the sugar market, together with unprecedented competition among the refiners. The margin between raw and refined sugar, which represents the gross profit of the Trust, was smaller than in any year but one of the past fourteen. These tendencies do not seem to have been changing since the close of the Company's fiscal year. In the middle of March, the price of refined sugar to the consumer was 4.3 cents a pound, a lower figure than has been known before.

*Woolen Trust  
a Cheerful  
Loser*

Another great industrial concern to be hard hit by the tariff uncertainties is the American Woolen Company, which showed in its report for 1913 a considerable deficit after the payment of dividends on preferred stock, as compared with a surplus of over \$3,000,000 in 1912. But the Woolen Company had not only to revalue its raw material and supplies following the reduction of the tariff on wool; it lost heavily in the long strike of the garment workers last year. The president, Mr. William N. Wood, was not deterred by the bad showing of last year from taking a hopeful view of the possibilities for his company under the new tariff conditions. He makes the confident statement that when Americans try the imported woollens let in by the new tariff, they will come to a new appreciation of the superior qualities of the cloths made in their own country.

**Congress and Immigration** Contrary to an expectation that was indulged in Washington, the Senate Immigration Committee reported the Immigration bill practically as it came from the House, with the literacy test retained. Late in March the situation in the Senate seemed to be this: While there were objections to the literacy test, it was admitted by those who favored a policy of restriction that agreement could not be obtained on any other test. It seemed probable, therefore, that the bill would pass, but the President was understood to be personally opposed to the literacy provision. As reported to the Senate the bill imposed a head tax of \$6 on bachelors and married men unaccompanied by their families. This requirement, it was argued, would keep out many undesirable aliens. Examination for insanity was also made more rigid.



THE PROBLEM OF THE OUT-OF-WORKS  
From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis)

**The Evil of Unemployment** As Commissioner Kingsbury says in the noteworthy survey of the unemployment situation that he contributes to this REVIEW (page 433), no roll of recruits for the army of the unemployed is regularly kept, and the extent of this serious economic evil at any given time is unknown. The frequency and boldness of newspaper "scare heads" should not mislead us, nor should the hysterical antics of a few misguided industrial "armies," whether organized or unorganized, be permitted to distort our perception of the facts; yet it seems to be agreed among observers most competent to judge (like Commissioner Kingsbury himself) that the past winter found more than the average number of men out of work in our great industrial centers. Impressed by the urgency of the situation, the new Federal Industrial Relations Commission has begun a special inquiry with a view to action by the National Government. The whole subject of irregularity of employment is to be considered and suggestions for legislation will be formulated under the direction of William M. Leiserson, State Superintendent of Employment Offices in Wisconsin, where the principle of free public labor exchanges has been successfully worked out during the past two years. Something in the nature of a federal bureau, to serve as a clearing-house for public and private employment agencies, is likely to result.

**An Organized Labor Market** Practically all the American students of the problem agree with Mr. Kingsbury that one of the great needs is a national system of labor

exchanges. Although our trade organization is in general highly perfected, in this matter of buying and selling labor we are woefully behind other industrial peoples. As Dr. Leiserson very clearly puts it in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, the labor market is still in the "peddling" stage. Each individual worker must go from door to door hawking his wares. There is a lack of adjustment between supply and demand; some occupations are over-crowded, while others are undermanned. Long ago we found that the products of industry could be handled far more advantageously in an organized market. We found that much waste was eliminated, that exchange was made easier, that supply and demand were made to meet more quickly. Would not an organized labor market tend to bring about like results?

**Workmen's Compensation in New York**

The New York Workmen's Compensation law, which was passed at the special session of last year's legislature in December and summarized in our January number, was re-passed by the legislature of 1914, for technical reasons, and again approved by Governor Glynn. It is believed that the scheme of compensation for industrial accidents put in force by this law is as liberal as any in the world. Moreover, much may be done, under the provisions of the law, to make





MR. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK

New York  
State  
Affairs

The past month has seen few important developments in the New York graft hunt. Mr. Osborn completed his work for Governor Glynn and sent to the grand juries of several counties the evidence of highway frauds that he had found. Even if most of the guilty men escape, the State has had its eyes opened and the next \$50,000,000 that is spent on roads is likely to be safeguarded in more ways than one. There will be at least some method of securing expert superintendence of the construction work. If the United States Government could spend hundreds of millions at Panama, and get the worth of the money, there is no inherent reason why the State of New York should not build its highways and canals economically and efficiently. There is reason to believe that the "up-State" wing of the Democratic party in New York has become convinced that "the organization" has not gained in popular favor by its recent identification with "the system." Mr. William Church Osborn was last month made chairman of the State Committee and Tammany withdrew from the position of leadership that it has held for a long period. Governor Glynn was not able to get all he wanted from the Legislature, which resolved to adjourn on March 27 and gave scant attention to any subject except the necessary appropriation bills. The police bills which Mayor Mitchel desired to have passed, in order to prevent the reinstatement of policemen removed from the force by the head of the department, seemed likely to share the fate of the Governor's measures.

conditions of employment safer in many industries and to reduce very materially the annual quota of accidents. Yet the value of the enactment may be minimized by unwise or ineffective administration. Governor Glynn seems to have clearly recognized this danger and in naming the members of the first commission he selected men who have a peculiar fitness for the technical duties entrusted to them. Two of the members—Mr. John Mitchell and former State Senator J. M. Wainwright—had served on the original Compensation Commission appointed by Governor Hughes. Dr. Thomas Darlington and Mr. Robert E. Dowling also have special qualifications for the kind of service that will be demanded in administering this highly important measure. Dr. Darlington was formerly Health Commissioner of New York City and Mr. Dowling is a successful business man.



MOVE ON!  
From the World (New York)





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#### HUERTA'S SOLDIERS LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS UNTIL THEY ARE PAID AND FED

(Last month it was reported that 149 of these mutineers and deserters had been shot in the outskirts of Mexico City by order of Huerta)

*The Protection of Foreigners in Mexico*

It has been widely believed in this country and generally assumed in Europe that the Monroe Doctrine makes the United States responsible for the protection of foreigners, including Americans, in Mexico. This belief was emphasized and invoked to complicate the intricate problem facing President Wilson, late in February, by the murder of a British subject, William S. Benton, and of a Texas ranchman and American citizen, Clemente Vergara, and the disappearance of another American citizen of German birth, Gustav Bauch. William S. Benton, a wealthy Scotch ranch-owner, was killed at Villa's headquarters in Juarez, on February 17. The rebel general claimed that Benton had attempted to shoot him, that he had ordered the Scotchman to be court-martialed, and that the sentence of death had been carried out in accordance with the law. Villa's statement was regarded as suspicious, particularly in view of the fact that, at first, he would not permit Benton's relatives, or even representatives of the United States, to know where the dead man had been buried.

ish Foreign Office acted with restraint and moderation, and Sir Edward Grey showed his willingness to permit the United States Government to take the lead in dealing with the matter. Secretary Bryan at once demanded that an examination of the body should be permitted, and that it should be given over to Benton's relatives for removal. For a time Villa would not yield. Apparently he had determined to defy both the United States and Great Britain. He claimed that Benton had been a criminal, that he had violated the laws of Mexico, and that, having threatened his (Villa's) life, he had to die. He finally agreed to permit the body to be exhumed, and to allow the widow and certain representatives of the United States and Great Britain to look at it, but insisted that it must not be removed from the cemetery in Chihuahua. General Carranza, the nominal head of the Constitutionalist movement, at first seemed to give support to Villa. Just when persistent pressure had apparently induced Villa to comply with Secretary Bryan's demand, and a commission, composed of the British Consul at Galveston, two members of the United States medical army corps and two citizens of Texas, had started for Chihuahua, the permission was withdrawn. This action appears to have been taken in obedience to the orders of Carranza, who

*Effect of the Benton Case*

A great deal of indignation was aroused in the press of this country and of England, and a vigorous investigation was demanded. The Brit-

supplying the latter with arms and ammunition, clearly indicates that the victim of the rebel general's savagery was not entitled to British protection as an ordinary peaceful British citizen would have been.

*The Case of Vergara*

The Vergara case was somewhat different. On February 13, it is stated in a report made by a captain of the Texas Ranger force, a number of Mexican Federal soldiers crossed the Rio Grande to an island belonging to the United States and stole a number of horses belonging to Vergara. The latter was requested, later on, by the Mexican military authorities, to cross the river to arrange for payment for the horses. When he did so he was immediately seized and shot. Vergara, according to this report, was a native Texan and was properly provided with a pass to cross the river. On March 8 Vergara's body was exhumed from the Hidalgo cemetery, brought across the river, and delivered to the captain of the Texas Rangers, to whose report we have already referred, and subsequently turned over to the relatives of the dead man. It is said to have been horribly mutilated. It was at first reported that the Rangers had themselves crossed the border and brought back the body. Later, however, the captain of the Rangers made it clear that he did not cross the river, but received the body on the Texas side. Since the deed was committed by Federal soldiers, peremptory demand was made to Huerta authorities in Mexico City for the punishment of those responsible, and Huerta, it became known, promised an inquiry.

*Feeling in Texas*

The incident was made the occasion of what at first seemed like a clash between the State of Texas and the Federal Government. Governor Colquitt telegraphed to Secretary Bryan asking permission to send militia across the border into Mexico to find out the men who were responsible for the Vergara outrage. In a second telegram the Chief Executive of Texas announced that he had ordered a State inquiry into the killing of Vergara, and intimated that, if satisfaction were not obtained in any other way, he might send Texas Rangers across the border. Secretary Bryan replied that the sending of troops across the international boundary would be an act of war, for which only the National Government could assume responsibility. Mr. Bryan insisted that the State Department was doing everything possible to obtain punishment for those responsible for Vergara's death. That



STANDING IN THE - INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, NEW YORK  
THREE MEN WHO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES IN MEXICO  
From left to right: Consul-General Canada, John and President Wilson's personal representative, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, in front of Mr. Canada's office at Vera Cruz

insists that all negotiations should be carried on between himself and the British and American Government separately. Several days later Carranza appointed a commission to make investigation into the Benton and Bauch cases.

*Was Benton an Outlaw?*

Independent Galveston stated, on many, that in accordance with the verdict of the court martial, but of an altercation in Villa's headquarters, and that afterwards his body had been savagely mutilated. According to this report Benton went to Juarez to get Villa's permission to sell some of his cattle in Texas, in return for which he offered to supply the rebel chieftain with a certain amount of arms and ammunition. Disagreement over the terms, however, resulted in a quarrel and Benton met his death. This admission by the British Consul, that Benton voluntarily went to Villa's headquarters to make a deal involving

Governor Colquitt's attitude is that of a large number of citizens of our States on the Mexican border is evident from the comment in the Texas press and from the speeches in favor of armed intervention made in the Senate by Mr. Fall of New Mexico. Members of Congress from California and Pennsylvania also have criticized the President's Mexican policy. We have already spoken of the problem of our relations to Mexico in its larger outlines and called attention to the article by Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, in defense of President Wilson's policy, which appears on another page (431) this month.

*Battles and  
Finances*

The military situation, which had not changed much during February and early March, became important again on March 17, when the rebel general, Villa, having massed his forces just north of an important railroad junction point about a hundred miles south of Chihuahua, was attacked by one of Huerta's generals and defeated. A decisive battle on a larger scale than has characterized fighting up to that time was expected to follow at Torreon. Huerta had increased his army, and by forced loans upon the rich landowners in the Federal district and its vicinity had again succeeded in putting off his financial collapse. It seemed, however, by the end of last month that his lack of funds was compelling him to take a less independent attitude. On March 18 it was stated in the news dispatches that Huerta had consented to resume the negotiations with John Lind, the President's personal representative, which were broken off last August. Mr. Lind has been at Vera Cruz since last summer, and whatever business we have had with Huerta has been transacted with highly commendable success by our Chargé d'Affaires Nelson O'Shaughnessy. It was stated, on March 18, that Señor José Lopez-Portillo y Rojas, Huerta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, a man of fine reputation and modern views, one of the best known of Mexico's literary circle, had been directed to reopen unofficial diplomatic exchanges with Mr. Lind. Señor Portillo y Rojas arrived in Vera Cruz on March 18, and it was expected that he would see Mr. Lind at once.

*Premier  
Borden's Thorny  
Path*

Premier Borden, of Canada, is having a good deal of trouble with the Western provinces of the Dominion. In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba the senti-

ment in favor of freer trade relations with the United States is growing rapidly, and the Liberals, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, still vigorous despite his seventy-three years, are making the most of this feeling to embarrass the government. The Premier, moreover, has had to face much indignant criticism in the West because of his failure to make good his pre-election pledge to transfer the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta from federal to provincial control. Mr. Borden claims that conditions have changed since he made his promise. To turn over these resources to the provinces, he says, would necessitate such a radical readjustment of the financial relations between the Dominion and the provincial governments that the Eastern provinces would be at a disadvantage, and they might prevent the accomplishment of the transfer. Among other problems vexing the Borden Government are those of Hindu immigration, the rivalry of the English and French languages in Quebec and Ontario, and the relations of great corporate wealth to the public. The Canadian people have been fairly staggered, during recent weeks, by the revelations of "graft" on a large scale in government relation to railroad building. Of this more will be said a little later.

*Industrial  
Problems Facing  
Him*

The Hindu immigration problem, particularly as affecting British Columbia, is increasing in gravity. The Hindu is a citizen of the British Empire and resents his exclusion from the Dominion of Canada as he has resented the unfair treatment meted out to him in South Africa. A glimpse into industrial conditions in the Dominion was afforded last month by the debate at Ottawa on the proposed inauguration of an old-age pension system. The members from the Eastern provinces generally favored the idea. Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, speaking for the government, however, declared, on March 4, that no action would be taken in the matter, since "it is absolutely certain that to more than 80 per cent. of Canadians old-age pensions rank as an academic question in which they are not interested, and for the consideration of which there is not a ripe public opinion." Canada, as one of the Nova Scotia members remarked in the debate, apparently lags behind in all matters of social reform. Its neighbor British colony, Newfoundland, however, is rapidly going through more than one stage of industrial evolution. Witness the extraordinary situ-

ation brought about by the fishermen in Newfoundland as recounted by "A Newfoundlander," on page 462 this month.

*"Graft" on a  
Large Scale in  
Europe*

Startling revelations of financial corruption on a large scale in most of the civilized nations of the world recently have emphasized that fact that, while "graft" is regarded with more reprobation and visited with more condign punishment to-day than among our ancestors, the ancients, it is hardly less widespread. Every little while our newspapers, especially during election campaigns, call our attention to the sordid and vicious relationship between our politics and corrupt commercial interests, and the other nations of the world are constantly yielding to the temptation to point the finger of scorn at American "graft." The first few weeks of 1914, however, have shown that just as sordid and vicious relationship exists in some of the old-world countries which are our bitterest critics.

*Election Corrup-  
tion in  
England*

Some months ago, as we set forth in these pages at the time, the British people were very much agitated over charges made by certain Conservative politicians against members of the Liberal Government in England to the effect that they had been heavily interested in the British and American Marconi Telegraph Companies and had permitted this interest to influence imperial legislation. While this charge was proven to be false, or at least without any substantial basis in its relation to Chancellor Lloyd-George, the Marconi scandal is still being aired in the British press. The House of Lords last month began an investigation of the entire matter. Late in February it came out in the press that Lord Murray—"the Master of Elibank"—chief whip for the Liberal party (himself involved in the Marconi scandal), who had been handling political funds in large amounts in the traditional manner of American politicians without a system of accounts, had, it was charged, "sold" peerages to the opposition. It was alleged also that Lord Murray had employed "disreputable methods" in attempting to "squeeze" concessions out of Colombia, Ecuador, and Costa Rica in the interest of Lord Cowdray, of Pearson & Company. He admitted "regretfully" that he had invested a large sum of the Liberal party's money in securities "whose value might have been affected by the action of the government." On February 16, Sir Stuart Montagu-

Samuel, banker and M. P., was convicted and fined \$65,000 for having voted as a member of the House of Commons, while he was, at the same time, "concerned with a firm making profits as government contractors." The action referred to took place in 1912, when Sir Stuart's firm carried out an important silver deal on behalf of the government in India. These revelations are filling the British press with forebodings and self-scourging.

*The Caillaux  
Scandal in  
France*

Shortly after the French agreement with Germany concerning Morocco, in the summer of 1911, it will be remembered, a scandal arose over some of the deals discovered to have been made between Germany and M. Caillaux, then Premier of France. It was charged, further, that a little later, when M. Monis was Premier (in 1912) Caillaux, as finance minister, for a consideration, compelled the public prosecutor to postpone the trial of the notorious Rochette, the fraudulent promoter of several "get-rich-quick" schemes, so that finally Rochette escaped full punishment. Since then M. Caillaux has been the subject of bitter attacks in several of the Paris dailies. Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro*, has been openly repeating the charge that Caillaux conducted a regular business of setting up bogus banks, that he had "squeezed" concessionaires in France's colonies for his own private benefit, and had "grafted" election funds. M. Caillaux has always denied the truth of these charges, without, however, making any explanation.

*Its Traglo  
Side*

The attention of the world was drawn dramatically to this state of affairs, on March 16, when Mme. Caillaux, wife of the Minister, shot M. Calmette at his desk. This editor had for weeks openly conducted the campaign in his journal against Caillaux. That statesman's wife claimed he had traduced her husband, although matters affecting her own private character were afterward revealed as reasons for her deed. M. Caillaux, who became Minister of Finance in the Doumergue cabinet, in December, had been the subject of much criticism because of his financial policy, particularly because, while claiming to be a champion of the income tax measure, which is one of the most important features on the program of the present ministry, he had actually brought about its defeat in the Senate. The assassination of Calmette aroused the Pa-

risians to the point of riot, Caillaux was forced to resign, taking with him Monis, Minister of Marine, the Doumergue cabinet was shaken, royalist anti-republican demonstrations took place in various parts of France, and a sensation similar to that following upon the Dreyfus trial is expected when Mme. Caillaux faces the charge of murder in court,—and this at the time when parliamentary elections are to be held.

*Dishonesty in a  
German Steam-  
ship Company*

German governmental administration has been singularly free from financial scandal. Readers of this REVIEW, however, will recall the notorious Krupp "graft" charges, made openly in the Reichstag last April, by the Socialist leader Liebknecht. The Krupps were charged with bribing the German War Department and corrupting the newspaper press of other countries to publish war-scare news—for the purpose of making business for their armor factories. As is usual in militaristic countries, the investigations, as we have already recorded in these pages, resulted in a mild reprimand of superior officers and the exemplary punishment of underlings. Late last month a case of the embezzlement of more than \$2,000,000, and involving more than 300 employees, mostly captains of the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, a government-subsidized line, was brought to light by a trial in Hamburg. The peculations had extended over a period of eighteen years and the scandal, it is feared, will involve the very life of the company. Maximilian Harden, in his radical journal, *Zukunft*, bewails this as "reducing Germany to the level of English-speaking nations."

*Naval Corruption  
in Japan*

Corruption in the administration of the naval funds in Spain, "graft" in the "republicanizing" of Portugal, dishonesty in the administration of army reforms in Turkey, a political con-



JOSEPH CAILLAUX, FRANCE'S EX-PREMIER AND EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE

(The assassination, last month, of Gaston Calmette, the editor of *Figaro*, by Mme. Caillaux, created a sensation which seems likely to rival the Dreyfus affair)

spiracy brought to light last month in Hungary involving the Liberal party in that country and a church congregation in Belgium, following upon the heels of the dismissal of

former Premier Lukacs, for corruption in office, and the perennial official corruption in bureaucratic Russia complete the geographical graft exploitation of Europe. Echoes of the Krupp scandal in Germany were heard some months ago in Japan, when naval officers were accused of receiving commissions for placing with this and other German firms Japanese naval business. We have already, in these pages, told of the trial and conviction of these officials. Last month a Vice-Admiral, an Inspector-General of Naval Construction, was



JAPANESE ORATOR INFLAMING HIS FELLOW CITIZENS TO ATTACK THE DIET AT TOKYO

(Indignant at the naval graft scandal, the opposition to the government has been denouncing the Yamamoto Ministry and calling upon it to resign)

arrested in connection with this charge. His apprehension and the suicide in prison of another official implicated led to a deadlock between the two houses of the Japanese parliament over the naval estimates and to serious anti-governmental demonstrations in the streets of Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

*Investigating  
Canadian  
Railroads*

Coming nearer home, Americans have read with surprise that our Canadian neighbors also have recently had trying experiences with the corrupt alliance between business and politics. The House of Commons, at Ottawa, has been debating the passage of an effective election law designed to end the electoral corruption which has been reported from all portions of the Dominion during recent months. During the debate one of the members of the House of Commons from Nova Scotia, Mr. Maclean, declared it as his opinion that there were no sections of the British Empire where corrupt practices in elections are as prevalent as in Canada. The Commission appointed by the Dominion Government, which for two years has been investigating the construction of the Transcontinental and Grand Trunk railways, reported on February 12 that "those in charge of the construction did not practise economy, but needlessly expended at least

\$40,000,000." The press of the Dominion is much agitated over these revelations, and the criticism has been further embittered by the request of the Canadian Northern for additional financial aid from the government.

*Plight of the  
Canadian  
Northern*

Manipulation is charged, resulting in "pyramiding operating company upon construction company" until the Canadian Northern Railroad, "although built on public credit, has been so monopolized by private interests that no public measures to supervise expenditures have been found possible." The Dominion Government has guaranteed \$60,000,000 of the Canadian Northern bonds, and the provinces have made themselves responsible for \$179,000,000 more. The inability of this railroad to meet its interest payments is therefore of deep concern to the provinces, whose natural resources are still owned by the central government, as we have noted in a preceding paragraph. British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba contemplate with much concern the possibility that these natural resources may be "commandeered" by the Canadian Northern bondholders to satisfy the obligations due. Meantime we read of corruption in Quebec in connection with traction companies in Montreal which are reported to have used undue influence with the provincial legislature.



JAPAN FINDS THE CANKER-WORM OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION IN HER NATIONAL FLOWER  
(Apropos of the naval graft scandal)  
From *Muskete* (Vienna)

But the most impressive evidence of the state of mind with regard to public honesty which apparently prevails in certain quarters in Canada, is the recent amazing offer made in an open letter of Gustav Evanturel, Liberal member of the Ontario legislature, to the Secretary of the Hotelkeepers' Association, offering to sell his vote and influence in the parliament to the liquor interests for \$10,000. The following day the Liberal members of the provincial legislature at Toronto, at their party caucus, unanimously adopted a resolution expelling Mr. Evanturel from the party and called for his resignation from the parliament. The father of the disgraced man, though a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, was at one time elected by an almost exclusively English-speaking and Protestant majority to be Speaker of the Ontario legislature. The *Winnipeg Herald* biting remarks that "the cynicism of the people of Canada towards Canadian corruption is as terrible as it is pathetic. . . . It is destroying the confidence of citizens in popular government." Thus the circuit of corruption in



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ULSTER VOLUNTEERS DRILLING AT BALLYSHANNON  
(The Earl of Leitrim inspecting the volunteers)

high places crosses all the civilized countries of the world. The bright spot in the situation is that the press is exposing and denouncing the evil. In Great Britain and Canada there are adequate corrupt-practices acts, which, when rigidly enforced, will do away with this evil. The other countries also have similar laws. This indicates that public opinion is sound and that legislation is reflecting the awakening moral attitude.

from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament. If the majority of the voters were found to be in favor of this scheme, Ulster would be excluded automatically for that period, but would automatically

come into the union at the end of the period unless some direct parliamentary action were taken to prevent. Sir Edward Carson and the other leaders of the Ulster movement, however, refused to accept this offer. They insist that no time limit should be put upon the exclusion and demand that "further direct parliamentary action" (equivalent to the passage of another Home Rule bill) should be necessary before Ulster is included under the operation of the law.

*Home Rule  
Concessions  
to Ulster*

Speaking in the British House of Commons, on March 9, Premier Asquith announced the government's "final" concessions to Ulster with regard to the Irish Home Rule bill. They were an offer that before the bill became operative a poll should be taken of the electors of the nine rebellious counties of Ulster to decide whether there should be an exclusion of these counties from the provisions of the law for a period of six years



MR. JOHN NAPOLEON REDMOND      SIR EDWARD WELLINGTON CARSON

WHOSE WATERLOO WILL IT BE?

(From cartoon sketches in the London Graphic)

*King George  
Inter-  
venes*

It was learned last month that a few days before the announcement of the





**ULSTER, THE UNWILLING BRIDE: "I REFUSE TO SAY 'OBEY'"**

(This whimsical double play upon two situations in England, the discussion in the Established Church over the proposal to omit the word "obey" from the marriage service, and the Home Rule problem in Ireland, is from the *London Daily Express*. Note Mr. Asquith as the clergyman, Mr. Redmond, with the Home Rule engagement ring, as the groom, and Ulster, the bride, with the face of Sir Edward Carson, with Orange blossoms in her hair)

Premier, King George, on his own initiative, had intervened. The substance of his point of view as set forth to Mr. Asquith is quoted in the *London Times* as having been phrased thus:

I recognize that you have a mandate for Home Rule. But have you a mandate to dragoon Ulster into submission? That is the question. . . . The country has not given you a mandate to use the forces of the Crown to coerce Ulster.

The Unionists continue to demand the dissolution of Parliament and the submission of the question to the voters of the entire United Kingdom. The ministry, however, is unwilling to do this. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for his colleagues, claims that the government is not unwilling to have a referendum on this one subject, but that it is absolutely unwilling to have its entire reform program stand or fall upon the result of a heated campaign over Irish Home Rule. Meanwhile it was reported late last month that the government was contemplating measures in opposition to the Ulster volunteer movement, including the dispatch of 4,000 troops to the region of Belfast. It was rumored also that Premier Asquith had secured warrants for the arrest of Sir Edward Carson and the other Ulster leaders, charging them with "sedition and criminal conspiracy." By March 21 it looked as though both the government and the Ulster leaders were preparing for real warfare. If pushed through without further delay Home Rule may become a law by June.

the rather "ornamental" office of head of the Duchy of Lancaster. A new proposal with regard to the naval rivalry with the continental powers was made by Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in introducing, on March 17, in the House of Commons, his naval estimates for 1914-15. In asking for \$257,750,000, an increase of \$13,750,000 over the estimates of last year, for new battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, naval stations and docks, and aeroplanes, Mr. Churchill said:

Whether or not the naval holiday idea is accepted, we have decided that further delay, accidental or deliberate, by the next strongest power to England will be matched by us.

Referring to the proposed contribution of three ships of war from Canada, which

**British Naval Plans**  
**Important changes in the British cabinet**

have resulted from the transfer of Hon. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, to succeed Lord Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa. Hon. John Burns goes from the presidency of the Local Government Board to the presidency of the Board of Trade; Hon. Herbert Samuel from the Postmaster-Generalship to the presidency of the Local Government Board; Hon. Charles Hobbouse from the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to the Postmaster-Generalship, Hon. C. F. Masterman succeeding Mr. Hobbouse in



**LORD NELSON CHURCHILL WITH HIS BLIND EYE OPEN FOR EMERGENCIES**

(Alluding to the famous story of Nelson at Copenhagen closing his one eye to the orders he didn't wish to perceive)  
From the *Graphic* (London)



**VISCOUNT GLADSTONE**  
(Who has resigned the Governor-  
Generalship of the Commonwealth  
of South Africa)



**RT. HON. SYDNEY BUXTON, M. P.**  
(Who has been appointed to suc-  
ceed Lord Gladstone as Governor-  
General of South Africa)



**RT. HON. JOHN BURNS, M. P.**  
(Who succeeds the Rt. Hon. Sydney  
Buxton as President of the Board  
of Trade)



**RT. HON. HERBERT SAMUEL, M. P.**  
(Who succeeds Mr. Burns as Presi-  
dent of Local Government Board)



**RT. HON. CHARLES HOBHOUSE, M. P.**  
(Who becomes Postmaster-General  
in succession to Herbert Samuel)



**RT. HON. C. F. MASTERMAN, M. P.**  
(New head of Duchy of Lancas-  
ter in succession to Mr. Hobhouse)

#### BRITISH IMPERIAL STATESMEN WHO HAVE EXCHANGED OFFICES RECENTLY

had not been realized because the Canadian Senate rejected Mr. Borden's proposal, Mr. Churchill expressed his belief that the contribution would be made very shortly. He complimented Australia and New Zealand on the help they had offered and urged the building of naval stations and repair plants in Canada and South Africa.

#### *The Cabinet Change in Italy*

As a result of the enormous cost of the war with Turkey in Tripoli, of the extent of which the Italian public was not aware until recently, the Giolitti cabinet fell from power last month. In the debate on the budget, Baron Sonnino, leader of the opposition and a recognized authority on financial affairs, made a sensational statement. Instead of there being a surplus of \$23,000,000, as had been claimed by the government, he declared there was actually a deficit of \$2,000,000. The

Socialists, who occupy a commanding position in the parliament, under the leadership of Signor Bissolati, immediately demanded the appointment of a commission to investigate the waste of public money during the war. Following upon this all the Radical members of the Chamber, who had hitherto supported the government, joined the opposition, leaving the Giolitti ministry with a minority in the Chamber. The cabinet resigned on March 8. Giolitti, who is undoubtedly the most powerful Italian statesman since Cavour and Crispi, succeeded Luzzatti three years ago. During his administration important events have happened for Italy, chief among them being the Turkish war and the conquest of Libya and the wide extension of the suffrage right. During his term of office also for the first time the Italian Clericals took part openly in the elections, more than 200 members of the



contemplating a war of aggression. An understanding, amounting to an open alliance, now exists between Russia, Serbia, and Montenegro, and the *Neue Freie Presse*, the semi-official journal of Vienna, insists that "Russia's disposition of more than a million men permanently under arms, looking towards Europe, is an unheard-of thing in modern history." This Austrian journal also calls attention to the fact that this increase in Russian military establishment coincides with the conclusion of the loan of 2,000,000,000 of francs by ex-Premier Kokovtsev for the construction of "strategic railways designed to facilitate the concentration of troops on the European and Caucasus frontiers." The French Government, so the *Paris Journal des Debats* tells us, consented to this loan only on condition that Russia "rendered fuller service to the alliance and took up a firmer attitude towards Germany."

*Sweden's  
Constitutional  
Crisis*

The agitation in Sweden over the difference between King Gustav and his ministry continues.

It has now, however, taken a turn which those who started it had not bargained for. It is no longer a struggle over certain measures of national defense against possible Russian aggression, but over the people's right to govern themselves in accordance with the constitution. Even the leaders of the Conservative party dare not accept the position assumed by the King in his address to the peasant delegations and in the subsequent correspondence between him and the members



WILLIAM OF WIED, THE NEW KING OF ALBANIA, WITH COUNT BERCHTOLD, THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

(King William and his wife, the Princess Sofia, arrived at his capital, Durazzo, on March 7, and it is reported that his troubles began at once)

of the Staaff cabinet. Upon the refusal of the Liberal party to continue responsible for the government by the formation of another cabinet, it was decided that it would be necessary to place the administration temporarily in the hands of a non-partisan compromise cabinet. A Conservative ministry was not even considered, the temper of the people being perfectly understood by the members of that party.

*The New  
Ministry*

The task of forming the new ministry was then undertaken by Baron Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, governor of the province of Upsala, who succeeded in joining with him a number of men generally acknowledged to represent unusual ability. The prime minister himself, who will also be minister of war, has a remarkable record to his credit. He is a lawyer by education. For years he has been honored with one task of high responsibility after another, including several cabinet positions, the presidency of one of the country's two Courts of Appeals, membership in the International Arbitration Court at The Hague, and the post of minister to Copen-



THE VODKA ROAD, RUSSIA'S DOWNWARD WAY THROUGH ALCOHOLISM

(As pictured by the cartoonist of the *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg)

hagen. The best-known man in the cabinet beside the prime minister is probably Knut Wallenberg, director of the Stockholm Private Bank, who has the honor of being the first Swedish minister of foreign affairs not belonging to the nobility. The new ministry proposes to make the solution of the question of national defense the main point on its program, and it appeals to the country not to let any partisan considerations interfere with such a solution. The country, however, apparently cannot forget the King's interference with constitutional government. Moreover, it is significant that when the Riksdag met for the first time after the new cabinet had taken up the reins, two members of the Upper House spoke openly for a Republican form of government as the only rational one of the present age. On March 3 the King signed a decree dissolving the Riksdag. The new elections will take place some time during the present month, the new Riksdag ceasing its existence automatically in the fall. This outcome is just what the Conservatives wanted to avoid. They are generally credited with having designed to force the Staaff ministry and the now dissolved Riksdag into adopting a defense law which they knew would be distasteful to the country at large. Thus they expected to obtain the extreme measures demanded by the military party, while not having to be held responsible for them by the people. In this way, it is said, they hoped to carry the country at the regular elections in the fall. This plan has now been spoiled. While the Conservatives may increase their representation in the new Riksdag, it is not thought likely that they will have a majority.

*Not Only a  
Defense  
Question*

The key to the situation must undoubtedly be sought apart from the question of national defense. This question is not an artificial one. No Swede would deny that the fear of Russia is widespread. Nor can it be denied that actual grounds for that fear exist. The Russian menace has advanced another step upon Scandinavia, with the extension of the Russian railroads to Sweden's border, the strengthening of the Baltic naval stations, and the displacement of Finnish pilots. This is the opinion not only in Sweden and Norway, who live hourly in the shadow of the bear's paw, but abroad. A German military journal recently remarked that the attack of Russia upon Scandinavia is inevitable as the expansion of enclosed steam, and that it will mean a life-and-death struggle for

the two countries. But a realization of the need of being prepared for the worst at the hands of Sweden's powerful eastern neighbor is by no means confined to the ranks of the Conservative party—although in Sweden, as everywhere else, that party is wont to claim a monopoly on patriotism.

*Land Reform  
at the  
Bottom*

The defense question was about to be solved by the retired cabinet, and effectively solved. But the solution proposed would have placed the necessary new taxes on the shoulders of the propertied classes, rather than on those of the people at large. There lies the real cause of difference. The Staaff ministry had already won the enmity of the large landholders and the large property owners as no preceding government by enacting legislation for old-age pensions, for the protection of the workmen against accidents, and other measures of social reform. The situation was and is exactly the same as that in England. The fight is the same. In Sweden as in England, moreover, the Conservatives have tried to befog the real issue by an appeal to the nation's fear of external foes. Those most familiar with affairs in present-day Sweden doubt that this appeal to prejudices as against real interests will succeed except temporarily—if it succeed at all. The country is aroused. The former cabinet has had the confidence of the people as large as no previous government for years. Utterances from every part of the country indicate that this confidence has not been lost. So it seems likely that the new Riksdag will be as determined as the old, in which case radical developments are likely to follow, with the shadow of a republic across the threshold of King Gustav's palace.



THE RUSSIAN BEAR (looking over the Baltic to Sweden): "Isn't it time to start westward?"  
From Kikeriki (Vienna)

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From February 16 to March 19, 1914)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

February 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) defends President Wilson's position favoring the repeal of the toll provision of the Panama Canal Act. . . . The House passes a bill, similar to that which the Senate adopted, providing for the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.

February 20.—The Senate rejects a proposed amendment to the arbitration treaties which would have excluded questions involving the Monroe Doctrine, Panama Canal tolls, immigration, and the admission of aliens to the public schools. . . . The House adopts the Indian appropriation bill (\$9,619,-737).

February 21.—The Senate ratifies the general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Japan.

February 25.—In the House, Mr. Ainey (Rep., Pa.) criticizes the "drifting" policy of the Wilson administration in its handling of the Mexican situation.

February 26.—In the House, Mr. Kahn (Rep., Cal.) criticizes the Administration's policy in Mexico, and urges a friendly intervention by the United States and the more stable of the governments of South America; the Urgent Deficiency bill (\$9,000,000) is adopted. . . . The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce holds its first formal hearing on the Administration's proposed anti-trust legislation.

February 27.—In the Senate, a bill is favorably reported which is designed to regulate the sale of cotton for future delivery; a bill is passed giving effect to the treaty with Great Britain of

April, 1908, for the protection of fisheries in waters contiguous to the United States and Canada. . . . The House, for the third successive day, listens to an attack on the Administration's Mexican policy; Mr. Mondell (Rep., Wyo.) directs his criticism mainly against Secretary of State Bryan.



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MISS ELEANOR RANDOLPH WILSON, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO THE HON. WILLIAM G. M'ADOO HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED

(Miss Wilson is the youngest of the three daughters of President and Mrs. Wilson. She inherits from her mother a fondness for painting, and has won praise for her recent participation in an allegorical bird play [see page 502]. She is possessed of a vivacious manner, and is an enthusiastic participant in outdoor sports)

Panama Canal Act is favorably reported from committee.

March 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Fall (Rep., N. M.) urges that the army and navy of the United States be used immediately to restore order and maintain peace in Mexico. . . . In the House, the Administration's bill for leasing coal lands in Alaska, on a royalty basis, is favorably reported from committee.

March 11.—The House passes a measure creat-

February 28.—The Senate adopts the Post-Office appropriation bill. . . . In the House, the Naval appropriation bill (\$140,000,-000) is reported, authorizing the construction of two battleships.

March 2.—In the House, the bill giving effect to the fisheries treaty with Great Britain fails to obtain a two-thirds vote necessary for immediate passage under suspended rules.

March 5.—Both branches assemble in the House chamber and are addressed by the President, who urges the repeal of the provision in the Panama Canal act of August, 1912, which exempted from payment of tolls vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States.

March 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Works (Rep., Cal.) criticizes the entire course of the Administration's Mexican policy. . . . In the House, a bill for the repeal of the toll-exemption clause in the Pan-

ing a Bureau of Labor Safety in the Department of Labor.

March 13.—In the Senate, the Administration's bill repealing the toll-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act is introduced.

March 19.—In the Senate the resolution providing an equal-suffrage amendment to the Constitution fails to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote; the Immigration bill, providing a literacy test, is favorably reported from committee.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

February 15.—The State Treasurer of New York, John J. Kennedy, commits suicide on the eve of testifying regarding his knowledge of graft in the State departments.

February 17.—The State Engineer of New York, John A. Benschel, refuses to testify in District Attorney Whitman's graft investigation, unless granted immunity. . . . The New Jersey Senate unanimously adopts a Presidential primary bill.

February 18.—The Maryland House of Delegates rejects a resolution providing for the submission of a woman-suffrage amendment to popular vote. . . . Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, constituting the organization committee of the Federal Reserve Bank system, return to Washington after conducting hearings in eighteen cities throughout the country.

February 23.—The United States Supreme Court holds that the Pure Food and Drug Act does not prohibit the use of injurious substances unless in sufficient quantities to affect the health of the consumer. . . . The New York Assembly adopts a constitutional amendment providing for the short ballot. . . . The New Jersey Senate adopts the woman-suffrage amendment previously approved by the House.

February 25.—The Governor of Georgia appoints W. S. West as United States Senator, succeeding the late Senator Bacon and serving until a popular election can be held.

February 28.—The Philippine legislature adjourns after a session of much accomplishment.

March 1.—The entire State of Tennessee becomes "dry" as the new prohibition nuisance law goes into effect.

March 3.—Hiram C. Gill, once "recalled" as mayor of Seattle, is again chosen mayor in a non-partisan election.

March 4.—John Bassett Moore resigns from the office of Counselor of the State Department.

March 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission charges the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad with over-statement of income and other financial irregularities.

March 9.—The United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere in the prison sentences imposed upon twenty-four officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for conspiracy.

March 10.—The President nominates John L. De Saullas as Minister to Uruguay. . . . The Massachusetts Senate agrees to a proposed constitutional amendment granting the suffrage to women.

March 11.—The Virginia House of Delegates rejects a woman-suffrage measure.

March . . . . . Wilson signs the bill au-

thorizing the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska. . . . The Kentucky House of Representatives, by vote of 60 to 31, passes a measure submitting State-wide prohibition to a referendum of the people.

March 13.—The Kentucky House rejects a woman-suffrage constitutional amendment.

March 17.—The Kentucky Senate rejects the State-wide prohibition bill.

March 18.—The Government brings suit at New York against the Lehigh-Valley Railroad, alleging that it monopolizes the anthracite industry through subsidiary companies.

March 19.—"Widows' allowance" legislation is recommended to the New York legislature by a special commission which investigated the subject.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

February 16.—Baron Hammarskjöld forms a cabinet in Sweden to succeed the one under Karl Staaff, which resigned in protest against King Gustav's stand for increased armaments. . . . A revolutionist force in Ecuador succeeds in holding the city of Esmeraldas against government troops after severe fighting.

February 17.—The Mexican rebel leader, General Villa, causes the death of a British subject, William S. Benton, who had protested against the spoliation methods of the rebels.

February 18.—The South African Assembly rejects a bill providing for the enfranchisement of women.

February 19.—At a bye-election in the East End of London, Mr. Masterman, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Asquith cabinet, is defeated for reelection.

February 21.—Prince William of Wied accepts the throne of the new kingdom of Albania in an address to an Albanian deputation headed by Essad Pasha.

February 24.—The people of Epirus, north-western Greece, proclaim their autonomy.

February 25.—The French Senate rejects the Government's proposal to replace direct taxation by an income tax.

March 3.—The Swedish parliament is dissolved as a result of the controversy over armament increase, and elections will be held to learn the will of the people.

March 5.—Political unrest and discontent in certain sections of Brazil become so serious that a state of siege is proclaimed in Rio de Janeiro and martial law is declared in several nearby states. . . . The Irish Home Rule bill is introduced for its third passage through the British House of Commons; if adopted it becomes a law without the consent of the Lords.

March 8.—The Spanish elections result in a victory for the Government (Monarchist) party.

March 9.—Premier Asquith announces in the British House of Commons the Government's proposals in regard to Ulster's objection to the Irish Home Rule bill; it is planned that the Ulster counties may exclude themselves from the provisions of the act for six years.

March 10.—The Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, announces the resignation of his cabinet following the withdrawal of the support of the Radical members of the Chamber.

March 11.—Federal troops in Ecuador, under





THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEORGIA-CAROLINA POWER COMPANY,  
NEAR AUGUSTA

(This splendid water-power development, of 30,000 horse power, was opened on February 16. It illustrates the great progress going on in typical manufacturing communities like that which surrounds the charming city of Augusta, Ga. The South will be keenly interested in the article in the present number of the *Review* which calls attention to the increase of cotton-growing in China, and elsewhere in Asia and Africa. But with the development of manufacturing facilities and of intensified agriculture, the future of the South is secured beyond that of almost any other region in the world)

President Plaza, capture the city of Esmeraldas, which had been in the hands of the revolutionists for six months.

March 13.—The Japanese House of Peers reduces from \$60,000,000 to \$45,000,000 the appropriation for the construction of new warships.

March 16.—The wife of the French Minister of Finance, Joseph Caillaux, shoots and kills the editor of the *Figaro*, Gaston Calmette, who had been conducting a bitter newspaper campaign against her husband.

March 17.—M. Caillaux resigns his post as Minister of Finance in France, and the cabinet is reorganized. . . . Signor Salandra forms a new cabinet in Italy, in which Marquis di San Giuliano continues as Foreign Minister. . . . The British naval estimates, as presented to the House of Commons, call for a record expenditure of \$257,750,000. . . . It is reported that the Mexican revolutionists' advance southward to Torreon has been halted by a defeat at Escalon.

March 19.—The Irish Home Rule bill proposals of the Asquith government in Great Britain are rejected by Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, and by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Orangemen. . . . The South African elections result in a sweeping victory for the Laborites.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

February 17.—United States troops in New Mexico capture the Mexican bandit, Maximo Castillo, who fled across the border after causing the fatal train wreck on February 4. . . . A general treaty of arbitration with the Dominican republic is signed at Washington.

February 19.—Announcement is made at Washington of the intention to raise the rank of the diplomatic post in Argentina from a legation to an embassy.

February 21.—The Senate of the United States ratifies the general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Japan.

February 22.—The British Ambassador at Washington requests the United States to investigate thoroughly the killing of William S. Benton, a British subject, by the Mexican revolutionists.

February 27.—The American Secretary of State demands that the Huerta government in Mexico punish the federal soldiers charged with killing Clemente Vergara, a Texas ranchman, on February 15.

March 3.—The British Foreign Secretary explains in the House of Commons his Government's position with regard to action by the United States to secure reparation for the recent killing of a British subject by the Mexican revolutionists.

March 8.—A detachment of Texas Rangers obtains the body of Clemente Vergara, an American, who had been killed by Mexican federal soldiers.

March 11.—An attack by Arabs upon Italian troops in Tripoli results in the death of more than 250 Arabs and 45 native and Italian soldiers.

March 14.—A treaty of peace between Turkey and Serbia, a result of the recent war, is signed at Constantinople.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

February 16.—Lieut. J. M. Murray, of the United States Naval Aviation Corps, is killed following an accident to his machine while flying over Pensacola Bay.

February 17.—The expedition under Capt. J. Campbell Besley arrives at New York after six months' exploration in hitherto unknown portions of the Andes, and reports the finding of the remains of the Cromer-Seljan expedition and the discovery of a lost Inca city.

February 19-21.—Three days' incessant rain throughout Southern California causes much damage to railroads, along river banks, and in the city of Los Angeles.

February 21.—Many leading lawyers meet at New York and organize an American Academy of Jurisprudence, which will aim to simplify and harmonize laws and to improve legal education.

February 23.—Frank J. Goodnow, serving as legal adviser to the Chinese Government, accepts the presidency of Johns Hopkins University.

February 26.—The Antarctic expedition under Dr. Douglas Mawson arrives at Adelaide, Australia, after two years spent in exploration and scientific investigation.

March 3.—An army of 2000 unemployed in San



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#### A SNOW-REMOVAL SCENE IN NEW YORK

(One reason why the metropolis suffered so long from snow congestion is because of its antiquated method of removing snow. This photograph shows, for instance, eighteen men trying to occupy themselves with the filling of a single cart)

Francisco, under "General" Kelley, begins a march toward Washington.

March 9.—Fire destroys the home of the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis, causing the death of thirty members. . . . The business section of Ceiba, the principal port of Honduras, is destroyed by fire.

March 10.—A militant English suffragette mutilates the famous Velasquez painting, known as the Rokeby Venus, hanging in the National Gallery, London.

March 13.—President Wilson announces the engagement of his youngest daughter, Eleanor, to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. . . . The United States Express Company decides to retire from business, after sixty years of existence, because of parcel-post competition and reduced rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

March 14.—More than 1000 persons lose their lives during a storm which inundates several towns along the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov, in Southern Russia.

March 15.—Many persons are killed by an earthquake in Akita, Japan.

March 17.—The main building of Wellesley College is destroyed by fire.

#### OBITUARY

February 16.—Theodore Low De Vinne, the printer (see page 441), 86. . . . Viscount Siuzo Aoki, the first Japanese Ambassador to the United States, 70. . . . William Henry Boardman, for many years publisher and editor of the *Railway Age Gazette*, 67.

February 17.—Richard Cox Weightman, a prominent newspaper and magazine writer, 68.

February 18.—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who assisted the famous novelist in his writings, 56. . . . Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research (Pittsburgh), 45. . . . George W. Neville, a former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, 51.

February 19.—Baba Bharati, a noted Hindu philosopher, 55.

February 20.—William Whitman Bailey, emeritus professor of botany at Brown University, 71. . . . Arthur H. Pierce, professor of psychology in Smith College, 47. . . . Lee Winnemucca, the Piute Indian chief, 90.

February 22.—Joseph Fels, the manufacturer and noted single-tax advocate, 61. . . . Ivor Bertie Guest, Baron Wimborne, a prominent British peer, 78. . . . Samuel W. Allerton, a pioneer Chicago cattle merchant, 85. . . . Marquis Aguilar de Campo, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain.

February 23.—Henry M. Teller, United States Senator from Colorado for thirty years, and Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur, 83. . . . Thomas Wilbut Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State during the Spanish War, 63.

February 24.—Major-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, veteran of the Civil War, former Governor of Maine, and ex-president of Bowdoin College, 86.

February 25.—James Scott Young, United States District Court Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 65. . . . Charles Salverley, the sculptor, 80.

February 26.—Sir John Tenniel, the celebrated cartoonist of the London *Punch*, 94. . . . Putnam Griswold, the operatic basso, 38. . . . Vice-Admiral Jules François Emile Krantz, three times Minister of Marine in France, 92. . . . Amanda M. May, a pioneer temperance worker, 86. . . . Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver, regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford University, 67.

February 27.—Gen. Chao Ping-chun, recently Premier of the Chinese Republic. . . . Cardinal Johann Katschthaler, Archbishop of Salzburg (Austria), 82.

February 28.—Earl of Minto, former Viceroy of India and former Governor-General of Canada, 66. . . . Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, president of the first revolutionary government in Cuba, 86. . . . J. Augustus Johnson, who served conspicuously in the American consular service in the Orient, 77.

March 1.—Said Pasha, six times Grand Vizier of Turkey, 84. . . . Brig.-Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, 76. . . . Edwin J. Houston, of Philadelphia, a prominent electrical engineer and author of books for boys, 70. . . . Prof. George Joachimsthal, a German authority on physical malformations, 52.

March 2.—Gen. Charles F. Morales, a former President of Santo Domingo.

March 3.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Bowman, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 96. . . . Cardinal George Kopp, highest ranking member of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, 70. . . . Dr. Joseph O'Malley, a prominent Philadelphia physician, 49. . . . Thomas W. Hanshew, formerly a well-known actor and prolific writer of novels, 56.

March 4.—Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, former Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, 70. . . . Col. James F. O'Shaughnessy, at one time promoter of the Nicaragua Canal.

March 5.—William A. Massey, recently United States Senator from Nevada, 57. . . . Euphemia (Effie) Germon, formerly a popular actress, 68.

March 6.—Henry M. Claybaugh, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

... Rear-Admiral George A. Lyon, U.S.N., retired, 76. . . . George W. Vanderbilt, capitalist and scholar, 51. . . . William G. Conrad, prominent in Montana politics and industry, 65.

March 7.—Andrew R. Leggat, the well-known New York bookseller, 83. . . . Theron J. Blakeslee, the art critic and dealer, 61. . . . Arthur Parton, a prominent landscape artist of New York. . . . Sir George William Ross, Canadian Senator and former Premier of Ontario, 72.

March 8.—Frederick Townsend Martin, society leader and author, 64. . . . Christian D. Ginsburg, the English Biblical scholar, 82. . . . David B. Dickinson, a noted ornithologist and collector, 90. . . . John T. Abbott, former Minister to Colombia, 50.

March 9.—Edward H. Butler, proprietor of the *Buffalo Evening News*, 53. . . . Dr. Thomas Morgan Rotch, professor of pediatrics at Harvard University, 64.

March 10.—Alfred Charles Edwards, editor of *Le Matin* (Paris), 55. . . . Prof. Rufus Byam Richardson, an authority on Greek antiquity, 68.

March 11.—John Lambert Cadwalader, the eminent New York lawyer, 77. . . . John Gott, inventor of many improvements in telegraphic transmission, 75. . . . Gen. Francis A. Osborn,



EX-SENATOR TELLER

VISCOUNT AOKI

EARL OF MINTO

THREE STATESMEN WHO DIED RECENTLY

(Henry M. Teller served for thirty years as a Senator from Colorado, first as a Republican and afterwards as a Democrat; he was also Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Arthur. Viscount Siuzo Aoki had a long and useful public career in the Japanese diplomatic service, and was the first Ambassador from his country to the United States. Lord Minto, after a long career in the British army, became Governor-General of Canada in 1898, and in 1905 was appointed Viceroy of India, where he remained for five years)

veteran of the Civil War and prominent Boston banker, 80.

March 12.—George Westinghouse, the noted inventor of the air brake and many electrical devices, 67 (see frontispiece).

March 13.—Allan Forman, founder and former editor of the *Editor and Publisher*, 53.

March 14.—Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, 82.

March 15.—Charles A. Willard, United States District Court Judge in Minnesota, 56. . . . William Lummis, former president of the New

York Cotton Exchange, 73. . . . Father Maurice J. Dorney, of Chicago, the "stock yards priest," 63.

March 16.—Dr. Edward Singleton Holden, librarian of the United States Military Academy and noted astronomer, 68. . . . Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro* (Paris), 56. . . . Sir John Murray, the celebrated oceanographer, 73. . . . Dr. Charles Albert Gobat, the noted Swiss peace advocate, 71.

March 17.—Rear-Admiral James W. Thomson, U.S.N., retired, 78.

March 19.—Giuseppe Mercalli, the Italian authority on volcanoes and earthquakes, 64. . . . Adolph Francis A. Bandler, noted for archæological investigations in Latin America, 74. . . . Thomas Cooper De Leon, the Southern novelist and newspaper editor, 74.



TWO PROMINENT CHURCHMEN WHO DIED IN MARCH

(The Rt. Rev. John Scarborough [on the left] had been Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey since 1875. He was nearly eighty-three years old. The Rt. Rev. Thomas Bowman [on the right], who was in his ninety-seventh year, was senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church until his retirement eighteen years ago)

# SIR JOHN TENNIEL, CARTOONIST



SIR JOHN TENNIEL  
(For fifty years cartoonist of *Punch*)

SIR JOHN TENNIEL, the famous cartoonist, died last month when almost ninety-four years of age. Although Tenniel had retired from active service on *London Punch* in 1901, his masterly work is still fresh in remembrance. Examples of it have from time to time been reproduced in this REVIEW. The many momentous events occurring within the half-century period of his service received dignified recognition from his pencil. His treatment of topics was broad, statesmanlike, and conscientious, abounding in classical and historical allusions. Venom and malice were absent from his work, and the public men whom he occasionally held up to mild ridicule were among his sincere friends. Tenniel may rightly be called the father of the modern political cartoon. Not only did his work in *Punch* serve to make political cartooning popular, but it has supplied the inspiration and even the materials for many of the craftsmen of the large school of political cartoonists which has since arisen in both Europe and America. Tenniel's last cartoon contributed to *Punch* (reproduced herewith) is on the subject of peace, and retains to-day all the force and timeliness of its original appearance.



TIME'S APPEAL TO THE GOD OF WAR  
(Sir John Tenniel's last cartoon in *Punch*, January 2, 1901)

# CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS



(A Dutch view of the Mexican situation, in which Uncle Sam points out to President Wilson the leakage from the Mexican barrel and asks if it is not time to put in the bung.) From the *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam)

**T**HE problem of Mexico continues to call forth many interesting cartoons.



PERFECTLY WILLING THAT WOODROW SHOULD HANDLE IT  
From the *Journal* (Sioux City, Iowa)



SUPPOSE MEXICO SHOULD HARM ANOTHER SUBJECT OF GREAT BRITAIN?  
From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



ALL YELPING AT HIS HEELS  
From the *World* (New York)

Last month President Wilson completed one year in the White House. Cartoonist McCutcheon, of the *Chicago Tribune*, has



HOW HOT BLOW COLD! (WITH THE SAME BREATH)  
From the *Press* (Philadelphia)



Copyright, 1914, by John T. McCutcheon

#### HIS FIRST YEAR'S REPORT

E means Excellent.....between 90 and 100  
G means Good.....between 80 and 90  
F means Fair.....between 75 and 80  
P means Poor.....below 75

(Readers are allowed to revise this grading to suit themselves)

From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

furnished us with a report of his record. He thoughtfully explains that this report may be revised to suit the reader's own ideas. In the *New York World*, Mr. Kirby presents the President as pursuing his course in a dignified manner, in spite of the assaults of his critics. Mr. Gage, of the *Philadelphia Press*, contrasts the President's attitudes on the Panama tolls question and on the matter of woman suffrage. Mr. Evans, of the *Baltimore American*, records the resignation of Professor John Bassett Moore from the State Department at Washington.



#### ATLAS RESIGNS HIS JOB

PROFESSOR MOORE—Here, this is your burden, so suppose you take it. I've held it long enough.

From the *American* (Baltimore)





Copyright, 1914, by John T. McOutcheon

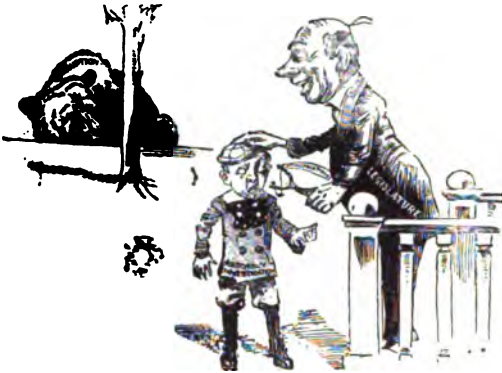
THE "SHIPPING TRUST" AS THE OPPONENT OF PANAMA TOLLS

From the Daily Tribune (Chicago)





**DIVERTING HIS MIND**  
From the *News-Press* (St. Joseph, Mo.)



**THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE, TO THE ASSEMBLY:**  
"THERE YOU ARE, NOW RUN ALONG AND DO YOUR KILLING" From the *Times* (New York)



**THE NEW DISPENSATION**  
From the *World* (New York)

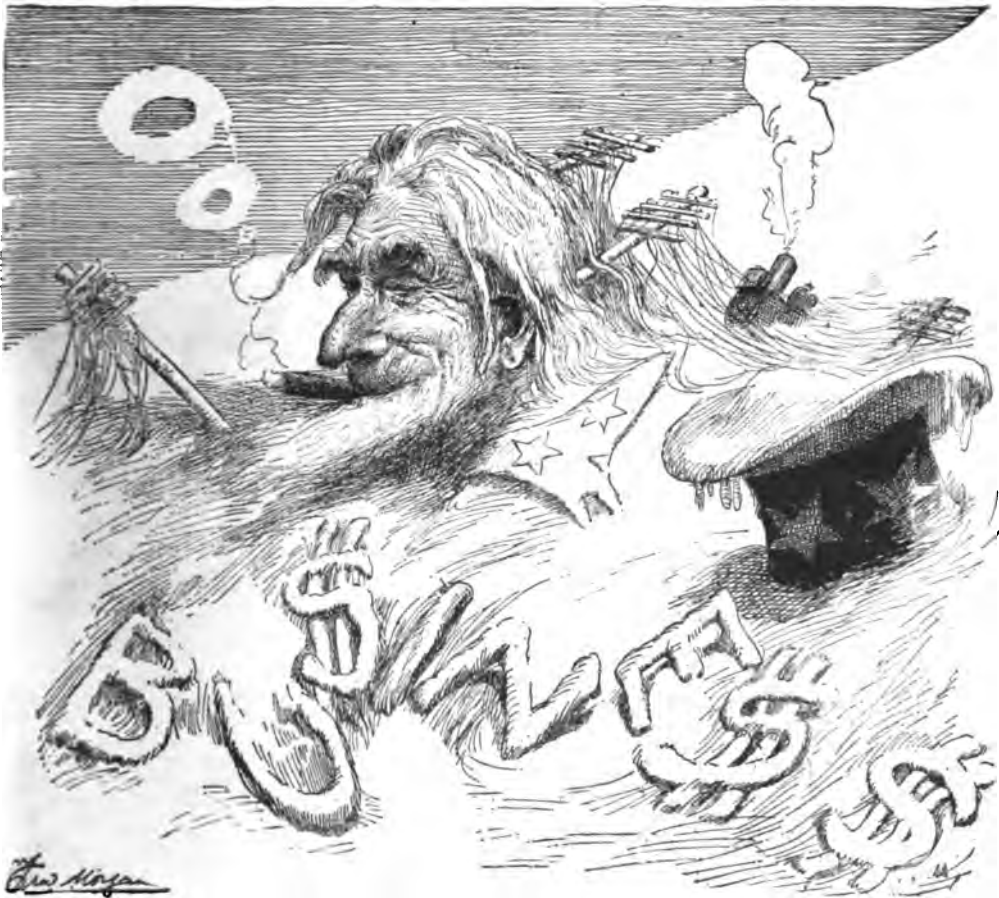


**THE BACKHAND BLOW**  
(Militancy injuring woman suffrage more than the objects of its violence) From the *Tribune* (New York)

Various topics are represented on this page, such as Missouri and New York politics, and militant suffragettes. Even "T. R.," far off in the jungle of South America, is not neglected.



**SAFETY IN NUMBERS**  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



Copyright, 1914, by The Philadelphia Inquirer Co.

**YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL IS SLOWLY UNSCRAMBLING HIMSELF**  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

The heavy snowstorms of the past month reminded cartoonist Morgan of the attempts of Uncle Sam to emerge from an unsettled business situation, through "unscrambling," rate making, and trust legislation.



**"WATCHING AND WAITING"**  
From the *Press* (Philadelphia)



**"DON'T HURT THE BYSTANDERS!"**  
Congress is about to frame drastic anti-trust laws  
From the *American* (Baltimore, Md.)





# THE MEXICAN SITUATION

## BY SENATOR MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS

**W**HEN Woodrow Wilson declined to recognize the Huerta Government in Mexico, he gave his own country a position of moral leadership on this hemisphere which will mean much for the permanent advancement of both North and South America. That action, supplemented by his speech at Mobile last fall, has given the Latin-American peoples a new conception of the mission of the United States. As these peoples come to interpret that mission by the standards of Wilson and Bryan they will see that what they have long believed to be the frowning colossus of the North, with professions of amity on his lips but with the lust of land and power in his heart, is in reality a brother whose only ambition is the people's good in all the Americas, whose only purpose is the consecration of the Western hemisphere to liberty, to progress, to fraternity.

### A RESOLUTE STAND FOR HUMANITY

In refusing to acknowledge the Huerta régime the President of the United States in effect announced that governments on the two American continents must have a higher basis than absolutism sired by treachery and assassination. The beneficent and steady effect of this action can hardly be measured by the present generation. It is a promise of freedom and opportunity to the lands below the Rio Grande. It means that humanity, conscience, right must hereafter be the dominant consideration in determining our attitude toward our Latin-American brethren.

These facts find greater emphasis when it is recalled that the easier and more convenient course would have been the recognition of Huerta. As the *de facto* authority in possession of the national Capital, and in control of the only extensive governmental organization at that time in Mexico, many precedents could have been found for such recognition. Carranza had at that time but few adherents and the people of Mexico were still stunned by the murder of Madero. But the President, answering the call of his ideals,—ideals that have already been impressed on the internal life of this republic to its infinite betterment,—stood against lending our recognition to a government of blood.

### CARRANZA'S PROGRESS IN THE NORTH

In the meantime Carranza's forces began to grow, his military successes to multiply. Horrified by the betrayal of Madero, whose aim had been to establish a people's rule based on fundamental popular rights, enthused by the purpose of Carranza to follow in Madero's footsteps, the masses of northern Mexico, whose nearness to the United States had made them more appreciative of the significance of liberty than their brethren in southern Mexico, gathered almost solidly around the standards of Carranza and his co-chieftains. At this moment the conflict is at its height.

### BARBAROUS WARFARE

We are now in position to consider one of the most complicated and difficult problems of the entire Mexican situation, the problem involved in the attitude of our government toward Americans and citizens of other countries who have been killed, or robbed, or otherwise maltreated in the course of the war. Let it be remembered that it is no ordinary warfare that now prevails in Mexico. It is a war of extermination, a war of a large section of the masses against the domination of as cruel an aristocracy as ever crushed humanity beneath its pitiless heel. No quarter is asked; no quarter is given.

Without schools, without lands, without homes, without rights of any description, millions of people in Mexico have been reduced to a state of wretchedness perhaps unparalleled in history. Add to this the fact that they are largely of Indian descent, and it will not be surprising that they should know or care little for the rules of civilized warfare, that excesses revolting to the American mind should mark the conflict in which they are now engaged.

The Huerta aristocracy represents the tyranny and the ferocity of the Spanish conquerors. It is the same aristocracy that has been pillaging and debasing the Mexican masses since the landing of Cortez thirty years after the first voyage of Columbus. The cause of Carranza is the cause of these outraged, these ragged, bare-footed masses.

Is it any wonder that atrocities of unspeakable character mark such a conflict?

#### AMERICANS REMAINED AT THEIR OWN RISK

Call now to mind the fact that thousands of American citizens who had for various reasons located in Mexico were caught in this maelstrom of passion and hate and blood. Call also to mind the fact that hostility to and suspicion of all foreigners has saturated the Mexican mind for more than century. Consider also the immense extent of Mexico, its mountainous nature, its remote settlements, its meager transportation facilities, and you will understand how bandits have had peculiar opportunities to thrive. In view of these facts it is not at all surprising that American citizens who persisted in remaining in Mexico despite these conditions, or who were compelled to remain there, have been exposed to nameless peril.

#### ACTIVE AID RENDERED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

The point I now wish to emphasize is that our government has rendered every assistance within its power in every instance of outrage on Americans or citizens of other countries that has been brought to its attention. Both the Huerta Government and the Carranza authorities have given rigid instructions that the lives and property of foreigners shall be respected. Our consuls have been notified by our government to make every possible effort to relieve all cases of distress. In other words, the leaders of both sides in Mexico and the American Government as well are doing everything possible to minimize the injuries that must to some extent inevitably come to Americans and other non-combatants who insist on remaining in Mexico. Mr. Bryan said to me only a few days ago that it was his aim to do everything he could for distressed Americans and others in Mexico short of making war on Mexico.

#### HORRORS OF ARMED INTERVENTION

Those who criticize the Administration for what they claim to be a lack of vigor in these

matters forget that any other course more emphatic than that already pursued would mean armed intervention, intervention would mean war, and war would mean death, bloodshed, distress, agony on a scale beside which present conditions would appear insignificant. If injury to our private citizens who remain in Mexico, or who insist on going into Mexico could be made a just cause of war, any foolhardy and adventurous American would have it in his power to throw us into a conflict under the consequences of which we would stagger for many years. Let it be remembered that in both the Benton and Vergara incidents the persons who were killed crossed the border after being warned not to go.

#### INEVITABLE CONFLICT WITHIN MEXICO

Such is the national feeling among all Mexicans that if we should for any purpose invade Mexico both sides would unite to resist us. After a bloody and expensive combat their defeat would follow, but the conflict between the opposing elements in Mexico would only be postponed. The present contest in Mexico is an outgrowth of conditions that sink their roots in the past, and it must be fought to a conclusion before permanent peace will ever be possible in that country.

It is a contest as inevitable as was the war between the North and South in our country some fifty years ago. Intervention by us would therefore mean either a postponement of the inevitable contest between certain elements of the Mexican people, or our permanent occupation of that country. Will any one say that either result is to be desired? What the future holds it is impossible to say. In continuing to support Wilson and Bryan in the policy they are pursuing as to Mexico, however, the American people may feel assured that if intervention and war should by any reason become unavoidable it will have been postponed to the latest possible date and every legitimate effort will have been made to prevent it.



# OUR ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

A MOMENTOUS PROBLEM OF RELIEF AND OF INDUSTRY

BY HON. JOHN A. KINGSBURY

(Commissioner, Department of Public Charities, City of New York)

**A**MERICA is awakening to a realization of the fact that she has a large standing army of unemployed,—an army probably many times larger than the regular army of which the President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief. For those who march in this army, there is no discrimination as to age, sex, physical, or mental condition. All are eligible. A majority of wage earners enter the ranks more or less frequently. In addition to this regular army of unemployed, which marches about the country in search of seasonal occupations, there are troops of volunteer recruits, which periodically swell its ranks.

The army of the unemployed is unorganized. Its companies are either not commanded or poorly commanded. It has some captains, but no generals. It is well known that a disorganized army,—an army without an able commander,—is a source not of security, but of danger to a community in which it exists. The United States has quartered in every city, in every industrial community, her regular army of unemployed men, women, and children, who are out of work at some season of the year. At times like the present, when the army is swelled by the addition of those forced into the ranks, there is always a large number of volunteers ready for service,—especially about the mess-houses. They are the camp followers who capitalize a condition of abnormal unemployment.

## A GRAVE SOCIAL PROBLEM

The sane men of this country have at last sighted this army. They are beginning to realize that its presence in our midst, disorganized and uncommanded, constitutes one of the greatest social problems which confronts this country to-day. Statesmen and students, economists and wise business men, labor leaders and social workers everywhere, are demanding that this problem shall be stated clearly, that the facts in relation to it shall be gathered and analyzed, and that the solution for it must be found. They are insisting that America shall no longer lag be-

hind the rest of the civilized world in this phase of its industrial organization.

In many aspects of industry the United States has caught up and overtaken her sisters across the water; she has studied to her advantage the experience of European countries; she has taken the best which they have to offer and has made it better. But in the matter of dealing with her men and women out of work, she has failed lamentably. With the experience of Germany before her, with England to stimulate her, with little Denmark clearly pointing the way,—America has stood deaf, dumb, and blind in the presence of this great social problem.

To be sure, a few of the more intelligent States,—Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Oregon,—have made creditable beginnings, not simply in stating the problem, but in finding a solution for it. The larger communities, however,—the most wealthy cities, the big industrial centers which command the ablest talent in most every phase of life,—are just reaching the stage of awareness that a problem exists.

No one to-day will dispute the fact that even in prosperous times our present industrial organization maintains a standing army of unemployed. While it is true that the enemy of this army,—shortage of labor,—exists in some communities, there is no adequate organization to enable the condition of under-employment to absorb the army of the unemployed. During the past winter there has been no end of talk in the United States in relation to unemployment; no end of guesses as to the extent of it; no end of suggestions as to measures of relief, cure, and prevention,—but nobody knows the extent of unemployment and few seem to understand how to meet the problem.

## NUMBERS ENROLLED—AN ABNORMAL SITUATION

We have to confess that accurate information is not available. There is no roll for the registration of the recruits. That the



REGISTERING "OUT-OF-WORKS" WHO APPLY TO NEW YORK CITY FOR RELIEF

employment, held in New York City, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation, opinions in reference to the extent of unemployment were expressed by men and women from all over the country. While the consensus of opinion seemed to be that unemployment throughout the country is at present abnormal, though perhaps not so abnormal as many would have us believe, no less an authority than Professor Charles R. Henderson, Secretary of the Chicago Commission on Unemployment, stated that as a result of the study of that commission, it was his be-

number of unemployed is abnormal, however, seems to many to be self-evident. Moreover, there are certain data which seem reliable. The Municipal Lodging House in New York City has lodged and fed more men and women during the past winter than in the two preceding winters combined. It is believed that the attendance at municipal lodging houses is a fair index of the extent of unemployment, though it is impossible to attempt to state an exact ratio. Then we have certain statistics of the Departments of Labor of the different States and of the nation which seem to be fairly reliable. According to a recent bulletin of the New York State Department of Labor, out of some 600,000 organized wage earners, over 101,000 persons were idle on September 30, 1913. The bulletin states that with one exception this is the greatest number of unemployed reported in any year during the past seventeen years, and probably larger than during any previous year. The ratio of unemployed, 16.1 per cent., was exceeded in the last seventeen years only in 1908, when it was 22.5 per cent. Applying this percentage to the unorganized wage earners, it is estimated that the total number of unemployed in New York State on September 30, 1913, was 300,000. Social workers more or less conversant with this problem, have variously estimated the number of unemployed in the City of New York during the past winter at from 100,000 to 325,000.

lief that in Chicago the amount of unemployment was not unusual. Other eminent persons voiced similar opinions with reference to their localities.

There are other indications pointing to an abnormal condition,—soup houses have been established in several cities; bread lines have been multiplied; free lodging houses have been opened up; churches have been feeding and sheltering the "alleged unemployed",—in fact, the army has literally invaded, stormed, and taken possession of churches. There has been a cry to throw open the armories and other public buildings. In some instances this cry has been heeded. This indication, however, is not a safe one by which to gauge the extent of unemployment, for in times when there is talk of an unusual amount of unemployment there is always a cry to open up armories and churches.

There is a demand for bread lines and soup houses, and the demand is usually supplied. But people familiar with the history of unemployment, those who have profited by experience in dealing with questions of this kind, know perfectly well that a city can have all the bread lines it is willing to pay for. It usually can fill all the free beds it is willing to provide. Bread lines and free shelters are symptoms of the condition. They are not safe indications of the extent of it. They develop as a natural part of the social problem presented by unemployment, because unemployment is a problem of relief as

At the recent National Conference on Un-



well as of industry. As a problem of relief it must be handled with the same intelligence and discrimination as must the problem of industry.

#### MISTAKEN FORMS OF "RELIEF"

To establish bread lines, to throw open churches, to provide "relief works," is usually to invite endless trouble and to do untold harm to the honest unemployed, anxious and willing to work, those who for the first time are obliged to seek relief. Mr. Fred-eric C. Almy, one of the most prominent social workers in the country, has said, "Relief, like cocaine, relieves pain, but it creates an appetite." Cocaine should be administered only upon the advice of a physician. Similarly, relief should be administered only by experienced hands. There are those who remember that twenty years ago in the panic times, New York City appropriated a million dollars for so-called public "relief works," and those who remember it say that the public was "worked" to the extent of almost the entire million.

An English Committee on Vagrancy, in a report issued in February, 1906, strongly vetoes the indiscriminate distribution of free food. "The effects of indiscriminate alms-giving and of the cheap and free shelters in London and other large towns in attracting vagrants and making easy that way of life," are brought out in this report. "Having regard to the evidence we have received," the committee concludes, "we can come to no other conclusion than that free or cheap



A TYPICAL DORMITORY IN THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

shelters, coupled with indiscriminate distribution of free meals, constitute a serious evil. The maintenance of shelters as at present conducted and the free distribution of food to all comers, simply perpetuates the evil conditions and in no way remedies the disease."

#### SAN FRANCISCO'S MISFORTUNE

The condition existing in San Francisco and other American cities reminds one of conditions growing out of the Mansion House Fund in England in 1885. "There are men still living in England among the unemployed to-day who can recall with regret those golden days," says Beveridge, in his recent book on "Unemployment." He tells us: "There are men experienced in observing and dealing with distress, who say that East and South London have scarcely yet recovered from the demoralization of that orgy of relief." England has learned from experience, by which American cities should profit. If San Francisco and other cities which have opened free shelters or provided relief works, had studied New York's experience of twenty years ago and London's experience of the past hundred years, they probably would not have been having the trouble that they have had this winter.

Its appropriation for the free feeding and lodging of the unemployed, advertised as it was throughout the country, undoubtedly gave San Francisco an abnormal problem to deal with. If New York had not withstood the demand to open its armories and to a large degree its churches, its situation surely would have been much more serious. It is also evident to anyone who studies the situation that the establishment of such agencies for the indiscriminate provision of free meals and lodging, constitutes the same danger to



LODGING-HOUSE BATH-ROOMS

(No complaint can fairly be made against the appointments of the building in which New York City shelters applicants for relief)

the body politic that the human body suffers from a free use of baneful drugs.

#### A TWOFOLD PROBLEM—RELIEF AND INDUSTRY

The problem of unemployment with which this country is confronted to-day is a problem of relief and a problem of industry. When men and women are out of work and out of funds, it goes without saying that they should be provided with one or the other, or a suitable substitute which will prevent suffering without undermining their independence. It would be unnatural and inhuman to let men willing to work suffer for food or for shelter, but food and shelter should be provided with the most careful discrimination. Therefore, relief should come through well-organized channels, directed by people of experience, not through temporary committees under the direction of persons who have only sympathy and sentiment as a guide. For example, in New York City the agencies which naturally should deal with the problem of relief are the Department of Public Charities and the private organizations—such as the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the United Hebrew Charities and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul—the private agencies dealing chiefly with *families* made dependent because of unemployment. The Department of Public Charities, through its Municipal Lodging House and its other institutions, deals with homeless men and women, who constitute a large part of those requiring relief.

#### ORGANIZED EFFORT IN NEW YORK EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY

The situation in New York City has at no time this winter been beyond the control of these organized agencies. There has been no need for opening churches nor for the church invasions. The notorious Mr. Tannenbaum says that the Municipal Lodging House is unfit for a dog to sleep in. A visit to the Lodging House would completely refute this charge. The fact is, this Municipal Lodging House is a well-appointed six-story structure, erected at a cost of \$400,000, with accommodations for nearly a thousand men and women. In this institution unfortunate of all nationalities, conditions, and types are harbored.

In the long line of applicants waiting nightly to be registered, one finds here a man old, feeble, and helpless, obviously unfit for any kind of work, depending entirely

upon charity; behind him may be a youth, strong, eager, capable, but unable to find an employer to make use of his sturdy strength and ready willingness; next to him slouches in line a sluggish, illiterate Slav, unable to speak a word of English; restless at his back there stands an alert young American, who, impelled by an adventurous and ambitious spirit, has come from some country town or smaller city, lured to New York by bigger things to be accomplished, but now he is unable to find anywhere an opening which will give him his chance. So, disappointed and for the moment down, his small store of money gone, he, too, must for the time be the city's guest; and furtively waiting a little further along is to be found the inevitable vagrant, whose only ambition is successfully to dodge anything that has the semblance of manual or mental labor.

In the shorter line at the women's entrance are to be seen the hopeless faces of lonely mothers or forlorn young girls, some perhaps unmarried though carrying little babes; others left penniless by the desertion of their husbands or the death of parents. All these, and many other types, the visitor at the city's Lodging House may see. They have been employed at various times in divers occupations.

#### LODGING-HOUSE POPULATION IN FEBRUARY

Out of a total of 46,825 persons sheltered in the Municipal Lodging House during the month of February this year, 5243 had been employed by contractors, 563 by farmers, 3945 in restaurants, 431 in hospitals, 1438 as sailors, 844 as machinists, 1227 as porters, 619 as clerks, 1830 as drivers, 1525 as firemen, 948 as painters, 456 as carpenters, 15,734 as day laborers, 441 as housewives, 766 as domestics, 3199 as house helpers; 7141 had been employed in the various capacities classed as miscellaneous, and there were 745 children, mostly babies.

Each night, after these men and women have registered and have given the necessary information, they are served a simple but nourishing meal of soup, bread, and coffee. They then check their "valuables" and their clothes. The latter are hung on racks and are placed in the sterilizing chamber for an hour, where they are subjected to a very high temperature and to the fumes of formaldehyde and ammonia, which counteract each other, leaving the clothes free from a disagreeable odor. Each person is required to enter the shower-room. After his bath he is given a clean nightshirt, is sent upstairs

in the elevator, passes before the doctor for a general physical examination, and then, unless he is found to be in need of hospital treatment, is assigned to an individual spring cot, with clean sheets and warm coverings, where he has before him a quiet night of restful slumber in a well-ventilated room. The description of this Lodging House hardly justifies the title of "hog pen," which those who dislike to register and take a bath, but prefer to beg on the streets, are wont to style it.

However, when the Mitchel administration came into power in New York City, on the first of January last, it found that there were each night nearly 2000 applicants for less than 1000 beds. While the Department of Public Charities was giving food and shelter of some kind to all who applied, the character of the shelter offered to some was little better than the shelter



**SOME OF NEW YORK'S UNEMPLOYED ASLEEP ON A PIER WHICH IN SUMMER IS USED FOR RECREATION PURPOSES**

(During the winter months this pier was enclosed, heated, and equipped with 600 cots and blankets. It was used as an overflow lodging house)

which one would offer to his dog. The Lodging House had been thus overcrowded since the night of November 8, 1913. Men had been packed on the floors of the city's boats, in the waiting-rooms of the Department of Public Charities, and in the detention-pens of the Department of Correction.



**LODGINGS ON A STEAMBOAT**

(When the Mitchel administration came into power in New York City it found this steamboat used as a sort of annex for the Municipal Lodging House. The overcrowding was so great that the Charities Department decided to open the recreation pier as shown in the other picture on this page)

#### **LODGINGS ON A RECREATION PIER—FOR WORK**

To meet the situation, the new administration brought into play five of the city departments. The Department of Docks furnished the Recreation Pier at the foot of East 24th Street; the Department of Charities enclosed it and equipped it with cots and blankets; the Fire Department heated it with stoves; the Police Department assigned special officers to protect the lodgers from thefts of their meager clothing; and most important of all, the Street Cleaning Department provided work at collecting garbage and shovelling snow. While it was widely advertised that the city had doubled the capacity of its lodging facilities, it was equally well advertised that the city was providing work for the able-bodied men who applied, and that for each meal and each night's lodging the city would exact an hour's work from the able-bodied.

This plan, instead of attracting larger numbers to the city's Lodging House, apparently drove many away to places where they could get their food and lodging absolutely free. The total number of lodgings for the fifteen days immediately following the opening of the addition on the 24th Street Pier was 1919, less than the total

nights' lodgings during the fifteen days preceding. While the number of beds provided at this Municipal Lodging House is still inadequate to meet the abnormal demand, those who have not had beds have been supplied with nourishing food and with shelter quite as good for this purpose as would be furnished in churches or in armories. Therefore it has not been necessary to provide temporary shelters in New York, although in some cases they have been opened.

No city which has a reasonably well-regulated Department of Charities, with facilities for the care of homeless men and women, should resort to temporary free shelters and free food, until the regularly organized agencies have proven their inability to cope with the situation.

#### TESTING APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF

Every well-regulated municipal lodging house should be prepared to make a thorough examination of every applicant for food and shelter; it should be prepared to examine the applicants physically, mentally, and socially; it should be prepared to send to hospitals, to asylums, to farm colonies, or to workhouses, those physically, mentally, and morally unfit to engage in labor or to hold a job; it should be prepared to provide labor suited to the physical and mental capacity of those who are physically and mentally fit, and so far as possible to provide such labor *before* meals and lodgings are supplied, except in the case of those who are evidently too weak or too tired to do an hour's work.

This means that there should be connected with every free lodging house an industrial plant providing a variety of occupations, and prepared to operate twenty-four hours a day when the demand requires it. It should have in connection with it, or working in close coöperation with it, an employment agency, through which an endeavor should be made to find, if possible, suitable employment for those fitted for it. There should be attached to the free shelter, or in close coöperation with it, a squad of special officers, with police powers, to apprehend mendicants, vagrants, tramps, and criminals who are apt to frequent free shelters not so protected.

This "mendicancy squad" of plain-clothes men should serve not only as a guard against the admission of this class to the lodging house, but as a guard against their admission to the city; it should be at work night and day on the streets; it should apprehend every

beggar, not necessarily as a criminal, but it should apprehend him, offer to take him home, if he has a home in the city, or offer to see him out of the city if he has a home elsewhere. When the mendicancy officer reaches the home of the beggar, he should investigate the conditions, or cause them to be investigated, and in cases of families, should seek the coöperation of the private relief societies who care for families, advising the offender to stop his street begging and if need be apply to the private charities or to the Department of Charities. If the beggar is a cripple, or blind, or otherwise disabled, and is homeless, he should be taken to a city home or to some other suitable institution. If the beggar is merely a vagrant or otherwise delinquent, he should be taken before a magistrate, and in case of first offense be warned, and upon a second offense, positively committed to the workhouse.

#### BALTIMORE'S SUCCESS

Such a program of relief as the one outlined above, vigorously enforced, surely would reduce unemployment to its lowest denomination. Such a program has been in operation in the city of Baltimore during the past year, and Baltimore is said to be the only large city in the country which has been free from the abnormal conditions experienced in other cities during the past winter. It has had no bread lines; it has opened no temporary free lodging houses, where people are invited to partake of free food and free beds without labor.

#### AN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM

The problem of unemployment is a problem of relief as well as a problem of industry, and as a problem of relief it should be handled intelligently and discriminately. Otherwise it may take a generation for a community to recover from its mistakes. But unemployment is also one of the most important problems of modern industry and cannot be permanently solved by any relief or other palliative measures. It is a big fundamental problem closely related to other social and economic problems, whose solution involves such measures as the distribution of immigrants, vocational training, vocational guidance, and proper regulating of hours, wages, and conditions of labor.

Moreover, these measures are intricately bound up in the problem of industrial reorganization and readjustment, which will probably require years for substantial realiza-

tion. They constitute the indirect attack upon the army of unemployed. There are, fortunately, methods of direct attack likewise quite fundamental which have proven their value in foreign countries, and some of which have already taken hold of certain of the more progressive American communities. These methods represent definite constructive measures, aimed primarily at unemployment itself.

#### EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

Germany, with her well-organized system of labor exchanges, is bringing the manless job and the jobless man together. Likewise England, with her more recently established chain of labor exchanges, is acquiring a fairly definite knowledge of the number of jobs available; of their nature and their location; of the number of men out of work; of the kind of work that they can perform. Not only is this information published, but England is advancing the transportation of the jobless man to the manless job. Likewise other foreign countries have provided systems of insurance against unemployment.

Denmark has worked out a very successful system on the contributory basis, the members of the Union, the community, and the State contributing to the fund. This plan is now beyond the experimental stage and has been developed according to scientific principles. Similar progress has been made looking toward the regularization of employment in certain so-called seasonal industries. In England, one of the most irregular of occupations, that of the longshoreman, has been converted into a fairly regular employment. Some progress in this direction has been made in the United States.

#### WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Mr. Louis Brandeis, who has said that irregular employment is "the worst and most extended of industrial evils," has undertaken the organization of certain industries in Massachusetts, and, it is claimed, has succeeded in practically eliminating the seasonal aspects of the shoe industry in one city. Other more or less successful attempts have been made in New York City and elsewhere to regularize the seasonal occupations.



IN THE DINING-ROOM OF NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE  
(Waiting in line to be registered, fed, and put to bed)

The method of direct attack, then, involves the three following measures: In the first place, employers of labor should be offered some additional inducement to regularize business, and so do away with seasonal fluctuations. Second, a system of labor exchanges involving the coöperation of a chain of free employment bureaus established in various municipalities and States should be inaugurated. At the same time, the private labor bureaus should be rigidly supervised.

The third step in dealing with this problem, says John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, "must depend in a large degree upon the ultimate success of the first and second. When employers have done their utmost to smooth out the curve of employment, when workers have been trained to the demands of industry, and when efficient labor exchanges record and announce and direct throughout the nation the ebb and flow of the tide of employable labor, there will still remain for the statesmen of our land the task of developing a just and economical system of insurance for those who, though able and willing to work, are yet unable to find it."

It is not enough, therefore, that America should be awake to the fact that she has a large army of unemployed. She must realize the urgent necessity of meeting the situation and of instituting adjustments that will make it possible for her to muster and make self-sustaining out of this vast unorganized and perilous throng all but those who are genuinely incapacitated for work—these she must care for in suitable institutions in an intelligent and humane manner.

# A NEW DISCOVERY BY AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BY W. G. HUMMEL

(Department of Agricultural Education, University of California)

**I**N the year 1913 the scientists discovered the church! Out in California, at the University Farm School at Davis, the State Agricultural College recently completed a "Ministers' Week," at which an extended program of agricultural and rural community improvement lectures was given.

For years the agricultural scientists of our colleges have put forth valiant efforts to bring a knowledge of the scientific principles on which successful agriculture rests to the farmers of the country. For a somewhat shorter time they have labored with educators to convince them of the necessity of introducing agricultural instruction in the public schools of rural districts and towns surrounded or largely supported by agricultural communities. At last they have discovered the country minister and are endeavoring to enlist his aid in promoting agricultural progress and rural happiness.

From December 1 to 5, 1913, the visitor to Davis found assembled there ministers of many creeds, of many nationalities, and of many colors, from the full-blooded African negro to the pure Caucasian. There were ministers from practically every type of church, from the circuit and the mission to the city church. They came from every section of the great State of California, north, south, east, and west, valley, mountain, plain, coast and desert.

All had come for the one purpose of learning what they could of agricultural principles and practices, of successful schemes for improving country-life conditions, that they might go home to their respective communities prepared to aid in promoting the material and social as well as the religious welfare of their people.

From eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night, with brief intervals for lunch and dinner, the ministers were busily engaged in lecture-rooms, the judging pavilion, orchards, vineyards, and fields, learning why they should be interested in plant and animal breeding, the economic importance of plant and animal diseases, how rural schools and churches may be most effectively utilized

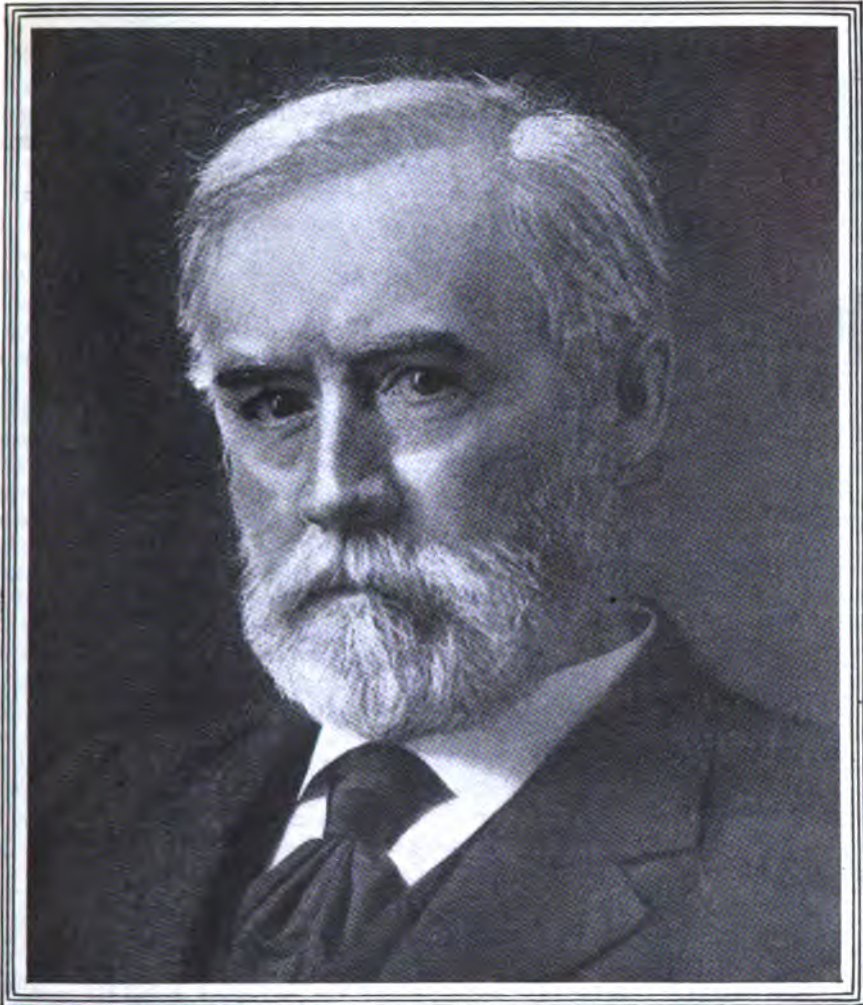
as community centers, how to fight disease and conserve health in rural communities, or being shown proper methods of budding, grafting, and pruning, how to judge farm stock, how to mix sprays, and how to perform many other agricultural operations.

Round-table conferences gave opportunities for discussion of the social and other activities of the rural church, of the clergyman's part in rural organization, and allied topics. Mealtimes frequently became genuine "experience meetings," at which the ministers told of what they had attempted in rural community improvement work, of failures made, lessons learned, and successes achieved. Gatherings around the fireside at the dormitories during intermissions between lectures enabled clergymen of many creeds, Baptist, Methodist, Mennonite, Quaker, Presbyterian, Catholic, and many others, to shake hands and learn to appreciate each other's work and worth. The nightly "sings" before the dinner hour, of the old-time songs of our fathers of every faith, were inspirational to a degree which can hardly be appreciated.

And everything was free! Rooms and meals were furnished free by the University. There was no charge for tuition. The railroads furnished free transportation for the ministers. In many cases only the fact that there was no demand upon his meager salary made it possible for a minister to come. More than one minister walked many miles from his remote country charge to get to the railroad. But not one regretted it. It was worth while in knowledge gained, in suggestions received, and in inspiration for service.

There has undoubtedly never been, in the United States, a gathering of ministers in which so many creeds and nationalities were represented. There has certainly never been a gathering of ministers for a week to study country-life problems. It is a step worth while in the progress of agriculture, this discovery of the country minister by the agricultural scientists.





MR. THEODORE L. DE VINNE, DEAN OF THE MASTER PRINTERS OF NEW YORK, WHO DIED ON FEBRUARY 16, AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY-SIX

## THEODORE LOW DE VINNE

### A TRIBUTE FROM A MASTER PRINTER

[The following appreciation of the late Theodore L. De Vinne is from the pen of Mr. Charles Francis, president of the Printers' League of America and of the International Printers' League.—THE EDITOR.]

IT is hardly possible for the writer to do full justice to the many virtues and works of so great a man as Theodore Low De Vinne. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that he was looked up to and revered by every printer who knew him, whether employer or employee, and it was not alone in the printing business that Mr. De Vinne's services shone, but from his love of printing and his study to improve and uplift the business of printing to an art, as it should be. He made himself invaluable in the production of works of art in the bookmaking line.

He was the son of a Methodist minister, but chose for himself the occupation which he so well represented and was practical in all departments.

Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, and perhaps some others attained fame in the incipency of the art preservative, but none of these great characters had the problem which was so happily solved by Mr. De Vinne, viz.: The development of the Art of Printing during the last half century.

His standard has been followed by many, and his qualities as a business man, friend,



author, and philanthropist made him the first printer in the world up to this time and has set a pace that it will be hard to keep up with, let alone to fill.

His work of organization among employers was unselfish in every respect and he labored faithfully for the uplift of the industry.

Appreciation of his efforts by his fellow-craftsmen came many times during his lifetime, and among the noted occasions were his election to the offices of secretary and president of the local Typothetæ, and also to the office of President of the United Typothetæ of America at its first session, although not present at the meeting.

He was the recipient of the Degree of M.A. from Columbia, and later of Yale, in recognition of his work as a printer.

One of the most homelike and loving meetings was held in the Dun Building about 1900, when he was presented with a loving cup, while about three years since, his friends and co-laborers carried out a movement to have a bronze bust made, which was presented to him.

During the last few years he was confined to his house and seldom appeared in public; this did not prevent his services being continued and advice sought and given on every

important question in his own business and in relation to matters of vital interest to the Art of Printing. He was a counselor well worthy of the name.

Always of a retiring disposition, he was ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who sought his advice or assistance.

In the years to come his works and his greatness will blaze on the pages of the history of this nation, together with his loving-kindness and affection for those who were near and dear to him.

Perhaps the most touching incident of his later days was the appearance of his office associates at his home on his eighty-sixth birthday, Christmas day, 1913, with a bouquet of eighty-six roses. At that time his eyesight had grown so dim that he had to be introduced to each of the parties present.

He has passed to his reward with a life well done, and left a place that no one can fill, a shining light, and we can only say in the language of Shakespeare, "He was a man; take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

We append a list of some of his many writings, a large number of which have been and will be for a long time to come the full standards of authority on the questions treated.

## A PARTIAL LIST OF THE WRITINGS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THEODORE L. DE VINNE

"Profits of Book Composition," New York, 1864. 8vo. A reprint, in pamphlet form, of some observations published in the *Printer* (New York). It was reissued at the request of the Master Printers of New York.

"The Invention of Printing." A collection of facts and opinions descriptive of early prints and playing cards, the block books of the fifteenth century, the legend of Lourens Janzoon Coster, of Haarlem, and the work of John Gutenberg and his associates. Illustrated with facsimiles of early types and woodcuts. New York, 1876. R. 8vo. Second edition. New York, 1878. R. 8vo.

"Specimens of Historical Printing Types." New York (Grolier Club), 1885. 8vo.

"Historic Printing Types." A lecture read before the Grolier Club, January 25, 1885, with additions and illustrations. New York (Grolier Club), 1886. 4to.

"Christopher Plantin and the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp." New York (Grolier Club), 1888. 8vo.

"Brilliants." A setting of humorous poetry in brilliant type. Printed in black and red on hand-made paper. Size, about 2 x 2½ inches. New York, 1888.

The "Practice of Typography" series:

"Plain Printing Types." A treatise on the proc-

esses of type-making, the point system, the names, sizes, styles, and prices of plain printing types. New York, 1900. 12mo. Second edition. New York, 1902. 12mo.

"Correct Composition." A treatise on spelling of words, abbreviations, the compounding and division of words, the proper use of figures and numerals, italic, capital letters, notes, etc., with observations on punctuation and proof-reading. New York, 1901. 12mo. Second edition. New York, 1904. 12mo.

"Title Pages." A treatise on title pages, with numerous illustrations in facsimile, and some observations on the early and recent printing of books. New York, 1902. 12mo.

"Modern Methods of Book Composition." A treatise on typesetting by hand and by machine, and on the proper arrangement and imposition of pages. New York, 1904. 12mo.

"Title Pages as Seen by a Printer, with Observations on the Early and Recent Printing of Books." New York (Grolier Club), 1901. 4to.

"Notable Printers of Italy During the Fifteenth Century." Illustrated with facsimiles from early editions, and with remarks on early and recent printing. New York (Grolier Club), 1910. 4to.

Many articles and series of articles in magazines, and particularly in trade publications.

# A SEVERE APPLICATION OF THE SHERMAN LAW

BY ROBERT NEWTON LYNCH

(Vice-president and manager San Francisco Chamber of Commerce)

THE United States Government, through the Department of Justice, began suit on the eleventh of February in the United States Court of Salt Lake, to unmerge the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad lines. Though it had been announced by the Department for several months that such an action was contemplated, and despite the fact that the former Attorney-General had undertaken a similar unmerger, the filing of the suit came as a certain shock to the railway and business world and was started against the immediate protest of the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast.

The practical effect of such a dissolution as is proposed by this suit is far-reaching and profound, and it creates such a disturbance in transportation conditions in the West, and threatens to do such violence to commercial interests, that most serious consideration should be given to an examination of the soundness of the Government's contention. It is the purpose of this article to show the Western aspect of this matter and to express certain economic considerations which may not have found sufficient emphasis in the strictly legal attitude which decided that the Central and Southern Pacific lines were cooperating in restraint of trade, within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTENTION

Broadly speaking, it is the contention of the Government that the Southern Pacific Company, owning a line from San Francisco to Ogden and another line from San Francisco to New Orleans, finds itself in possession of a competitive system, which, under a common ownership, is administered in restraint of trade. It is also contended that the Southern Pacific Company has favored one of these lines, in its practical traffic administration, against its other line. It was the application of this principle which resulted in the separation of the Union Pacific line from the Southern Pacific line, in which suit the Government was only able to divorce the lines

at Ogden, owing to the extreme practical difficulties necessitating traffic agreements, between the dissolved lines, which the California State Railroad Commission very wisely refused to ratify in its application to these lines within the State of California. The Government now proposes to carry the matter to a logical conclusion, and is seeking a legal method to part asunder a living, vital system of transportation, which is historically a unit, economically a single servant, and only separable in a legally fictitious sense.

## THE HISTORICAL SITUATION

The lines sought to be unmerged have never been a single hour apart. Since the beginning, more than forty years ago, these lines have been under one management, operated as a unit, with practically one ownership and built as a single system out of one treasury. The Central Pacific is the parent line, completed in 1869 from Ogden to San Francisco, with a branch to San Jose, north to the Oregon line, and south to Goshen. The powers of the Central Pacific were not sufficiently enlarged, owing to a Government mortgage, to make proper and necessary extensions into the legitimate territory which it served, proportionate to and stimulating its development. Therefore, another company was formed, by the same people, known as the Southern Pacific Railroad. This company constructed a network of lines connected up with the Central Pacific, extending the latter line to Los Angeles, building to El Paso, and constructing numerous feeders all beginning and ending on the Central Pacific lines. As fast as completed, these lines were leased to the Central Pacific, and when the system attained fairly complete proportions, a new company of the same people was formed known as the Southern Pacific Company, which took a lease for ninety-nine years of the entire system, and took over the stock of the parent company. Thus the Southern Pacific Company, as lessee, was the sole owner of the Central Pacific lines before the passage of the Sher-

man Anti-Trust Act, and no essential change was made in conditions when, as late as 1899, the capital stock of the Central Pacific legally passed to the ownership of the Southern Pacific Company.

#### PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THE DISSOLUTION

The severance of these two lines presents at once seemingly insuperable difficulties. A glance at the map which differentiates these two systems graphically represents the wild division of lines and operating difficulties which would inevitably follow such a dissolution. In fact, the physical conditions are such that only a *legal* dissolution is possible. The lines are so physically related and in a local sense so essentially a non-competing service that any number of owners of these lines would be obliged to operate them as a unit, and, following a legal dissolution, the same situation against which the law protests must inevitably, but awkwardly, be reformed. If the Southern Pacific should lose its parent line, the entire backbone of its California service would be removed, and it would be left with twenty or thirty fragments beginning and ending in space. The latter company would therefore face the dilemma of having to secure money in a hostile market to revamp its lines, and in case of success in securing this credit, would work an economic wrong in paralleling present Central Pacific lines.

The separation would leave the entire Southern Pacific lines in Oregon without connection with the main system and would tend to destroy the many and favorable direct schedules and the splendid train service which has given birth to such trains as the Shasta Limited and Overland Limited. The more carefully one examines the physical situation between these roads, the stronger grows the conviction of the hopelessness of performing a capital operation upon such a living organism without fatality.

#### BUSINESS CONTENTIONS

It is significant that all the business interests of California and Oregon are protesting with unanimous voice against the prosecution of the suit. California was rejoiced when it was delivered from the domination of the Harriman interests, and the roads originally built by California genius and capital permitted to operate once more under local direction and in the interests of the development of the Western Empire. Before the filing of the suit, the commercial bodies, aroused by the peril to their interests and the

possible effects of the dissolution, appeared before the Attorney-General and asked for a further consideration of their interests. Though this delegation was backed by all the leading commercial organizations, by every leading newspaper in the territory, and by men prominent in every political party, its plea was in vain. The Attorney-General advised the delegation that inasmuch as in his opinion the combination was against the law he had no other option but to bring the suit.

The Government is deprived, however, of any support from the representatives of trade and commerce, in whose interests it is presuming to administer the law, and in fact faces the determined opposition of the practically unanimous sentiment of the people of the Pacific Coast. The business interests are fearful of the substitution of indirect for direct service; of the substitution of two carriers to do the work of one, with the additional cost, delay, and trouble incident to dealing with two organizations which may or may not be in harmony, or which may not be permitted to work in harmony; of deterioration of service, and general disturbance of business conditions incident to commercial changes affecting business centers, following the proposed division; and, finally, of the long period of confusion incident to the unsolved problems which the suit would precipitate,—problems of rate and service adjustments and of inextricably mixed terminals.

The business interests feel that at the very time when the Pacific Coast is growing with greatest rapidity, needing strong instead of weak railroads, with sufficient capital to finance the growth of traffic, with new equipment, additions, betterments, double tracks, etc., and facing the promised benefits due to the opening of the Panama Canal, with new water routes to San Francisco Harbor, and the intensified need of the highest and most adequately equipped distributive systems, it is peculiarly unfortunate that the Government should find it necessary to threaten the demoralization of Western transportation conditions.

The business contention is also that the Government offers no real compensation, the promise of two strong competing lines instead of one being chimerical. It is feared that instead of two strong competing lines, there will result one dominant line and one fatally impaired line. Under the new arrangement the Southern Pacific Company would have to journey 500 miles south with

all Northern California business before it would be at all on an equality with its Ogden competitor. This condition would be tremendously accentuated if the Central Pacific should pass into the hands of the Union Pacific, which would give the latter road its present strong line to Portland, its present line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, and its new line to San Francisco, which, with its present owned steamship lines running between Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, would give to that favored company a domination of the whole Pacific Coast in a manner that would delight the heart of the most extreme railroad monopolist. Against this foreign domination, the Pacific Coast rebels.

The prosecution of this suit will undoubtedly cause a new and profound examination, on the part of the entire country, of the real application of the Sherman Law. If this suit should be successful, it will undoubtedly furnish precedent by which many beneficial combinations formed by popular demand and in the people's interest will be threatened and broken up. The problem is after all only in its local aspects a Pacific Coast affair. The great resources of the West are at once the possession and wealth of the entire country, and it can hardly be that the intelligent sentiment of the country at large will morally support a purely technical application of the law to the disaster of legitimate business.

## ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CALUMET STRIKE SITUATION

BY PAUL WESLEY IVEY

(Acting Professor of Social Science in Dakota Wesleyan University)

ON July 23, 1913, the Western Federation of Miners called a general strike of all of its members employed in the copper mines of Houghton and Keweenaw counties in Upper Michigan. From the day of its inception the strike has been attended with rioting and bloodshed. Riotous mobs are held in check only by force of the State National Guard. Attacks on working-men have been of daily occurrence; jails have been filled with persons awaiting trial for violent acts; and children have daily had before them the spectacle of men acting in absolute disregard of law and order. Neighbors have been alienated, property destroyed, business paralyzed, and a prosperous district depopulated—and all for what reason?

The strike is being carried on by the Western Federation of Miners in order to force the mining companies to yield to four main demands: First, recognition of the Western Federation of Miners; second, either the abolishment of the "one-man drill" or the working of two men on each drill; third, a minimum wage of three dollars for trammers (shovelers and car-pushers), and three dollars and fifty cents for miners; fourth, an eight-hour day.

The last two demands are conceded by the mining companies. The first two form the

bone of contention. Whether or not the mining companies should recognize organized labor, it is not for us to venture an opinion. The second demand is the most far-reaching and should be given some careful, unbiased attention.

### THE LABOR-SAVING POWER DRILL

In order to clarify the situation regarding the so-called "one-man drill" it may be stated that drilling originally was done by hand. The purpose of the drill in mining work is to drill holes into which the powder is afterwards charged for blasting. In the early days of mining this work was done by two or more men, one of whom held the drill, while the other men acted as strikers. As the mining industry developed, a power drill was introduced which was operated by two men. The introduction of the first power drill operated by two men met with great resistance, because it was asserted that this drill would put a great many men out of employment. However, the two-man power drill was *more economical* than the old-fashioned hand method and therefore of necessity it displaced the old method.

The greatest economy in the methods of drilling has now been secured by the recent invention of a new piece of machinery, viz.,

a one-man power drill. The underground drilling with this efficient machine can be done with half the labor force that was formerly needed to operate the old-style drills. Obviously this is a remarkable innovation and would mean the saving of a great deal of expense on the part of the mining companies. How does organized labor and how do individual laborers look at this labor-saving device? Just as their predecessors have viewed other labor-saving devices. That is, they oppose it.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Let us review for a moment the conditions contemporaneous with the Industrial Revolution. Prior to this so-called revolution spinning and weaving were accomplished by hand processes, usually in the homes of the workers. With the introduction of steam power these conditions were suddenly changed, and the "factory system" was ushered in. Thousands of skilled hand workers were thrown out of their jobs, and, being ignorant of the true economic significance of the industrial change, destroyed factories, spinning and weaving machinery, in their blind effort to reinstate the old régime. Much suffering and hardship fell to the lot of the skilled artisans, because of the introduction of this labor-saving machinery, but no one at the present time thinks of going back to an industrial régime such as existed before the advent of the "factory system," and no one doubts that the working-man of to-day is far better off, by reason of the Industrial Revolution, than was his brother workman of a century ago.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT NOT DUE TO MACHINERY

There is, no doubt, a widespread notion among workmen that there is a certain amount of work to be done in the world, and that unemployment is due to the fact that machinery is taking the place of workmen. To say that this view is fallacious is to state an obvious fact. It would certainly be hard to prove that the installation of the most economical means of production could permanently injure either producer or consumer. In the labor situation before us in the Copper District, we have organized labor in one breath praying for an increase of wages and in the next breath praying for

uneconomical methods of production which would thwart their very aim, for it must be remembered that wages are directly dependable on the efficiency of the labor units. Thus, if one man on a machine can produce as much as two men, there is a dead economic loss to the world of one man's labor if two men are employed. Besides, there is a lowering of each man's wages, for each man's wages depends on what he produces, and if the joint product of two men is no greater than the product from one workman, wages must be divided between the two.

#### ECONOMY OF PRODUCTION MEANS LOWER PRICES

By the use of the one-man drill, the same amount of copper can be mined with half the labor cost of drilling. To whom will this great saving go? A study of industrial history would tend to show that in similar cases increased profits due to introduction of improved machinery have been shared with the workman. The workman, it is true, has not always received a just share of increased profits, but in most instances it has meant increased wages for him in the long run. Furthermore, economical production has almost always meant reduction in prices. Prices are based directly on demand in relation to supply, but indirectly they are determined by cost of production. Reduce the cost of production of a good, demand and supply remaining normal, and a reduction in price of that good must eventually occur.

An attempt on the part of organized labor to prevent the introduction of methods of production which would be for the greatest good to the greatest number is indeed a short-sighted policy. By so doing, organized labor, in the long run, will lower the very wages which it seeks to raise. By keeping men out of other industries, where they rightfully belong, and arbitrarily holding them to work where they are not needed, a great body of unproductive labor is forced upon the community, for whose support the productive labor must pay. Such conditions can only be temporary. Even if the mine operators are forced, by the strike, to use an uneconomical two-man drill, organized labor must eventually face its ambiguous situation and work for lasting results and not temporary concessions.

# MR. WORCESTER'S DEFENSE OF AMERICAN POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES<sup>1</sup>



HON. DEAN C. WORCESTER

**W**E have had many criticisms of American policy in the Philippines, and many panegyrics. The public mind has been confused, although there has been a preponderant support of our work in the far Eastern archipelago. The man best qualified, upon the whole, to review every phase of the Philippine question from the circumstances of our occupation down to the partial change of policy under the Democratic administration is Dean C. Worcester, who has spent about eighteen years in the Philippines, was fourteen years a member of the Philippine Commission, and for twelve years the Philippine Secretary of the Interior, with a wide range of administrative duties.

Mr. Worcester was a young student in the University of Michigan when an opportunity came to him, through one of his scientific professors, to spend a year or two in the Philippines in exploration as a faunal naturalist. He returned to complete his college course, and then went back to the Philippines for further exploration. He had again returned to the United States at about the time of the outbreak of our war with Spain. His recent four years in the islands had made him one of the very few men in the United States who knew anything whatsoever about the Philippines and their people. President McKinley made him a member of the first Philippine Commission, and he was the only one of its members who was appointed to the permanent commission, headed by William H. Taft, which soon afterwards took over the government of the islands from the military authorities.

Mr. Worcester retired last fall, and returned to this country. At a somewhat critical moment in the history of our exercise of sovereignty and administration in the islands, we now have from Mr. Worcester's pen two large volumes, entitled "The Philippines, Past and Present," which are almost entirely devoted to a thoroughgoing review of our stewardship. Mr. Worcester is a man of courage and conviction, who writes with a delightful frankness and does not hesitate to tell the American people exactly what he thinks they ought to know about every phase of this great undertaking of theirs. Let it be said at once that this work is a contribution to the history of modern government, quite equalling in scope and in importance Lord Cromer's great record of English administration in Egypt.

No task of modern political reconstruction, in our judgment, in view of all the difficulties, has been performed by any government so thoroughly and in so fine and honorable a spirit as our enterprise in the Philippine Islands. It would be a great mistake for our authorities at Washington not to read Mr. Worcester's book page by page, with close attention. Much of it seems to be highly controversial, but this is no fault of the

<sup>1</sup>The Philippines, Past and Present. By Dean C. Worcester. Macmillan. Two vols., 1084 pp. \$6.

trenchant author. He has set out to explain and to vindicate what the United States has done with its great colonial acquisition. He is controversial only because he feels it necessary to refute misstatements and to correct dangerous misconceptions.

He lays his foundation strongly and completely. There were two great myths always maintained by certain theorists, newspapers, and anti-imperialist politicians in this country. One of these was the myth that Admiral Dewey had sought the assistance of Aguinaldo and had promised to help Aguinaldo and his friends establish the independence of the islands. The other myth was that in putting down the Philippine insurgent movement under Aguinaldo, subsequent to the cession of the islands to the United States by Spain, we were destroying a Philippine republic that was a "going concern" and that could have maintained some sort of existence. Mr. Worcester gives perhaps three hundred pages to the complete and final destruction of these two myths.

He proceeds, chapter by chapter, to record the history of our establishment of civil government, our method of maintaining order through the Philippine constabulary, our provision of schools and of health administration, with many other phases of our Philippine experience.

The last half of the second volume deals comprehensively with the question whether or not the Philippines are ready for self-government, and whether the United States ought to remain or withdraw. The intelligent reader of open mind must be convinced

by Mr. Worcester's statements and arguments that we ought to remain, and that the Filipino people ought to have the benefit and advantage of the best that we can do for them. He does not think that we are doing our best for the welfare of the people of the islands when we remove highly competent American officials, and substitute for them Filipinos who are not qualified to render equally valuable service. Nearly all of the lower posts are now filled by Filipinos. But there are higher posts in which, from the very nature of the case, Americans, if rightly selected, can exercise direction and authority with far greater impartiality and fearlessness than at present could be expected from natives of the islands.

Mr. Worcester's volumes, comprising a total of about a thousand pages, are thoroughly readable and they cannot be ignored by those who would face with intelligence and wisdom our current national problems. It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Worcester should give so much specific attention to a recent book by James H. Blount, written in a spirit of adverse criticism, and after a comparatively limited experience in the islands. But Mr. Worcester has seemed to think that upon the whole the best way to meet many of the attacks that have been made upon our Philippine record is to regard Mr. Blount as the latest and most aggressive of all the critics, and to answer all opponents by the process of taking up Mr. Blount's charges and meeting them seriatim. It can hardly be denied that Mr. Worcester does this with conspicuous success.



EMILIO AGUINALDO, STANDING WITH DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION CRONE, BESIDE A FIELD OF CORN RAISED BY EMILIO AGUINALDO, JR., IN A SCHOOL CONTEST





STEAMSHIP DOCKS ON THE NORTH (HUDSON) RIVER FRONT OF NEW YORK CITY  
(Including the Chelsea docks recently completed for transatlantic liners)

# THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AMERICAN PORTS

BY B. J. RAMAGE

[The following article deals particularly with the recent expansion of port activities on the Eastern seaboard, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Coast and the Great Lakes. It also gives much important information regarding the management of docks and wharves by municipal and State authorities. Next month we shall publish an article bringing out some of the contrasts between American and European ports in matters of harbor equipment and management.—THE EDITOR.]

OF the influences that have helped to bring about the reconstruction of American ports—a work in progress throughout the country—unquestionably the most direct is the approaching completion of the Panama Canal. Another factor is the growing size of ships. In a paper read at a recent annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, it was said that “ships of the maximum dimensions now built or building are not easily accommodated or moved in even the largest docks and harbors.” Other factors in these contemporary port activities are the examples of European port and harbor organization; the keen rivalry among trunk-line railroads; the renaissance of the municipal spirit; a widespread recognition of the fact that if our

watercourses are to be developed suitable terminals are essential, and finally there is the tardy realization that riparian properties constitute one of our most valuable natural resources.

## SCOPE OF THE WORK

Before describing what is being done at our principal ports and harbors it may be well to indicate what this work comprises. As regards harbors it is directed towards the widening, deepening, or straightening of channels, and, notably on the Great Lakes, there is the construction of breakwaters. All works of this character, as well as the establishment of harbor and pier-head lines, fixing the length of wharves, are carried on by the Corps of Engineers, United States



THE BUSH TERMINAL AND WAREHOUSE SYSTEM ON THE BROOKLYN WATERFRONT, NEW YORK CITY

Army, the nearest approach to a National Department of Public Works. Other aids to navigation are furnished by the Government, such as charts showing the depth of harbor channels, buoys marking obstructions to be avoided, and lighthouses and lightships.

The Government leaves to port and private enterprise the construction of terminal facilities, such as wharves or piers and docks for the water adjacent to or between them; harbor or belt railroads coördinating land and water carriers; warehouses and the numerous mechanical appliances employed in handling cargoes. For a long time waterfronts and terminals—except at San Francisco, New Orleans, and New York—have been largely in private ownership. But there is a growing popular demand for at least partial public ownership of such properties.

#### NEW YORK'S INCOMPARABLE WATERFRONT

Our largest and most opulent port lies partly in New York and partly in New Jer-

sey. The total waterfront of this port is 770 miles, of which 577 miles are in New York City. The portion of the waterfront in the city that is used for shipping purposes is 101 miles. Of the 577 miles of city frontage, 359 miles are publicly owned, 10 miles by the Government and 349 miles by the city. Private parties, including railroads, own 218 miles. In the city there are 805 wharves, the city owning 235 and private parties 570. The harbor depth is 40 feet and upwards.

Railroads terminating here are connected with water terminals either directly or by means of carfloats. The five Brooklyn terminals are privately owned and include the Bush, Jay Street, and three operated by the New York Dock Company. There is also a private terminal in Richmond. The extensive and modern Bush Terminal is used by vessels trading with South America and the Orient. Its piers are adjacent to warehouses under the same management and are equipped with improved freight-handling appliances. The channel connecting Buttermilk Channel with The Narrows runs close to these piers. Recent negotiations look to the City's acquisition of the Bush Terminal.

Most of the coastwise and foreign steamship lines have their piers on the North River, where there are also numerous ferryhouses. The Chelsea piers, constructed a few years ago by the city for ocean liners, are on the North River, and so also will be the new transatlantic terminals the city has started at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street.

The Commissioner of Docks has supervision over all the public waterfront. He is appointed by the Mayor at an annual salary of \$7500. Since its creation in 1871, the Department of Docks and Ferries has been gradually increasing the public waterfront.



AN ORE-UNLOADING PLANT ON ONE OF THE PHILADELPHIA DOCKS

The largest public piers are leased for long terms. The income therefrom, in 1912, was \$4,240,510, and in 1871 \$460,164. The amount of money appropriated varies annually, according to the work. Money for maintenance and repair work and running expenses of the Department comes out of the general tax levy. New construction work is paid for by corporate stock issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Besides the great improvements under way in New York City, the New Jersey Harbor Commission has been formulating plans to develop in the interest of the public those sections of the port of New York that are subject to its control.

#### PHILADELPHIA AND HER HARBOR ADMINISTRATION

At Philadelphia there are 35.59 miles of waterfront on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Of this 12 per cent. is owned by the Government, 13 per cent. by the city, and 75 per cent. by private parties. Out of 267 wharves the Government owns 10, the city 77, and private parties the remainder. The annual revenue from city wharves is \$75,000.



LOADING GRAIN AT A BALTIMORE ELEVATOR

The harbor is 30 feet deep, but a 35-foot project is under way. So far about \$27,000,000 has been spent on the Delaware River and Bay. Of this amount about \$18,000,000 was appropriated by the Government and \$9,000,000 by the city and State.

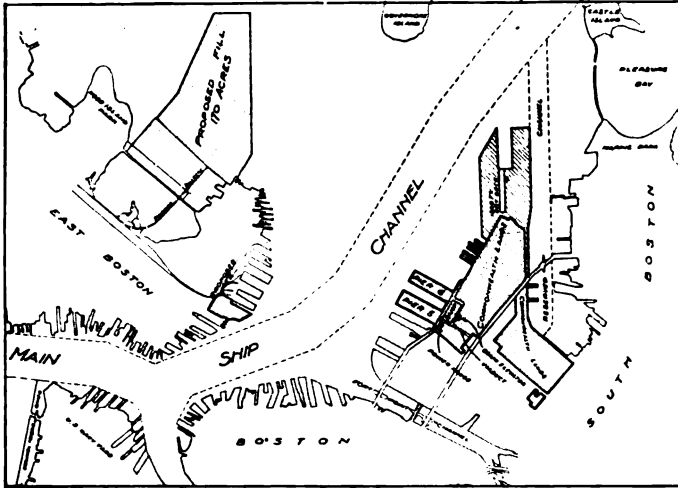
Port administration is vested in the Department of Docks, Wharves, and Ferries, created in 1907, at the head of which is the Director, who is appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years at an annual salary of \$10,000.

In 1912 private parties expended \$3,100,000 and the city \$1,000,000 on water termi-



COMMONWEALTH PIER 5, NOW BEING BUILT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE PORT OF BOSTON AT A COST OF \$3,000,000

(This great pier is 1800 feet long and 400 feet wide. It has 50 feet of water at high tide and 40 feet at low tide. At this pier the *Imperator* could be docked with 800 feet to spare. There are 20 acres of floor space and six railroad tracks with space for 160 freight cars. A short distance down stream from Pier 5 the new Commonwealth Pier 6 is in course of construction)



PLAN SHOWING BOSTON PORT IMPROVEMENTS

(Commonwealth Piers 5 and 6, the big drydock, the proposed new pier on the Eastern Railroad property, and the proposed reclamation of 170 acres of flats belonging to the State off Jeffries Point)

Boston did not enter upon the work of port reconstruction until after several commissions had carefully investigated the subject. Then the task was taken up in a thoroughgoing fashion and the influence of its initial stages is patent.

The Port of Boston Act of 1911 created a State board, known as the Directors of the Port of Boston, and entrusted to it the duty of making and executing comprehensive plans to develop the harbor. A bond issue of \$9,000,000 was authorized to start these improvements. This board is composed of a chairman, whose annual salary is

nals. The Legislature has given the city the right of eminent domain under which to take private property for waterfront development. The city has also been authorized to bulkhead undeveloped waterfront property and charge the cost to owners using it. There are important railroad terminals at Port Richmond and Greenwich.

It would be difficult to overestimate the important results produced in recent years by the port authorities of this ancient center of shipping.

\$15,000 and four other members, each with a salary of \$10,000. When the board began work there was no developed waterfront under its control, although the State had important undeveloped lands or flats. The board has about completed Commonwealth Pier No. 5, at a cost of \$2,500,000, has appropriated \$3,000,000 for improvements off Jeffries Point, East Boston, and has allotted \$3,000,000 for a modern dry dock. On the Commonwealth Flats, in South Boston, a

#### PORT ACTIVITIES AT BOSTON

Boston Harbor is closer to the sea than any other Atlantic portal, but the adjacent islands serve as natural breakwaters. The main channel inwards from President Roads is nearly completed, with a depth of 35 feet at low water and a width of 1200 feet. The State has provided an anchorage basin at East Boston.

The piers for overseas trade are in East Boston, South Boston, and Charlestown, and are owned by railroads. The Atlantic Avenue waterfront, given over to coastwise lines, is near the wholesale and warehouse section. The remaining frontal property lies on four tidal inlets—Chelsea Creek, Mystic River, Charles River, and Fort Point Channel. This frontage is dedicated to bulk cargoes—oil, coal, and lumber. Much better appliances are used to handle such traffic than general merchandise, for which Boston, like rival ports, relies upon ship winches rather than pier cranes.



PART OF THE UPPER HARBOR OF NORFOLK, VA.



#### THE HARBOR OF SAVANNAH

(Showing the terminals of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's Baltimore and Philadelphia lines, recently rebuilt after total destruction by fire, with concrete structure and waterfront and up-to-date working appliances. Adjoining and beyond are the terminals of the Ocean Steamship Company operating boats to New York and Boston. Plans are under way for rebuilding these terminals and adding one or more slips to the four now in use. The river channel here has a depth of 26 feet at low water)

short distance from Pier No. 5, the lessees of Pier 6 are erecting a modern fish pier.

#### BALTIMORE'S HISTORIC PREÉMINENCE

About eleven miles up the Patapsco River, from Chesapeake Bay and 160 miles from the sea, lies the landlocked harbor of Baltimore, with its 10 miles of waterfront and some 138,000 feet of wharfage space. Locust Point, Port Covington, Curtis Bay, and Canton are important railroad terminals.

Soon after the great fire of 1904 the Legislature created the Burnt District Commission and empowered it to acquire valuable frontal property (4000 feet). Under a bond issue of \$6,000,000, subsequently increased to \$9,000,000, the Commission purchased property, removed buildings and streets, and laid out a system of public wharves south from Pratt Street, which was

widened to 120 feet. Port affairs are administered by a harbor board composed of five members, appointed by the Mayor. Four serve without pay, but the president, who is also the harbor engineer, receives \$4000 annually.

The famous Baltimore clippers carried the American flag to all parts of the globe and in a revived merchant marine this historic port may be depended upon to maintain a record of which it is so justly proud.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS

Keen interest in port development prevails from Norfolk to Galveston, including Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans, all important in the cotton, lumber, or naval-stores trade.

The recent' growth of these famous



THE SEABOARD AIR LINE FREIGHT TERMINALS ON HUTCHINSON'S ISLAND IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER

(It is announced that important additions to these terminals are planned for 1914)



THE NEW PIER OF THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY  
AT NORFOLK, VA.

(This great structural steel work and the coal-handling equipment erected in connection with it, embracing elevators, dumping machinery, power plant, etc., cost about \$2,000,000. It has just been completed)

ports is largely the story of that extraordinary railroad and industrial expansion which is yet to be fully told. No other section has relied more largely upon shipping than the South, and unless all forecasts are wrong there is none whose future is more closely interwoven with it.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News are often embraced under the term "Virginia Ports." The outer harbor of this group is formed by Hampton Roads, the inner by the Elizabeth River and its branches. Neighboring railroad ports are Sewells Point, Pinners Point, Lamberts Point, and Berkeley. A Board of Harbor Commissioners has supervision over terminals at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Private enterprise predominates at the remaining South Atlantic ports and at Gulf ports except New Orleans, but there is a tendency at most other ports to acquire some frontal property for the public.

While its 22 miles of waterfront and 29 wharves are largely owned by private interests, the city of Savannah owns 1½ miles of frontage, 9 wharves, and 303 feet

of wharfage, the latter on what is known as the City Front. At high water the harbor has a depth of 33 feet and 26 feet at low water. Last year more than \$500,000 was spent by the Government on harbor improvements at Savannah and \$1,000,000 by railroads on slips, warehouses, and wharves.

It was from Savannah in 1819 that the first steamship crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Its present extensive coastwise and foreign trade has operated to bring it into close traffic relations with the Middle West.

Mobile has 10.8 miles of waterfront, 9 per cent. being owned by the public and

the remainder by private interests. There are twenty-five wharves, seven owned by the public. The city has bought two thousand feet of waterfront and is erecting steel sheds to cost \$60,000. The harbor depth is twenty-seven feet and four miles of new channel are being dredged.

At Galveston there are 38 miles of waterfront, only 10 per cent. being used for any purpose, and that shipping. The entire waterfront is owned by private parties, including the Galveston Wharf Company, 20 per cent. of whose stock is owned by the city. The forty-one wharves at Galveston are privately owned. There is a harbor depth of thirty feet. The channel depth from the Gulf to the docks has been increased from fourteen

to thirty-two feet, the harbor being now accessible to ships of thirty-foot draft. These improvements have been made by the Government at a cost of \$20,000,000. The seawall extension will develop an additional mile and a half of wharf frontage. Eight rail lines deliver cars to the Galveston Wharf Company and the Southern Pacific Terminal Company. Piers load by steam



ONE OF THE JETTIES LINING GALVESTON CHANNEL

(The two jetties extend approximately ten miles out into the Gulf of Mexico. They were formed by hauling huge granite blocks weighing from one to five tons from the quarries in the interior of Texas and dumping them into the water)



winches and electric carriers unload bananas. The affairs of the port are administered by a Board of Port Wardens, appointed by the Governor, and the members serve without compensation.

New Orleans, on the Mississippi River, is about 100 miles from the Gulf. Its port organization is a model one. There is here a waterfrontage of 41.4 miles, all of it except 14,000 feet being owned by the State. The State also owns the five miles of wharves. Private parties own six wharves. The affairs of the port are administered by a State Board called the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, whose members serve with-



EAST TO WEST VIEW OF GALVESTON HARBOR FRONT, SHOWING THE SLIP SYSTEM, PART OF THE CHANNEL, AND FREIGHTERS AT THE WHARVES

(Galveston is second only to New York among the ports of the United States in the total of exports and imports as reported by the United States Customs Department for the fiscal year 1912-13)



THE WOODEN TRESTLE WHICH FOR TWELVE YEARS WAS THE SOLE LINK BETWEEN GALVESTON ISLAND AND THE TEXAS MAINLAND

out pay. A public belt railroad connecting the tendency of shippers to forward through these

waterfront with railroads and warehouses is managed by a municipal body. Of the public wharves, twenty-four are constructed of creosoted material. The total length of these wharves is 4.53 miles, with an area of more than 2,000,000 square feet. The total length of the four untreated public wharves is .46 miles, with an area of about 198,000 square feet. The twenty-two public steel sheds have a length of 3.66 miles and an area

of more than 2,642,000 square feet. The Board of Commissioners took over the public wharf system in 1901. In 1902 its earnings amounted to \$215,329, as contrasted with earnings in 1912, amounting to \$429,997. In 1908 a bond issue of \$3,500,000 was authorized for terminal improvement.

One of the most striking changes in transportation conditions has been the



CAUSEWAY OF STEEL AND REINFORCED CONCRETE WHICH NOW JOINS GALVESTON TO THE MAINLAND IN PLACE OF THE WOODEN TRESTLE SHOWN ABOVE

(This causeway was recently erected at a cost of over \$2,000,000. It is two miles in length)





THE SKYLINE OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AS VIEWED FROM THE HARBOR

Gulf ports Western products destined for Europe and for South America. By reason, moreover, of their proximity to the canal, these ports have been preparing for the impulse its completion is expected to give commerce, more especially that with Latin America and the Orient.

#### HARBORS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Of the numerous harbors on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland on the Willamette River, and the Puget Sound ports of Seattle and Tacoma are especially active. Three of these are illustrative.

In its port and harbor organization, San Francisco, like New Orleans, has adopted State rather than municipal lines. The Board of State Harbor Commissioners, composed of three members, are appointed by the Governor and hold office at his pleasure. The president receives a salary of \$3600, and the other members \$3000 each per annum. The waterfront is approximately ten miles, four of which are used for shipping purposes. The remainder is unused. The

title to all this property is in the State. Along the waterfront there are about 11,700 feet of completed sea-wall, created by the reclamation of tidelands, thirty projecting piers, and twenty-three sea-wall lots, which lots, together with the State lands around the central basin, make an area of 1,104,275 feet, or about 25 acres owned by the State. The harbor has been self-sustaining since its organization. It has never been necessary to deepen the channels, as they are scoured by the tides.

San Francisco's experience in harbor management has exercised a wide influence on the reorganization of port administration elsewhere.

The cost of constructing sea-walls, wharves, etc., as well as operating expenses, is defrayed by harbor receipts—rents, tolls, dock and shipping charges, the harbor thus paying its own way. Across the bay at Oakland, Richmond, and elsewhere, local bodies administer their own harbor affairs. At San Francisco the wharves are leased to private parties. Lessees pay in advance the cost of construction. The railroad along the water-



THE CLYDE LINE TERMINALS AT CHARLESTON, S. C.  
(New terminals will be completed within the next few months)



THE SEABOARD AIR LINE MAXWELL TERMINALS FOR THE EXPORT OF LUMBER CARGOES AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

(These terminals are just east of Commodore's Point, one of the proposed sites for municipal docks)

front is owned by the State. During the past decade bonds aggregating \$12,000,000 have been issued for harbor improvements. Further improvements contemplated embrace eighteen concrete piers.

Los Angeles is about twenty-one miles from the seacoast, with which it is connected by rail and trolley lines. Several years ago the



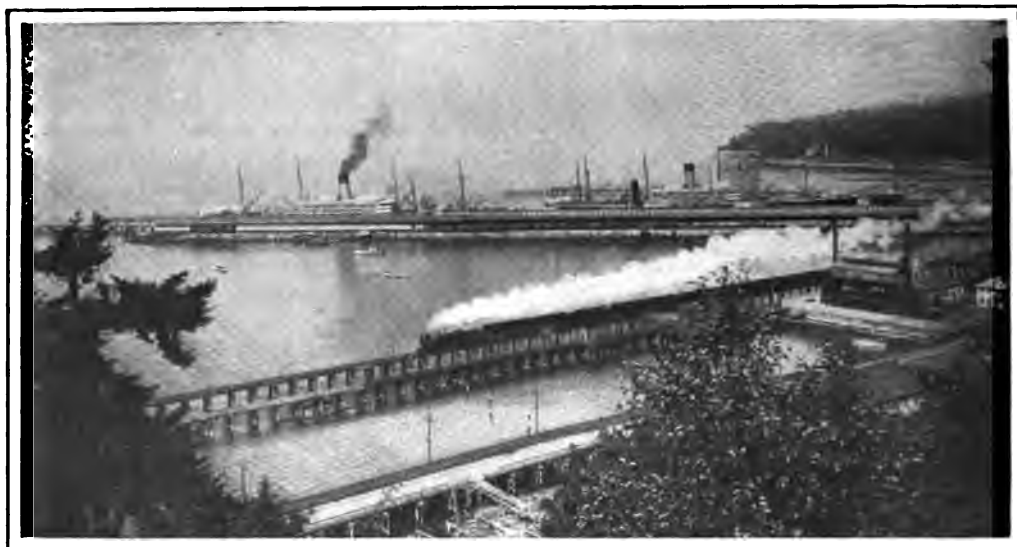
JACKSONVILLE TERMINALS OF THE MERCHANTS AND MINERS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, WHICH OPERATES SIX SHIPS A WEEK TO BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA

ports of San Pedro and Wilmington consolidated with Los Angeles in order to secure central administration for harbor affairs. San Pedro is known as the outer and Wilmington as the inner harbor. The Government is constructing a breakwater.

The total waterfront of the consolidated municipality is about 20.75 miles. Of this, approximately 30,000



TWO COMMODITIES HANDLED IN GREAT QUANTITY AT THE BUSY PORT OF NEW ORLEANS—BRAZILIAN COFFEE AND BANANAS



THE GREAT NORTHERN DOCK AT SEATTLE

feet, including wharves under construction, are employed by shipping. The unused portion aggregates 15 miles. As regards ownership, 23,400 feet of waterfront belongs to the public, 42,300 feet to private parties, and 43,800 feet are in litigation between the public and private parties. Out of seventeen wharves, four are owned by the city and thirteen by private parties. Three municipal wharves, aggregating 4795 feet, are building.

Los Angeles has a comprehensive plan of harbor improvements and during the past two years the city has issued bonds aggregating \$5,500,000 for carrying them out. Port affairs are administered by a Board of Harbor Commissioners appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years.

Seattle lies on a narrow strip of land between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, into which projects Elliott Bay, its principal harbor. The natural outlet of Lake Washington is the Duwamish River, which is being dredged to a depth of thirty feet. Salmon Bay enters the mainland north of Elliott Bay, through which the Government is constructing a ship canal into Lake Washington, crossing Lake Union (in the heart of the city) in its course. The tidal locks of this canal cost nearly \$3,000,000. They will be 825 feet long and eighty feet wide, and will accommodate vessels of thirty feet draft. It is expected that by 1915 there will be thirteen and one-half miles of dock frontage. The present improved waterfront is about 50,000 feet, but there is being added thereto, at public expense, 23,686 feet. The Port of

Seattle, a body distinct from the city, was organized in 1911. It is controlled by the Seattle Port Commission, whose three members receive no compensation. The functions of this commission are to develop the port, a bond issue of \$6,300,000 having been authorized for the purpose.

In addition to a great coastwise trade in oil, lumber, grain and general merchandise the Pacific ports have important commercial relations with the Atlantic seaboard, via the transcontinental railroads or by the isthmian routes of Panama and Tehuantepec; a heavy trade with the non-contiguous territory of the United States bordering the Pacific, and with Oriental countries.

#### PORT IMPROVEMENTS ON THE GREAT LAKES

A general physical characteristic of the lake ports is their situation at the mouths of short rivers whose tortuous courses extend into the business sections. Water terminals are largely on these streams which form the so-called inner harbors, in contradistinction to the outer harbors. The latter are the result of breakwater construction by the Government. There is now a general demand for the more extensive use of the lake front for shipping, especially as the inner harbors have become so congested by mammoth bulk carriers. This type of vessel has been made possible by the dredging of lake channels and the enlargement of locks at the "Soo."

A further peculiarity is the limited period of navigation caused by the severity of winter. Items of traffic are relatively few, consisting mainly of ore, grain, flour, and lum-



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A PORTION OF SAN FRANCISCO'S WATERFRONT

ber eastbound, and coal, together with general merchandise, westbound.

The facilities for handling ore, coal, and grain are unsurpassed. Notwithstanding the large number of lake ports, the chief business is done at a comparatively few,—Cleveland, Buffalo, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

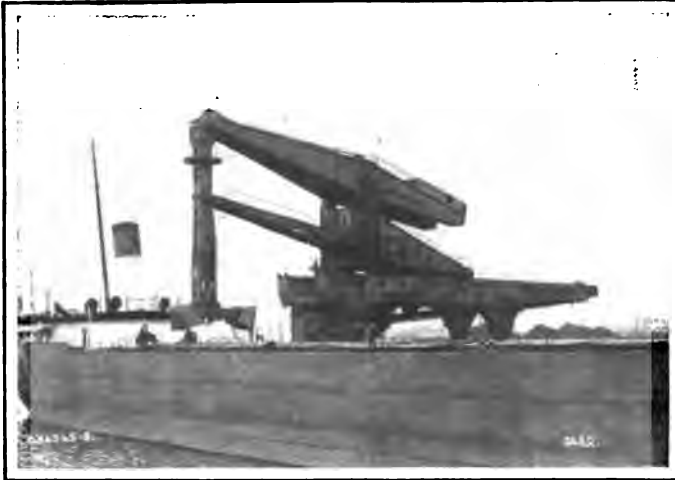
Cleveland, one of the leading ore-receiving ports, is on the Cuyahoga River, and is the northern terminus of the now unimportant Ohio Canal. This port is also a great distributing center for soft coal. Much of the ore is used for local consumption, but large quantities are forwarded by rail to Pittsburgh and other blasting centers. As at most other ports, the outer harbor is administered by the Government, the inner by the city. There is a waterfront of twenty-seven miles, of which ten are used for shipping. On the lake front the railroad docks are

equipped with four Hulet ore-unloading machines, having a combined capacity of approximately 2500 tons per hour. Other ore-unloading machines are in different parts of the inner harbor, the combined capacity of all these facilities being approximately 10,000,000 tons per season of navigation. Both the Government and the city have expended large sums on harbor improvements and further works of this nature are projected.

Buffalo, the western terminus of the Erie Canal and of the trunk-line railroads, is the chief American grain and flour receiving port. It is also the great distributing port for anthracite coal destined for Upper Lake ports. Important packet lines radiate in all directions. The inner harbor is formed by the Buffalo River and various slips and canals, the outer by four breakwaters. The city has spent much money in improving the inner harbor and the Government is improv-



THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC SLIP AT SAN PEDRO, THE PORT OF LOS ANGELES—AN IMPORTANT LUMBER-RECEIVING PORT



A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN CLEVELAND HARBOR,—UNLOADING IRON ORE BY THE USE OF MACHINERY PERFECTED AND MANUFACTURED IN CLEVELAND

a cargo of more than 10,000 tons may be loaded into an ore boat in one hour. The coal dock equipment includes the Mead-Morrison, Dodge Coal Storage, Heyl & Patterson and the Brown Hoisting Machinery systems. These docks are electrically equipped and are operated with self-filling buckets, having a capacity of from two to five and a half tons each. Coal is thus unloaded quickly and economically, the record for the harbor being 8983 tons of coal unloaded in ten hours and thirty minutes. As elsewhere, however, the

ing the Black Rock harbor. As at other facilities for handling package freight are ports, the waterfront and its terminals are very backward. largely in private ownership.

Duluth-Superior, contrary to the general rule, is landlocked. The harbor is reached from Lake Superior by two entries, the Duluth Ship Canal and the Superior Entry, a natural channel. These penetrate Minnesota Point, reaching Superior Bay and Allouez Bay, respectively. The harbor is in close proximity to the great ore ranges, and is of prime importance in the ore and grain trades. There are here the most modern facilities for handling coarse freight, both wheat and ore being loaded by gravity. Ore boats have many hatches and are loaded simultaneously from a number of spouts, so that in this way

Milwaukee has an inner harbor formed by the Milwaukee, Kinnickinnick and Menominee rivers. On Milwaukee Bay is an outer harbor which is unused for water terminals. Omitting street ends, Milwaukee has a total waterfront of twenty miles, about 65 per cent. of which is used for shipping. Further improvements contemplated embrace the widening and deepening of the Kinnickinnick, removing obstructions from the Menominee, and the acquisition of Jones Island for municipal docks and the creation of a mooring basin.

At Chicago some years ago the Mayor appointed a Harbor Commission to consider



FIRST SECTION OF PROPOSED OUTER HARBOR DEVELOPMENT NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE CHICAGO RIVER

primarily whether any portion of the lake front should be reserved for harbor purposes; also to report on the relations of harbor needs to railroad terminals, especially in view of the State legislation authorizing the Board of Park Commissioners to take for park purposes certain portions of the lake front lying between Grant and Jackson parks. In its report this Commission made many practical recommendations. Among them are the following: the widening of the Chicago River and its branches; the establishment of public docks, conveniently situated, for distributing freight; the reservation of certain portions of the lake front for future harbor development; the securing of the right of way of the Illinois and Michigan Canal for the benefit of the public, and in South Chicago the reservation of the Calumet River for public docks. It was further recommended that the city be empowered to condemn whatever land might be necessary for harbor or dockage purposes.

It will thus be seen that the same influences which are transforming the seaports of this country are also reshaping the harbors of the Great Lakes whose shipping forms so large a proportion of American tonnage. Not only Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland, but a score of other busy ports, under the guidance of alert

and foresighted commissions and chambers of commerce, are making plans for future as well as present demands. They are going about the work, moreover, in that practical manner so characteristic of the Middle West.

#### WESTERN RIVER PORTS

Except bituminous coal, there is no important through movement of traffic between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Steamboat traffic is local and relatively unimportant. For this movement there are three classes of terminals; an unimproved river bank, where vessels tie up, a paved river bank, and what are locally designated as "wharf boats" or floating sheds. Fixed wharves or piers are impossible because of the shifting changes in water-level. For handling merchandise wheelbarrows, trucks, and other primitive methods are employed. Very often such traffic is handled by roustabouts, who do not represent the most skilled form of labor. For handling coal and other bulky freight there are tipples, elevators, and inclines. Those who are so earnestly striving to revive our inland waterways realize that the port and terminal problem is every whit as important as the question of channel depths, and there is every indication that the attention now devoted to this phase of the subject will have far-reaching effect.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CITY OF SEATTLE, WASH., SHOWING FRESH-WATER HARBOR

# NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERMEN "PLAYING POLITICS"

**N**EWFOUNDLAND, the oldest British Colony, lying out in the North Atlantic, remote and isolated, and apparently sleepy and old-fashioned almost beyond belief, has been latterly showing evidences of being agitated by the wave of labor unrest that is sweeping the world these days.

Newfoundland, it should be stated, is the home of a people of absolutely British descent, and has for years been a factor in international diplomacy, altogether disproportioned to her position and population. She is the only part of British America not included in the Canadian Dominion, having refused all inducements to join that Federation.

Five years ago William F. Coaker, a man of comparatively little education and without much success in any undertaking he had attempted up to that time, formed what he called the Fishermen's Protective Union, a labor organization formed to embrace the fishermen and working-men of Newfoundland.

## FEUDAL CONDITION OF THE FISHERMAN

To realize what has happened in Newfoundland it is necessary to remember that this country still suffers from conditions existing almost from its earliest days. Discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, who was sent out by West-of-England merchants, its fishery wealth soon attracted all the daring seafolk of Western Europe. The English, however, by degrees forced all the others out, and their attitude towards the island, even to comparatively recent times, was expressed, by the description of an official, that "Newfoundland was like a great ship, anchored in the North Atlantic and used solely for fishing purposes."

In other words, Newfoundland was regarded by the West-of-England fishing "venturers" as a place wherein they could carry on their occupation without interference, all else being subordinated to that. In earlier days no permanent settlers were permitted. The island was a fishing station, merely for temporary use in summer, and the skipper of every fishing craft had to bring back every autumn all the men he took out in the spring, under heavy penalties. When it was a penal offense to plant a potato in Newfoundland, which it was up to one hundred years ago, a

university was being founded by the mother country in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia. In the face of these conditions it is not surprising that the fish merchants who controlled Newfoundland should have esteemed the fisherfolk as little better than serfs.

Until comparatively recent times these merchants had their principal houses in the British Isles, with what were virtually branches in St. John's managed by the younger members of their families who, as they in turn grew old, retired to the banks of the Clyde and the Mersey to spend the money they had made in the Newfoundland fisheries. Almost until to-day the fishing industry, the great staple of the island, has been carried on by the successors of these merchants, through the medium of what is known as the "supplying" system. The "suppliers" were the great merchants controlling affairs in St. John's. Below them were what were known as "planters" or middlemen.

The term "planter" is a survival of the period when the fishing locations in Newfoundland were described as plantations, and those in charge thereof "planters" in the same manner as this term does duty in the Southern States. These "planters" in turn "supplied" the fishermen, the process being that the merchant advanced food, fishing vessels, and gear and all the implements necessary to carry on the industry to the planters or, in many cases, to the fishermen themselves, on credit, and after the fishing season was over the fishermen or planters returned their catch for the season, receiving credit therefor at market rates against their advances in the spring. The result in practice was that the fishermen and planters became engirt in a mesh of indebtedness which lasted their whole lives.

## CONTROL BY THE MERCHANTS OF ST. JOHN'S

It followed almost inevitably that these fish merchants controlled, as well, the legislation of the country. In the olden days the merchants alone were members of the Council, or upper house, only latterly has it been democratized with traders, lawyers, and prosperous "planters." The merchant also controlled the Lower House, because until twenty-five years ago there was open voting instead



of the secret ballot now used; which meant that every voter stated publicly in the presence of agents of candidates for whom he voted, and his name was recorded accordingly.

The merchants thus knew how each man voted and this meant, if they voted contrary to the wishes of these "over-lords," a refusal, usually, of fishery supplies next season. Not until St. John's, the capital, changed gradually from a fishing to an industrial community, and some of the other districts, which elected enough members to dictate more modern policies to agriculture, was a change effected, and it became possible, broadly speaking, for a man to secure election without having mercantile endorsement; and for the past few years there has not been a representative of the mercantile class in the elected chamber. In fairness to the present-day generation of merchants it should be said that they all reside permanently in the country, are much more progressive and modernized in their outlook of business methods, and are doing their best to curtail the "supplying system." Recent statistics, however, show that for an industry yielding about ten million dollars a year, the annual issue of "supplies" on credit is about six millions.

#### ECONOMIC CHANGES AND THE FISHERMEN

The past quarter-century, moreover, has seen a new development in colonial politics, the building of a railway through the island to develop the dormant mineral, forest, and agricultural wealth, creating a new industrial class, not depending on merchant or planter, but selling its labor to the highest bidder and finding in later years keen competition for the same and consequent greater independence among the masses. The control of the Legislature passed, in the early part of this epoch, to Sir William Whiteway, a progressive lawyer, who in turn was succeeded by Sir Robert Bond, a country gentleman, from 1900 to 1909. He gave place to Sir Edward Morris, the present Premier, another lawyer who had been his Attorney General up till 1907 and who, leaving him then on a question of policy, organized a party which in the general election in November, 1908, divided the country evenly, each leader securing eighteen seats. The deadlock that resulted was only broken by a second election in May, 1909, when Mr. Morris carried the country with twenty-six seats against ten.

About that time the first evidences of a new figure on the political horizon appeared when William F. Coaker started "The Fish-

ermen's Protective Union," designed to help the masses, or "under-dogs," to secure justice from the classes, or "grab-alls," as he described them.

His movement represented a revolt by the common people against conditions which they asserted were most unjust and unfair. The fishermen contended that after the control of the merchants, politically and industrially, was broken, they still, by a combine in St. John's, dictated the price of fish every year and paid the toilers only what they felt like and not what the foreign markets warranted; and that in the same way they maintained the prices of provisions and other articles at unjustly high rates and further burdened the fisherfolk.

Launched in the northern districts early in 1908, his movement comprehended the organizing of the fishermen for economic and political control, but it was not taken seriously at first, though measures taken by him as its spokesman in disputes with the merchants over the treatment of the crews of their sealing steamers with the prospect of a strike in the background, added greatly to the Union's prestige. In the elections of 1908 and 1909 its promoter threw his influence with the Morris party, though then it did not count for much. But after the election of the Government, when he planned, according to his critics, to play the part of a dictator and control the policy of the administration, and Premier Morris refused this, he went against the Government and became a very aggressive opponent.

Gradually the Union spread over the whole of the northern section of the island. Coaker proposed that it put in the political field fourteen candidates for these districts to form a third party at the next election, these candidates being publicly pledged and sworn to vote together in the Union's interests under his leadership. This policy was pursued; men were nominated at district conventions composed of delegates from the Union Councils or lodges in the several constituencies, and seats held at the time by both the Liberal and Conservative parties were selected for attack, including that of Sir Robert Bond, the ex-Premier.

As the election approached, however, Sir Robert forced the Union to make an alliance with him, whereby the latter would lead a combined Liberal-Union party on terms which—according to a recent letter of Mr. Bond, the statements in which are not disputed—repudiated the idea of Union control and stipulated for the interests of every class

and element in the country to be fairly considered. The ex-Premier also, it would appear, refused the Union's demands for fourteen nominations, two departmental portfolios, and three cabinet seats; and allowed it only ten candidates and no other recognition.

Although the Liberal-Union alliance did not carry the country, securing only fifteen seats against twenty-one won by the Morris party, yet the results showed that in the northern districts the Union possessed unexpected strength.

After the election, when the lessons of the contest came to be studied, it was seen that the Union had great strength in the northern districts and that with the possible exception of Notre Dame Bay, where Premier Bond and his colleagues would probably have won anyhow, the other Bondites elected owed their success very largely to the votes of the Unionists. The Union has justified its existence because it elected eight out of its ten candidates, and ex-Premier Bond, with all his influence and prestige, had been able only to return seven out of the other twenty-six.

It developed during the campaign that Mr. Coaker, writing to a candidate in Notre Dame Bay whom he was displacing to allow of Sir Robert Bond going there as one of the nominees of the combination, explained that four years hence the Union would be fighting the country on its own account and this gentleman would then be assured of a seat, as he was resenting his being suppressed, and President Coaker enunciated the same view in an address to the annual convention of his Union after the election. Sir Robert Bond, at the end of the year,—apparently realizing that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to lead in the Assembly a party composed of eight Coakerites and seven Bondites with the position of the Union chief so defined,—decided to resign and withdraw from public life, which he did in an open letter to the press. This withdrawal of his was followed by the decision of his supporters to sit apart from the Coakerites as an independent body in the Assembly, and on this basis the Assembly organized recently.

#### INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE FISHERMEN'S UNION

So much for the political activities of the Union, which stand out most prominent. But the total of its industrial activities must not be overlooked. At the fifth annual convention of the Union held in St. John's, in De-

cember last, its president quoted various statistics regarding it, of which the following will be of interest: At the first convention, held in Change Islands, in 1909, nine delegates attended; at Catalina, in 1910, thirty-eight attended; in Greenland, in 1911, eighty attended; at Bonavista, in 1912, 150 attended; and at St. John's, in 1913, 161 attended, which number, he said, would have been increased, only for the great distance from the remote northern districts. He stated that the Union had now 190 local councils, an increase the past year of thirty-seven; seven district councils, corresponding with electoral constituencies, an increase of one; 17,700 members, an increase of 2700; and a fund of \$8000, although the expenditure for 1913 was unusually large, as the Union paid the election expenses of the ten candidates nominated.

The Union has as an offshoot the Union Trading Company, a business enterprise in which every Unionist can become a member by taking one or more \$10 shares. This Trading Company forwards, in return for cash, provisions, fishery salt, fishing implements, coal, and other requirements to local councils, to be sold to the members, also for cash; and there are now twenty-four permanent and seven temporary Union stores in operation in as many outposts. The trading concern has a waterside premises in St. John's with headquarters and stores, and the business of the company increased nearly 250 per cent. during 1913. The Trading Company purchased a steamer last year for \$40,000, to do its freighting, and additional subscriptions for shares were invited to pay off a mortgage of \$10,000 on her purchase money. The Trading Company employs eighty persons and sold, the president said, 15,000 barrels of flour, 4000 barrels of beef and pork, 150,000 pounds of butter, 40,000 pounds of tea, and 20,000 pounds of tobacco to the stores and local councils during the year,—a large increase on the previous year's sale. Then, to secure the necessary publicity, a weekly paper known as the *Fishermen's Advocate* was started and is said to have a large sale, and President Coaker and his allies express confidence that within the next few years the movement will spread all over the country and enable it to dominate the entire politics of the island, as well as maintain the price of fish at high rates by pooling catches for this purpose and reduce the price of foodstuffs through the competition of the Union stores.

NEWFOUNDLANDER.

# IS AMERICA LOSING HER LEAD IN COTTON PRODUCTION?

BY RICHARD SPILLANE

**I**N the season of 1912-13 the United States raised approximately two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the world. In the season of 1913-14, with the second largest crop America ever produced, America is likely to lose its dominant position. For the first time since the introduction of the cotton gin it looks as if the rest of the world has grown more cotton than America. If this meant simply a reduction of America's percentage from about 65 to less than 50 it would not be so serious, but it has an aspect that is much more significant.

## FAILURES IN MANY LANDS

For generations, England and France have fretted under their dependence upon American cotton. England has expended millions of pounds sterling in efforts to establish successful cotton plantations in various parts of its colonies. The upper and the lower Nile, the east and the west and the middle of Africa, and lately the southern part of that continent have been fields for their endeavor. Seed has been imported from the United States, students of cotton cultivation, scientists, and even negro labor from America have been employed in these experiments, but in nearly every instance there has been failure.

France, while somewhat less enterprising and persistent, has been none the less eager. Only the other day Louis Barthou, former Premier of the Republic, pleaded in the Chamber of Deputies that an annual appropriation of \$250,000 or \$500,000 be made for cotton experimentation. He says it is a national duty for France to free itself from dependence upon the United States, and as Morocco offers a chance for cotton cultivation he thinks every dollar expended in cotton-growing there would be well employed.

Of recent years Germany, in accordance with its ambition, territorial and industrial, has tried to find fields for cotton-growing within its colonial possessions. As in the case of England, its efforts have had little success. Our own South has smiled indulgently while England, France, and Germany have strug-

gled to free themselves. Somehow it appeared that nature designed the Southern States of the United States purely for cotton. Nowhere else in the world could it be grown in such abundance. Nowhere did soil, climate, and general conditions so combine in its favor. Nowhere was such good cotton produced in quantity.

Somehow the seed of American cotton did not fit the needs in other lands. The soil might appear the same according to analysis, temperatures might be as those of the South, the rainfall might average as it did in Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, but the cotton would not yield the same. Each continent seemed to have its own peculiar cotton. South America, with its Peruvian and Brazilian growths, produced a cotton with the kinks characteristic of wool. From Africa came the far-famed long staple Egyptian cotton grown in the valley of the Nile. From various parts of the continent of Asia came a brown, short staple cotton not so serviceable or worth so much as the American.

With each failure to establish great cotton plantations in other lands the South became more secure and each new report of renewed effort to raise up a rival was met with less and less attention.

## THE ANTI-OPIUM EDICT OPENS CHINESE LAND TO COTTON-GROWING

And now, suddenly, while a former Premier of France is arguing in the Chamber of Deputies for a cotton plantation subsidy and the South never felt more absolutely satisfied with its dominance, it appears that the whole situation has changed. China has entered the ranks and from a negligible position has vaulted into second place, practically in one season.

Cotton has been grown in China for 1000 years or more. While little has been known of the quantity produced, for no country is more backward so far as statistics are concerned, that has not mattered materially in the world's calculations, for what was grown was used locally, not a little of it being spun by hand in or near the cotton

fields. Now it is different. Full statistics are still lacking but there is reason for knowing that there has been a tremendous increase, owing to the inhibition of the growing of the poppy plant. Much of the land formerly used to supply the opium trade has been put into cotton. What that amounts to is suggested in a private report made by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Company, of Shanghai, which reads:

Referring to our recent notes on the cotton production of China, we are now courteously informed by the Commercial Attaché to the British Legation that he has been advised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that investigations made throughout the Provinces show that in the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 there was an annual production of over 15,680,000 piculs (2,090,666,666 pounds, or the equivalent of 4,181,333 bales of 500 pounds each). This is more than fifty per cent. above our modest estimate, and as last year's crop was a big one we may expect to hear the quantity reached anything up to twenty million piculs, or about 5,333,333 bales of 500 pounds each. Few people would be prepared to believe in such figures, but there can be no doubt that the production is going ahead by leaps and bounds. The Department is investigating the question of area under cotton in 1912.

#### DISPLACEMENT OF NORTH AMERICAN COTTON

Atop of this comes the surprising increase in the use of Peruvian, Brazilian, African, and East Indian cottons by English spinners in recent years, the first twenty-one weeks of this season showing 63 per cent. more of these "outside" growths used than in the same period two years ago, according to D. F. Pennefather & Company, of Liverpool.

On the Continent the illustration is still more striking. Since September, 1913—the beginning of the present cotton year—the continental mills have taken 356,000 bales of Indian cotton as against 67,000 in the same period of 1911-12 and 113,000 in the same period of 1912-13. The Russian Asiatic crop of 1913-14 is reported by Pennefather & Company to be large and their prediction that the rest of the world will produce for the first time a larger number of bales of cotton than America is accepted as well founded by the leading cotton authority of the United States. To him the outlook seems fraught with great possibilities of danger for the American producer of cotton. The facts are, he declares, that American cotton is being displaced gradually. The displacement requires time and spinning machinery has to be changed slightly to spin East Indian cotton instead of American.

Manufacturers do not like to change their machinery, but once they have done it they are slow to change back. In his opinion China may produce much more cotton than the 5,300,000 bales reported by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Company. He thinks America's monopoly of cotton production depends now upon the willingness and economic ability of the South to meet competition in the cost of production. Larger crops, profitably salable at low prices, must be grown in the United States or the realm of King Cotton will be transferred to the Orient and Dixie will become a dependency of diminishing importance.

#### A BILLION-DOLLAR CROP

The cotton crop bears a more important relationship to the prosperity of the United States than most Northerners realize and anything that threatens its well-being is of national concern. Broadly speaking, the crop sells for nearly a thousand million dollars—the lint representing six-sevenths of the total and the seed the rest. About 60 per cent. of the crop is exported. The cotton bills maintain our trade balance. A big increase in foreign production of cotton, therefore, would bring with it many embarrassments.

Within the last fifteen years there has been a tremendous development in the South, owing to the prosperity that has come to that section through successive years of good crops and good prices. Within that period prices have risen from an extreme low figure of 5 cents a pound to an extreme high of 20 cents a pound, with an average well above 10 cents. At the same time the crop has increased in size from 9,500,000 bales to 16,100,000, the yield of the present season being likely to approximate 14,750,000.

#### INCREASING COST OF PRODUCTION

But while the price of cotton has gone up and the yield has increased, the cost of production has expanded greatly. To-day the cotton planter figures that unless he gets 10 cents a pound for his crop he cannot come out with a profit.

If 10 cents is the cost of production to-day, it is more than double what it was fifteen years ago. To produce cotton is no easy task. The yield per acre is approximately two-fifths of a bale, this season's acreage being estimated by the Government at 36,662,000. In various parts of the South fertilizer is necessary if much of a crop is to be grown. The plant needs a fair amount

of attention, has various enemies, and never is sure until it is gathered. The gathering of his crop is the most expensive single item to the planter. To-day the cost of cotton-picking averages about 75 cents per 100 pounds. But 100 pounds of seed cotton such as the cotton picker gathers yields only  $33\frac{1}{3}$  pounds of lint, the seed weighing twice as much as the lint adhering to it and, therefore, the price the planter really pays the cotton picker is on a basis of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound of lint cotton. That does not cover his total expense connected with the picking of his crop. Labor conditions are such in the South that it often is difficult to get pickers when they are needed most urgently. In Southern Texas crews of cotton pickers are brought by the trainload from Mexico. In many Southern towns planters offer various sorts of inducements to the negroes at times to get their services.

#### WASTE IN COTTON PRODUCTION

For a crop so valuable, every one connected with its handling from the field in which it is grown up to the man who sells it to the spinner is careless of it. There is waste at every stage,—in the picking, in the ginning, in the wrapping, in the sampling, and in the transportation. To put this loss at 6 per cent. of the value of the bale would be moderate. There is no more license or reason for such waste than there is for annually casting \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000, earned by the people through hard labor, into the sea. This waste has been inveighed against year after year, but practically nothing has been done, up to the present time, to stop it.

But now it is likely to be different. The competition of the cheap labor of China will force the South not only to stop waste but inaugurate economies such as have received little consideration heretofore.

There practically has been no improvement in cotton-growing, cotton-gathering, or cotton-marketing in 100 years. Necessity is the mother of invention. Necessity will force American genius to discover methods of meeting the condition with which the South will be confronted.

#### COTTON-PICKING MACHINES

Production must be increased and the cost of production decreased. The situation may hasten the perfection and utilization of one of the cotton-picking machines. The advent of a wholly successful cotton-picking machine would be a boon to the cotton-

growers of the South. There are various machines that are mechanically successful but not commercially successful. They are costly, ponderous, and adapted only for large plantations. When one of them is reduced to meet every need of the cotton-planter, big and little, a revolution will be wrought in cotton-growing. So long as the South is dependent on negro labor to pick cotton by hand it cannot hope to meet the competition of its new rival in the Orient.

#### THE PROBLEM FOR THE MANUFACTURER

A radical reduction in the cost of production may work to the good of the American spinner. The American cotton-mill man has been almost as negligent of his opportunities as the American cotton-grower. While the United States has produced approximately two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the world the American cotton mills have taken only 26 per cent. of the world's total. Great Britain and Ireland raise no cotton, but the mills of the United Kingdom buy more than 20 per cent. of the cotton of the world. Russia, Italy, Germany, France, and Austria combined use 28.6 per cent. India, in proportion to the amount of cotton it raises, manufactures more than does the United States.

In the United States in the last ten years the number of spindles has increased about 30 per cent., the bulk of the increase being in the cotton-producing States of the South, but this development shows evidence of slackening.

Either the labor handicap under which the American spinner works in competition with the cheap labor of foreign mills has made him unduly dependent upon governmental aid or he has not been so enterprising as he should be. He has had one decided advantage—nearness to the source of supply—that counts for something against the wage difference.

One of the arguments made by advocates of the new tariff was that the American mill man was coddled so much by protection that he had not been so active as he should be in improving his methods of manufacturing or broadening his selling territory. In some mills, it has been shown, machinery of antiquated pattern, made by firms that went out of business more than a quarter of a century ago, was in use.

A bale of cotton manufactured into goods brings more of profit to a people than a bale of cotton grown and exported. It is an indictment of the American spinner that

with America holding the dominant position in cotton production for more than 100 years he has played second fiddle to his foreign competitor.

Heretofore China and Japan have been among the principal markets for American-made cotton goods. Lately Japan has made rapid strides in the development of cotton-

manufacturing, most of its raw material coming from America.

With the rise of China as a cotton-producing land the South is in danger of losing Japan as a purchaser of its raw cotton, but the whole situation's problems are as serious to the American cotton-manufacturer as to the American cotton-grower.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS INCOMES

BY GEORGE E. ROBERTS

(Director of the Mint)

**T**HE munificent scheme of profit-sharing recently announced by a well-known manufacturer of automobiles should have the good effect of stimulating a popular discussion of the natural laws governing the production and distribution of wealth. There is too little of such inquiry, and current popular discussion shows slight recognition of the great fundamental influences by which the benefits of increasing wealth and industrial progress are constantly and inevitably distributed to all members of the community.

Unquestionably such influences are inherent in an industrial society. They can be traced in all the progress of the past and seen in operation on every hand. Apparently, however, an assumption prevails, even among intelligent and reflective people, that the only way an individual can dispose of a surplus income so that its benefits will be distributed to the public is by giving it away. They imagine that surplus income,—income available for investment,—has passed into the exclusive possession of the owner and is lost to the rest of the community. This is so vital an error that it is well worth while to examine the distribution that occurs when surplus incomes are invested upon ordinary business principles.

We are all prone to think of surrounding social and industrial conditions as fixed, and to judge of present distribution by immediate results. We instinctively condemn an annual income of \$10,000,000, because we say it is more than one person can possibly use for his own good, and we have a vague idea that the surplus, if not wasted, is buried, hoarded, or somehow withheld from use. If the fact could be brought home to everybody that this surplus is actually put to public use a new light would fall upon the existing order.

And this is the truth about surplus incomes. It is agreed that \$10,000,000 is more than one man can use for his own benefit. This is evident; there can be no argument over it. However the surplus may be disposed of, the owner will have none of it in any personal sense. If he invests it for profit he may derive satisfaction from having the title in his own name and from seeing the principal grow, but that satisfaction will consume nothing and cost the rest of us nothing. His ownership does not diminish the sum total by one iota. The surplus is all available for investment, and with all its proceeds for re-investment, and the question at the moment is whether society will be best served by having the owner invest it and manage it and increase it, or by having him dissipate it by gratuitous distribution, as in the case at hand.

To answer this question adequately society must look beyond immediate results and beyond current consumption, just as an individual does when he considers whether he will spend his entire income from year to year as he receives it, or save part of it for capital in order to enlarge his future income, and against future contingencies. Somebody must save and accumulate capital, or there can be no social progress. If all the wealth that has been used for the construction of railroads and for the modern equipment of industry had been distributed for current consumption the masses of the people certainly would have been nowhere near as well off as they are now.

### CAPITAL AND PROGRESS

The well-being of the world is necessarily dependent upon industrial progress. Population is increasing and unless the arts and

industries are developed so that a given amount of labor will yield larger returns, the world will face the dismal fate described by Malthus. We have a suggestion of it now in the higher cost of living. The government can no longer give every man a farm. We can no longer produce meats, hides, wool, and butter upon the idle lands of the public domain, or get our fuel, timber, and lumber practically free from nearby forests. An analysis of the price tables shows that raw materials and food have risen more than manufactured goods, and that in the industries where capital is an important factor the rising costs of raw materials and labor have been in part overcome by the use of labor-saving machinery. Our hopes for the future depend upon development along this line.

Every important feature of the modern industrial equipment has been brought to its present degree of efficiency by continuous expenditures of capital made with a view to profits. The railways of the United States have been practically rebuilt within the last fifteen years, at enormous cost, and but for the operating economies thus accomplished the companies would have been unable to grant the wage increases which have been allowed. It has been said by a sagacious student of economic conditions that all Europe was saved from a crisis by the invention of the steam engine. Certainly it is difficult to conceive of how the present population of Europe could get along without it. Practically the entire capital investment in power equipment is wiped out in a generation and replaced by equipment of higher efficiency, and in the ten years preceding the last United States census, while the population increased 21 per cent., the number of horse-powers employed in manufacturing establishments increased 85 per cent. The use of electricity for power dates back scarcely twenty-five years, and in the ten years preceding the last census the total of horse-power of electric motors in this country increased from 492,936 to 4,817,140, or nearly tenfold! There can be no such progress without continuous supplies of new capital.

It would be interesting to have, were it possible, a bird's-eye view of all the industries to-day, so that we could take in at a glance all of the changes that are pending, all of the problems that inventors and scientists and business men are working upon for the advancement of industry. If such a view could be had how many revolutionary ideas on the verge of fruition might be found

awaiting a supply of capital for their development? Nothing, seemingly, is more self-evident than that all classes are interested in having society provided with the most efficient industrial equipment, and that the present generation can render no greater service to the generations that follow than in reserving from current consumption the savings required for industrial progress.

#### WEALTH PRODUCTION AND THE GENERAL WELFARE

The existing standards of comfort for the wage-earning classes in all countries correspond to the degree in which they are equipped with efficient machinery. The United States is first, England is second, the countries of northwestern Europe are next, and then follow Spain, Portugal, the countries of eastern Europe, and finally the miserable populations of Asia, where the use of capital in industry is almost unknown. The comparison may be made not only between the progressive and backward countries of the present time, but between the present and past periods of the former. The transformation of Germany in a generation has been remarkable. One of the most intelligent and sympathetic students of social progress, Sir George Paish, of the London *Statist*, has been recently visiting in Canada, for the purpose of investigating for that financial journal the state of affairs in England's chief colony. He made an address a few weeks ago in the city of Ottawa, in which he talked about the progress of the English people, and said:

The welfare of each individual is governed by the total amount of wealth produced by the whole world. If the whole world is producing a small income, a small quantity of wealth, we each of us have a small amount; but if the whole world is producing a great quantity of wealth per head, why, then there is a large amount for everyone. The progress of invention in the last sixty or seventy years, and I would say especially the progress of invention in the last sixteen or seventeen years, has so increased the output of wealth *per capita* that the whole world is in a position to spend money as it was never in a position to spend it before. . . .

And so, as the time goes on, and as a larger measure of comfort and a larger income are enjoyed by the great mass of the people, so the capital accumulated will expand, so the savings will increase, and I hope that I shall see the time when the income of every man in England, at any rate, will be over the poverty line, and consequently when every man will be able to make some saving and some contribution to the nation's capital fund—a fund that will be available for increasing the wealth of the whole world, the well-being of all peoples, and will especially enhance the welfare of



the citizens of the British Empire. During the last sixty or seventy years we have pulled over the poverty line two-thirds of our people, and our savings have all the time increased. One-third of the population in the old country remains below the poverty line; a great effort is now being made to raise this remaining third. I think the effort will be successful if we increase our income and add to wealth in the manner that we are now doing.

#### AN ILLUSTRATION FROM CANADIAN INVESTMENTS

And in one of his letters to the *Statist* the same authority has described the progress which Canada has been making. He says, among other things, that within the last twelve years the total amount of new capital expended in Canada upon new railways and upon improving old ones and for railway equipment has amounted to approximately £200,000,000 sterling, or about \$1,000,000,000. But even more interesting is his account of the results of this expenditure. He says:

The effect of this railway construction upon the prosperity of Canada has already been amazing. The new railways have brought into existence a great many new towns, have caused the old cities to grow in size, have wonderfully stimulated the growth of the population, and generally have completely changed, not merely the face of Canada but the character of the Canadian people as well. On my first visit to Canada in 1899 the difference between the Canadian and the American people was strikingly evident. In the country south of the line there was life, movement, and progress, whereas in the northern country lethargy, inertia, and narrowness of outlook were conspicuous.

All this has been altered. The immense amount of capital poured into Canada in recent years, the great influx of immigrants, and the rapidity with which population has grown, have transformed Canada, and in the last ten years the country has made much greater relative progress, not only in comparison with the United States, but in comparison with any other country. The great extension of the railway system has caused vast areas of new land to be placed under cultivation, has opened up new mineral districts, and has placed the forests of the country in British Columbia and elsewhere at the service of the new populations. Many new towns have been provided with houses, streets, drainage, electric light, electric trams, hotels, and even theatres—indeed with all the comforts enjoyed by towns and cities of much older foundation. Moreover, industries have sprung up in many directions, and one cannot pass through the great cities without becoming conscious of the fact that Canada is not merely a country with unlimited agricultural possibilities, but that it has already become an important manufacturing and industrial State.

One has to recognize that while the great expansion in the manufacturing industries has been due in part to the increasing agricultural and mineral production of Canada, and to the increasing number of persons engaged in these industries, it has been brought about in no small measure by

the immense amount of construction work rendered possible by the great influx of capital from the United Kingdom and the United States. . . . Including capital placed privately in the country in mortgages on real estate and in loans to farmers, the total amount of foreign capital supplied to Canada is nearly seven hundred million pounds sterling. And of this vast sum one-half has been placed in the last seven years.

These vast sums were accumulated elsewhere, for the most part in England, from surplus incomes. The owners, instead of distributing them as largess, have chosen to invest them in Canadian securities. If they are wealthy people the resulting income will be re-invested, over and over, in similar securities, forming an ever-growing fund of working capital available to finance the progress of the world. Nominally they own the securities, but in reality the entire fund is devoted to the advancement of society. Every dollar invested is used for a public purpose as truly as if formally presented to the public treasury and controlled by public officials. What better could public officials do than reinvest the proceeds in the same manner?

The entire world of industry has been quickened and supported by these investments in Canada. They have made a demand for labor that has raised the level of wages in the United States and England and had an influence upon it over all Europe. They have drawn away from England and Europe thousands of laborers and farmers who have found a new chance in life, and their departure has relieved the crowded labor markets of the old countries. The mills and factories of the United States and England have been busy upon the equipment for these railways and materials for these new towns. And, finally, these vast areas of virgin land have not only been opened to new homes but have begun to pour new supplies of food into all markets for the relief of the working millions of the world. Even now, wheat, the chief product of Canada, is conspicuous in the price tables as one of the chief articles of food that has not advanced in price above the average of the last fifty years.

#### A PERSONAL ILLUSTRATION

The foregoing describes the natural, orderly progress of society. The one thing about it, over which the average man stumbles, is the fact that ownership in this increasing wealth is not as widely distributed as he would like to have it. Let us see what ownership amounts to: The richest person in

the State of Oklahoma is said to be an Indian girl, her quarter-section of land from the tribal allotment containing one of the best oil pools in the United States. But she does not have the exclusive use either of the oil or its proceeds. She will have what she wants to eat and wear and for her personal comfort and pleasure, but with sensible people these wants are limited by other considerations than mere ability to buy. Beyond these let us suppose that her income is invested in railway bonds; it is then devoted to improving the railway facilities of the community, which is advantageous to everybody. But, someone will say, the community must pay her for the use of these facilities. And this is where the confusion arises, for in truth she receives nothing from them. Her own wants being already provided for, her income from these public utilities will be devoted to providing other public utilities, as certainly as though the ideal socialistic state was established; and even the socialistic state would have to raise new capital continually. This girl will have the title-deeds to an increasing amount of property, but the public will have the use of the property. Incidentally she will pay a super-income tax, but it is noteworthy that none of the tax will be taken from that portion of her income devoted to her personal use; every dollar will come from the portion destined to public use.

This does not argue against an income tax. If revenues must be raised it clearly may be better to curtail future capital than present consumption, but there should be no illusion about the effects. The recent action of Germany in levying a special tax of \$250,000,000 upon capital, for the national defense, can be justified on the theory that if this expenditure must be made it had better be met from capital than by a tax on food, but it cannot be justified on the theory that it affects the rich alone. It will diminish the working capital of the country to that extent, and every increase or decrease in a country's working capital must affect the whole life of its people.

The distribution of surplus incomes by the natural method is not so obvious as a direct distribution among a few, for the results are widely and indirectly diffused, but the benefits are greater, more far-reaching, and the distribution more in accordance with social justice than is possible under any artificial scheme. There is less of favor and luck, less of waste, and the benefits reach every member of the community. Immediate consumption from current income is smaller and

more is available for construction and equipment. Society as a whole is thus unconsciously practising the self-denial of parents who go without themselves that their children may have a better start in life.

#### WHY PROGRESS IS NO FASTER

It may be asked, if this is a true interpretation of the present course of things, how it is that after all of the industrial progress of the past there remains so much of misery in the world, why the cost of living increases and the struggle for existence appears in some quarters to be even fiercer than ever before. The answer is, first, that society is struggling constantly and successfully for better conditions than have ever existed before; and, second, organized industry has been making steady progress, with results visible on every hand in cheaper and more efficient service.

It is stated upon authority that by an expenditure of \$32,269,000 in the last five years the Erie Railway has increased its westbound train-load from 1368 tons to 3000 tons, and its eastbound train-load from 1244 tons to 3800 tons. In my time the typesetting and wood-pulp machines have brought daily papers and monthly magazines within the reach of all classes. The census of 1910 shows that in ten years the amount of capital employed in the manufacture of "cotton goods including cotton small wares" increased 76 per cent., the number of wage-earners increased 25.1 per cent., and the total number of square yards of fabrics woven increased 40.3 per cent.

Taking all the manufacturing establishments of the United States for the same period, increases were: capital investment, 105 per cent.; average number of wage-earners, 40.4 per cent.; wages paid, 70.6 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 76.5 per cent. It is interesting to observe how close the increase in wages has come to absorbing the entire gain in value added by manufacture. However, it does not follow that this increase was a net gain to the wage-earner, for out of it he had to meet the higher prices of most of his necessities.

Over and against these gains in the highly organized industries there are serious offsets. Retail distribution remains comparatively unorganized; capital has entered that field in relatively small degree, and in growing cities the costs of retail distribution have increased. The changed conditions in the production of food and such basic materials as lumber and cotton have already been alluded

to. Capital has done something to mitigate the loss of our forests by cheapening steel and cement, but these products are not as cheap as timber once was. And if improvements in the manufacture of cotton cloth had been great enough between 1899 and 1909 to eliminate all cotton-mill wages, the saving would not have balanced the increase in the cost of raw cotton over the same period. Evidently no gains in the processes of manufacturing can keep down prices under such conditions, and but for the gains made in the more highly organized industries the rise of prices would be more serious than it is.

Directly related both to the higher cost of food and to under-employment is the distribution of labor. Modern industry is wonderfully effective when all branches are properly balanced to each other, but each individual must find his own place in the system. We live under a régime of personal liberty. It is not so very far back in the history of the race since the right of the common man to move from one locality to another as he pleased, and to choose his own trade, was recognized. He used to be attached to the soil or to his lord, and have even the material and cut of his clothes prescribed for him. In some respects there was greater security and certainty from day to day under such conditions than now. The liberty of choice always involves responsibility; it carries the risk and penalty of mistakes, and a great many people make mistakes in groping for their places in the industrial organization. Perhaps society as a whole does not do all it might to help them; be that as it may, we will never surrender liberty for relief. There is no little confusion and disorder, and the productive organization is not always well balanced. At times there have seemed to be too many people on the farms, so small were their earnings. In recent years the cities have been overcrowded while agriculture failed to keep pace with manufactures; but those who think these times hard usually overlook entirely the great improvement that has taken place in the condition of the rural population, comprising more than one-half of the whole. Finally, the struggle is not growing fiercer; that is an illusion due to the fact that nearby troubles, like nearby objects, obscure larger ones more distant.

#### THE LAW OF PROGRESS

Gradually and inevitably, as by improved equipment production gains over population, and as efficiency, initiative, and self-restraint are more generally developed, distribution increases and broadens, labor receiving a relatively larger share. That capital is increasing faster than population and is thus obliged to compete more and more actively for labor, and that the effect of their joint efforts is to multiply the commodities of common consumption, is a series of facts of profound significance. There could be no more definite proof of all this than is afforded by the figures of the last census showing that in ten years, while the population increased 21 per cent., railway tonnage increased 80 per cent., power employed by factories increased 85 per cent., and the consumption of coal doubled. Is there any other explanation for these figures than that more goods per head of population were being produced, transported, and consumed by the body of the people?

It is often said that the rich hold their wealth as trustees, but few realize how literally true the saying is. However miserly and grasping the owners may be, they cannot invest their wealth in profitable industry except for the satisfaction of public wants, and where it is never withdrawn and the proceeds are likewise invested it is practically dedicated to public use. The owners may not realize it; the constitution of society is such that individual selfishness has often advanced the common good. But the owners are coming to realize it; ignorant selfishness changes to enlightened selfishness, enlightened selfishness leads to a knowledge of mutual interests, and mutual interests develop the sense of mutual obligations. All the higher life of the race has been developed by responsibilities and obligations at first unappreciated and then slowly discerned.

When the true relations of wealth to social progress and the essential unity of society are understood there will be vastly less of suspicion, ill-feeling, and strife, and a corresponding increase of efficiency and of production. When we know the public value of all wealth we will be less indifferent to waste, both public and private, more concerned that all our productive forces shall be fully used, and wake up to the world's stupendous folly in sinking \$2,000,000,000 annually in military and naval establishments.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## CURRENT COMMENT IN THE BRITISH REVIEWS

FOR attractive and comprehensive discussion and presentation of world topics the reader must turn to the English reviews rather than to the American. The monthly magazines of this country have by far the greater circulation and prestige. There is, however, a finality in the tone in which the British quarterlies and monthlies address their readers which is not found in the publications of this country. There are, of course, popular magazines with a mechanical appearance, with illustrations and with methods of handling subjects that are similar to their American contemporaries. But it is to such serious publications as the *Quarterly*, the *Contemporary*, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, the *Westminster*, the *National* and the *English Review* that we refer when we speak of the characteristic English reviews. The *English Review of Reviews* has a more lively appearance than most of its contemporaries in England and it covers world topics in much the same way as that with which the readers of this REVIEW are familiar.

The range of topics in the English periodicals of larger circulation includes the entire world. Special attention, of course, is paid to the subjects of British imperial concern. Among these the Irish Home Rule bill, the various phases of the land reforms fathered by Chancellor Lloyd George, the labor situation as it exists in South Africa, and the peculiar development of the feminist movement in England take important places. The *Contemporary*, besides considering international and imperial politics, always publishes a couple of articles on religious and literary topics. Besides it has a regular monthly round-up of foreign affairs by Dr. E. J. Dillon. The March number leads off with a study of the "Future of the Irish Home Rule Bill," by H. B. Lees Smith, M. P., which is a sort of pontifical approval of Mr. Asquith's concessions to Ulster. Another article on the Irish situation, by J. G. Swift MacNeill, M. P., is apparently in opposition. Sir John MacDonell writes gravely of "The Expansion

of Martial Law." He deplores such expansion and quotes a number of legal decisions to the effect that the suspension of constitutional guarantees is only justified when a state of war exists. Such a state of war, he reminds us, did not exist in South Africa, and quotes Premier Botha's Indemnity Bill in support of his contention. However, he says, "a strike which threatens to paralyze industry, while it may not be state of war, may be considered to be equivalent to such a state." In this same number of the *Contemporary* T. Edmund Harvey, M. P., scores the western powers for "Extortion in China"; Sir Sydney Olivier writes on "Agricultural Coöperation and Credit," taking the whole world as his field; Mr. Harold Spender explains why Norway shares Sweden's fears of Russia; Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson discusses the question of "Reform in the Church of England and Federation with Other Protestant Churches"; and S. L. Bensusan pleads for "The Economic Preservation of Birds." There is also a pen picture of Edinburgh by Francis Watt, and an article by Saint Nihal Singh on the "Firstfruits of Female Emancipation in India," describing the increased activities of Hindu women in public affairs.

### "Some Modern Aspects of Prayer"

A noteworthy article in this number of the *Contemporary* is on "Some Modern Aspects of Prayer," by Rev. Samuel McComb. There are signs, says the writer, of a revival of belief that is more than traditional in the reality and value of prayer. We must get rid, he tells us, of the popular conception that "prayer is a rigid, mechanical process whereby a man goes to God and asks for a definite, concrete boon."

Prayer operates in the world of facts. It works like other substantial realities of experience. In the ethical region it has power to transform character, making bad persons good, and turning the conventionally good into heroes and heroines of the spirit. There is not a mission hall in the slums of any of our great cities which cannot boast of the moral achievements of prayer, some of them dramatic and spectacular enough. Under

the influence of mystic contact with the Unseen, sinful habits fall away from men and women, and their lives are lifted to new planes of experience, where even the face of Nature seems transfigured as with an ideal glory. Unsuspected spiritual possibilities leap into activity, and the subjects of this wonderful experience speak of themselves henceforth as "twice-born men." In psychological language the social relation implied in prayer is realized, and a larger and better self than the self hitherto known has become a fact.

What, he asks, is the future of prayer, and says in reply:

One recoils from laying bare the sacred intimacies of the soul, but only thus can progress be made in the most difficult of all arts. We need a careful scientific record of the observed phenomena of prayer, psychological and ethical, especially in the field of moral therapeutics. Along with this would go a better knowledge of the laws which govern prayer, and of the moral and physical limits within which it operates. . . . A better acquaintance with the possibilities of social prayer would be of value in the culture of the spiritual life.

The *Westminster*, which is fond of publishing articles on economic and educational topics, has recently given a good deal of attention to the questions of wages and the cost of living. Recent numbers have contained articles on state regulation of wages and prices, and, of course, contributions to the discussion of Irish Home Rule. A pungent discussion of what the author calls "A Sweated Clergy" appears in the *Westminster*, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Pedder, which is an arraignment of the traditional attitude which insists that a poor clergyman shall, on a mere pittance, maintain social prestige and educate his children to be gentlemen.

The *National Review* can never forget its mortal fear of Germany. The editor, Mr. L. J. Maxse, never ceases to call upon his countrymen to prepare for what he regards as the inevitable conflict with the Kaiser's army and navy. This attitude fixes the point of view on other matters. The *National* is coming to be looked upon as the monthly organ of the Unionists in opposition to Mr. Asquith's Government, which it accuses of all sorts of crimes in connection with the curtailment of naval expenses as well as with land reforms and Irish Home Rule. An anonymous writer, who signs himself "Dreadnought," in the current number arraigns the Liberal Government for not going ahead with a strong navy. The economist, W. H. Mallock, contributes some opinions on the land question in an article under the title "Government by Statistical Libel"; T. F. Rockliff, an ex-Australian Rhodes scholar, eulogizes Oxford, and Ian Colvin decries "The Dead Hand of Federalism" as shown by centralization going on in Australia.

It is impossible to withhold admiration from the virility with which the *English Review* is edited. No subject or literary form, apparently, has terror for Mr. Austin Harrison, the editor. Each month he leads off with a few pages of new verse. Recent numbers have contained studies of Yeats, Lady Gregory, Synge and the Celtic revival; a brilliant analysis of "The Real Decadent," a comprehensive article on the "White Slave in America," by Brand Whitlock, now American Minister to Belgium; and the concluding portions of Mr. H. G. Wells' novel, "The World Set Free," a notice of which appears on another page of this month's REVIEW.

The *Nineteenth Century* ("and After") maintains its serious and dignified reputation. Recent numbers have contained articles on the capture of property at sea, by Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, and "England's Duty Towards Wild Birds," covering much the same ground as Mr. Bensusan's article in the *Contemporary* already referred to. The *Nineteenth Century* "round-up," however, is in two parts, one by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoölogical Park, and the other by Frank T. Lemon.

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### German Autocracy and French Republicanism

Two particularly noteworthy articles, which in a way complement each other, are J. Ellis Barker's "Autocratic and Democratic Germany" and Dr. Georges Chatterton-Hill's startling paper on "The Decline of the French Republic." Dr. Barker, who is well known as a writer on European international politics and economics, takes for his text the Zabern affair, upon which we have already commented in these pages. The lesson for this incident, he says, is that "in Germany the government does not carry out the will of the people, but the people execute the will of the government."

Democratic Germany talks much but does not act; autocratic Germany acts but does not talk. Democratic Germany has filled the newspapers with loud complaints about the Zabern incident; autocratic Germany has not talked at Zabern but has acted, and the incident has closed with the victory of autocratic Germany. Herein lies the lesson of Zabern.

Dr. Chatterton-Hill, who is head of the Department of Sociology at the University

of Geneva, believes that the French people need a monarchy and will never be quite successful under a republic. He traces the history of France since 1870 and says that it is faced with one of two alternatives, revolution or reaction. However, he concludes in these words:

There is going on before our eyes an extraordinary renaissance of the old energies of the race—of what has been rightly called *l'orgueil français*. The old energies of the greatest nation in Europe have revived in the young generation of to-day, which has, concealed within it, the secret of tomorrow. And this reawakening, that manifests itself so clearly among the *jeunesse intellectuelle* of France, opens out the prospect of the Counter-Revolution—of a Reaction. For Heaven's sake let there be no fear of words! This Reaction will mean simply the return to the splendid traditions to which France owed so many centuries of greatness. Both movements—that of the Revolution and that of Reaction—resemble each other by their common hatred of, and their common contempt for, the Republic. And the Republic, which has no policy beyond that contained in the three words: confiscation, persecution, concussion, will not be able to survive in the struggle against parties which have a policy and an ideal.

An exceedingly useful and informing article on the Bagdad Railroad, the progress of which we have summed up, from time to time, in these pages, leads off in the latest available number of the *Fortnightly Review*. There are some excellent maps. This number of the *Fortnightly* contains articles on current British politics and social topics, including character sketches of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Russian novelist Feodor Dostoevski and "Wordsworth at Rydal Mount." Hon. and Rev. James Adderly asks the searching question "Has the Anglican Crisis Come?" He believes it has not, and that the Church of England will weather present and future storms provided "she joins to the spirit of devotion the spirit of modern common sense." Mr. J. Saxon Mills compares "Continuation Schools in England and Germany," and deprecates any blind following of German methods. Mr. James Davenport Whelpley, the well-known American writer on international topics, has a few frank and true statements to make, for British consumption, about "Public Sentiment in America."

The *Englishwoman*, intended to reach "the cultured public and bring before it in convincing and moderate form the case for the enfranchisement of women," presents each month serious and dignified articles on the feminist propaganda. The March number contains a study of the present position of Hindu women, and a chatty, cleverly written

paper on "Women's Newspapers in the Past," by Mary Hargrave.

The *Quarterly* is a review in the strictest sense, building up its articles in almost every case from recently issued volumes, review articles, and official reports to which it explicitly refers by title as sources. The current number leads off with a discussion of the new "British Imperial Naturalization Bill," by Richard Jebb. Robert H. Murray writes a vigorous article on "The Evolution of the Ulsterman," based on a number of the recent volumes, including a German one, "*Die Englische Kolonisation in Irland*." Mr. Murray thinks that the fighting quality of Ulstermen should be preserved, and made use of in the national defense. Another article on the same subject entitled "The Home Rule Crisis," is contributed by Richard Dawson, who counsels mutual concession and coöperation. Mr. Dawson also writes very illuminatingly on "The Progress of Rhodesia." This new South African nation, he declares, has a great future. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., supplies a good deal of information on the British imperial telegraph system. Other noteworthy articles are on "St. Paul," by the Dean of St. Paul's; "The Contemporary German Drama," by Garnet Smith; and "The Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher," by R. H. Case.

The current number of the *Hibbert Journal*, that dignified and sober quarterly devoted to the discussion of religion, theology, and philosophy, contains articles on eugenics, politics, education, syndicalism, and mathematics, all in their relation to religious and philosophical thought. Rev. A. W. F. Blunt insists that the Church of England has failed. Moreover, he concludes it is a healthy symptom that "the church is beginning to admit its own failure." In the same number Rev. Hubert Handley asks whether there "ought to be a broad church disruption," coming to the conclusion that there should not.

#### As to International Storm Centers

In addition to its regular varied and ably conducted general departments, the *English Review of Reviews* always presents several features of special timely interest. Recent numbers have contained several noteworthy articles of this wider scope on world peace, (one by Sir Harry Johnston, the famous traveler and author), British social problems and a character sketch of Joseph Chamberlain. Sir Harry Johnston's final judgment is this:

The fact is that the peace of Europe and

the Old World will never be established on a firm basis, and the acceptance of The Hague principles never be universal, until there is a final adjustment of spheres of influence amongst the great and small powers of the Christian world, or of such great nations and well-governed states as Japan, China, Siam, Persia,—or are likely to become. Put bluntly, the peace of the Old World pivots on the restoration of Metz to France and the allotment to Germany of a larger sphere of colonial and administrative influence than she possesses at the present day. What is the use of talking of the neutrality of Holland when that neutrality would not last a day after Belgium had been invaded and occupied by Germany? The neutrality and the independence of Belgium at the present time depend on a kind of chess game of strategic moves. If Germany with her alliances thinks that she can withstand a league against her of Britain, France, and Russia, she will invade and mediatize Belgium, making of it a virtual German kingdom, like Bavaria. Holland, being still more Teutonic in population, will inevitably be forced into the same position, together with Luxemburg. If Germany, on the other hand, decides to renounce an ambition which is very difficult of achievement and not half so worth while as a *Drang nach Osten*, she will negotiate for the restoration of 450 square miles of French Lorraine to France, including the fortress of Metz, and will exclude Luxemburg from her Customs Union. In return she should get the freest hand at Constantinople and throughout all Asia Minor (except Armenia); and in Mesopotamia down to the mouth of the Euphrates, together with the cession of the remainder of the French Congo. If all this could be accomplished and Great Britain could make up her mind to cease any further interference in the affairs of Albania or any other part of the Balkan Peninsula, or of the Island of Rhodes, we might look to see a whole-hearted support given to The Hague Tribunal and eventually pave the way for a real federation of man, on a basis which would suit the vast mass of common-sense, practical, unsentimental people.

### A New British "Review" of Politics

A new review devoted to modern political and social studies, entitled the *Political Quarterly*, has appeared in London. It is edited by Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at All Souls' College, Oxford. The first number, which is dated February, announces that its aim will be to deal with "great constitutional issues all over the world, with the rapid growth in administration, with new co-operative energies in industrial and social reform, and with fresh thought concerning the rights and obligations of the individual and the state." Two solid articles on the Irish Home Rule problem introduce the number. These are evidently by the editor and they deal with the political and financial aspects of the situation. There is also an article on the Dublin labor dispute, summar-

izing the result of the strike of the Transport Workers' Union and "Larkinism." Senator Henry Cabot Lodge discusses "The Amendment of the United States Senate." He refers, of course, to the amendment providing for the popular election of senators, which he characterizes as being "most memorable," since, "while it is the seventeenth which has been adopted since the Constitution went into operation, it is the first which in any way touches or affects the Senate of the United States." Sir Charles Fortescue-Brickdale, Registrar of the British Land Registry, writes a long, closely-woven article on the registration of title to land in England. This he regards as one of the most important items in the general program of social reform. A description and analysis of the results of "Municipal Government in Birmingham" is given by Norman Chamberlain, member of the Birmingham City Council. This council, says Mr. Chamberlain, to-day governs the "largest area in the British Islands under the control of a single council unaided by subordinate bodies." The school's relation to civic progress is described by Dr. J. L. Paton, High Master of the Manchester Grammar School. The State, says A. D. Lindsay, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, has an ethical basis. "For no society is possible unless each member of it is prepared to act towards other people as he expects them to act towards him. Any state, therefore, maintains a system of mutual rights and duties." The last third of the first number of the *Political Quarterly* is taken up with comprehensive and useful round-ups of "The Political Year in Canada," by O. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, a summary of events in England during the session of the 1913 parliament, with a summary of legislation, a round-up of public administration, and reviews of books in the field of the publication. It is a solid, dignified publication, worthy of the best British traditions.

A new weekly, published in London, under the auspices of the Fabian Society, entitled the *New Statesman*, contains an article on the second chamber problem which is noteworthy and typical of British magazine writing. We review it and quote briefly from it this month. Another article which is representative of writing in the less heavy British monthlies is a delightful discussion in the *Cornhill* as to what will happen in our educational systems since we have "killed Euclid." This we also summarize on the pages following.



## THE IDEAL SECOND CHAMBER

**PRACTICALLY** everywhere in all parts of the constitutionally governed world there is a recognized Second-Chamber problem. "Nowhere has that problem been solved."

The quoted words are from a stimulating, comprehensive article in a recent supplement to the *New Statesman*, the London weekly published under the auspices of the Fabian Society. This article, published as an editorial and for the benefit of the "mother of parliaments" at London, goes on to say:

The struggles which in England have followed the extension of the franchise upon which the First Chamber is elected have been paralleled in every country where democracy is the recognized mode of government. Even where the Second Chamber has been established upon "a democratic basis" difficulties have not been avoided; indeed it would be possible to contend that they have even been enhanced.

Everywhere there is dissatisfaction and irritation, a feeling that the secret of combining constitutional stability with legislative efficiency has not yet been discovered. A large number of experiments have been and are being tried, but the most that can be said for the best of them is that they give a little less general dissatisfaction than the rest.

During the present session of the British Parliament the Prime Minister has promised to produce in the form either of a bill or of resolutions the Liberal Government's proposals for the reconstitution of the House of Lords. But, says the editorial from which we have been quoting, it is worthy of note that "little or no public interest is being taken in the matter."

We are on the verge of what on the face of it will be a constitutional revolution, yet the subject scarcely finds a place even in the monthly reviews, still less, of course, in the daily or weekly press. The cause of this remarkable apathy, we suggest, is that ordinary men of all parties instinctively recognize a certain futility in the attempt to construct a Second Chamber which shall be in harmony with twentieth-century ideas of popular government and at the same time shall serve any useful purpose whatsoever.

While there appears to be a very prevalent idea that popular election is the proper progressive solution of the difficulty, nevertheless, the writer of this article continues, the day of the Second Chamber is past. Referring to the situation in England, he says:

The present working of the Parliament Act is manifestly unsatisfactory, involving as it does a positively criminal waste of time and energies of the Government and the House of Commons.

It is not, however, necessarily to be regarded as a fair sample of the way in which it is likely to work when the Upper House has become accustomed to the limitation of its powers, and has learned to make use of the possibility of bargaining which it still possesses.

The one thing that "seems to us to be clear is that the case against a popularly elected Second Chamber is overwhelming."

A popularly elected body must necessarily be organized on party lines, which in itself is enough to destroy its usefulness as a revising body. If a majority of its members are hostile to the Government its opposition will be indiscriminate, if a majority are supporters it will provide no check worth considering.

On the other hand, a directly elected Second Chamber will always—and with justice—claim that its popular mandate is as valid as that of the Lower Chamber, a claim which, since the Government can only be responsible to one Chamber, is calculated to bring about a maximum instead of a minimum of constitutional friction.

Indirect election, continues the writer of this editorial, is, of course, a possible alternative, but the experience of France seems to indicate that this system combines the vices and excludes the virtues of all others.

It seems therefore necessary, in order to ensure the absolute and unquestioned supremacy of the Lower House, to fall back on some form of nomination. It must not, however, as Canadian experience warns us, be nomination by the government of the day as a reward for political services, since that method inevitably introduces those party divisions which it is our chief object to avoid. Some other principle of appointment must be discovered. A possible solution is suggested by the existing practice of the House of Lords in connection with its functions as the final Court of Appeal in actions at law. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that a Second Chamber to act purely as a revising body might be constituted on analogous lines. The government of the day might be trusted to make the appointments, provided that a system of well-understood qualifications could be devised.

The essential points in the creation of a satisfactory Second Chamber, in the opinion of the *New Statesman*, are:

(1) That party divisions should be eliminated as completely as possible; (2) that there should be no question of equal and conflicting authority as between the two chambers; and (3) that the Second Chamber should be a "revising" chamber in the true sense, not an "estate of the realm," should represent not public opinion, or even any section of public opinion, but expert knowledge, and should therefore be composed of persons appointed primarily for their technical qualifications. The problem is one which so far has not been solved in any part of the world.

## "AFTER THE DEATH OF EUCLID—WHAT?"

**A**BOUT ten years ago, at a meeting of the British Association, and upon motion of an eminent mechanical engineer, "Euclid was killed." Following upon this action of the eminent "Association," the teachers of mathematics throughout Great Britain buried the old geometer—"some glad to get rid of him in the hope of replacing him by a better man, and some because they considered it was a practical and materialistic age and the old man had no place in it."

The words quoted are from an introductory paragraph of an article by C. H. P. Mayo, in the *Cornhill Magazine*. What, asks this writer, has been gained, and what lost, by "the ending of the Euclidian age"? Translated into the more direct question of everyday life, what have been the losses and gains since the old geometry of Euclid was abandoned in our schools, and the more "modern" method of "practical" geometry adopted? This writer in the *Cornhill* attributes the "killing" of Euclid to the modern dominance of mechanical and electrical science.

Greek had almost gone, Latin was going, and so many of the subjects which scholars laid stress upon, as being of educational value in matters of taste and style, were being ousted in favor of the "vulgar mass called work" (to use Browning's phrase). Euclid alone of the old order remained, and he must go, too, because he seemed to be useless for practical purposes. It was the training of the hand and the eye which was immediately required. No man, who had been engaged in teaching for any length of time, could urge that Euclid was any training in anything for very many boys.

Teachers could not see "the beauty of Euclid's simplicity, the clearness of his style, and the rigidity of his logic." To most learners he was but "a silly and hard task-master." He was "as the dry bones of the prophet Ezekiel, very dry and apparently without life." He was given up primarily for two reasons: First, "he didn't immediately help to supply the urgent demand of the engineers, and, secondly, the training which he was supposed to give was, on trial, found to be no training at all."

In the opinion of this writer, a great deal has been lost with the giving up of Euclid. The world has lost a great classic which provided training that, from generation to generation, has exercised great influence upon the character of English-speaking peoples. But there has been even a greater loss.

We have allowed ourselves to get into the frame

of mind towards education in which we welcome any change which tends towards immediate results, rather than ultimate training, "things done that take the eye and have the price." We are will-



EUCLID  
(From an old print)

ing to teach boys what interests them rather than what is good for them; in other words, we seem to have adopted to the full the value of the lines of least resistance in intellectual matters.

As to what we have gained by the dropping of Euclid, Mr. Mayo believes we now have for more useful purposes certain time that was formerly spent in mere "theoretic proofs." Our training to-day, he reminds us, does not tend to make thinkers, but tries to make doers.

Euclid thought it worth while to prove the obvious fact that the shortest distance from one point to another is as "the crow flies"; and stated his proposition that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third. Ask the average boy to prove this as a general theorem: he will draw a perfect figure, measure the three sides, and make it clear that the sum of any two is greater than the third: then altogether fail to understand that this is not a general proof. Ask him why the proposition is true, and he answers, "It is so, because I measured it." Perhaps he would have done the same during the reign of Euclid, but he would have realized more fully that the truth of his assertion depended upon a general proof and have tried to think it out, rather than merely do it.

## THE REVIEWS OF THE CONTINENT

THE weekly and monthly press of the continent of Europe differs widely from the periodicals of England in both timeliness and variety of the subjects considered. Western Europe, it is true, as represented best by France, has a more vital press, one more largely devoted to the discussion of current topics than the press of those countries to the eastward. It may be that this is dependent on the degree of free speech and the fulness of democracy. At any rate, the press of republican France is more vital, up-to-date and varied in the subjects it handles than that of monarchical Germany, while the German periodicals are more like our own than those of autocratic Russia. Nevertheless, it is true that literary form is as well represented in the periodicals of Eastern Europe as those where there is greater variety and freedom of treatment.

The staid old *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of Paris, which is a fortnightly, publishes scholarly, solid articles on historical subjects. A feature of two recent issues which is of particular interest to Americans is a historical study of Rochambeau in America, contributed by M. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington. The substance of this is presented on another page. Other French reviews, like the *Revue de Paris*, the *Correspondant* and *La Revue*, all published in Paris, have been represented in these pages at brief intervals. A short summary of the causes that compelled the Swedes to demand increased defenses, by a Swedish writer, is quoted from *La Revue*. Another article from this periodical is one of curious interest entitled "Money That Really Talks."

German monthlies and weeklies are, as a rule, solid and thorough as befits the seriousness of the German character. We have during recent months reviewed articles from the *Deutsche Rundschau*, the *Deutsche Revue*, the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Maximilian Harden's *Zukunft* and other well-known German periodicals. This month less familiar German periodicals (the *Neue Zeit*, the *Neue Jahrbücher*, the *Tat* and *Prometheus*) are represented by articles of special interest. Noteworthy Austrian periodicals, which are chiefly published in the German language, include the *Oesterreichische Rundschau*, from which we have occasionally quoted. In our summary of "The Real Genesis of the Balkan War," on a succeeding page, such well-known

dailies as the *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Reichpost* of Vienna and the *Pester-Lloyd* of Budapest are quoted.

From time to time we are able to give our readers a review of an article of timely interest appearing in the Spanish periodicals. Generally, however, these Spanish reviews devote themselves to purely historical, scientific or literary subjects, with no appeal outside of their own country. *España Moderna*, of Madrid, is the oldest and most dignified of these monthlies. Others from which we have quoted in times past are *Nuestro Tiempo*, and *Lectura*, also of Madrid, and the sprightly monthly, *Hojas Selectas*, of Barcelona. This month the Spanish tongue is represented by a summary of "Some Frank Cuban Observations on Ourselves," from an article by Señor de Sola in *Cuban Contemporanea*, the Havana monthly.

The Italian reviews continue to discuss the Tripolitan and Balkan wars, the effect of emigration, the agricultural problem, and educational and financial reforms, Dante, Crispi, Garibaldi, and Cavour. The semi-monthly *Nuova Antologia*, edited by Senator Maggiorino Ferraris at Rome, is the acknowledged chief of the Italian reviews. It has been recently publishing articles on Italian constitutional problems by Deputy and former Premier Luzzatti and others. The *Rassegna Nazionale*, published every two weeks in Florence, devotes a good deal of space to religious and philosophical topics. The *Lettura*, a monthly, also published in Rome, and copiously illustrated, is conducted in a more popular vein and includes fiction.

The reviews of Scandinavia, whether published in Stockholm, Copenhagen, or Christiania, devote themselves very largely to permanently valuable researches in the fields of science and art. Political articles, however, are appearing with increasing frequency in these publications, and of recent months the relations between these Scandinavian countries and Russia and Germany are treated vigorously. *Gads Danske Magasin* and *Tilskueren*, are well-known monthlies of Copenhagen, *Nordisk Tidsskrift*, *Det Nya Sverige*, and *Ord och Bild*, the last named well illustrated, appear in Stockholm, while the Norwegian capital is represented by *Samtiden* and *Kringsjaa*. A new review devoted to serious literary discussion is *Edda*, Stockholm, from a recent number of which we summarize a noteworthy article on "The Man of Genius."

## NEW LIGHT ON WASHINGTON AND ROCHAMBEAU

**A** NIMOSITY towards England for the loss of Canada was not,—our history books and traditions to the contrary notwithstanding,—the principal moving cause which led France to help us in our Revolutionary War. A feeling of hatred for Albion might have animated individuals,—probably

torical papers in the *Deux Mondes* form an excellent contribution to this idea. They show Washington and the two French leaders, Rochambeau and De Grasse, in a new and delightful relationship.

Speaking of the state of mind in France at the time Rochambeau set out with his troops for this country, Ambassador Jusserand says:



COUNT JEAN-BATISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR  
ROCHAMBEAU  
(From an old print)

The nation which clamored so loudly for a pro-American policy espoused the cause because it was associated with ideas of liberty. Liberty, philanthropy, natural rights, these were the words of the magic formula which made all hearts beat. All France,—one reads in the correspondence of Grimm and Diderot,—“was full of a great love of humanity,”—transported with the exaggerated enthusiasm of youth that sends one to the end of the world,—leaving father, mother, brother,—to succor a Laplander or a Hottentot. The ideas of Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, d’Alembert were rampant and the thinkers saw in the Americans the propagators of their doctrines. An immense aspiration was growing in France,—towards more equality, fewer privileges, a more simple life for the great and a less arduous life for the humble, easier access to learning and the free discussion of common interests. At that time public opinion was very strong. It must not be forgotten that only six years elapsed between the end of the American Revolution and the beginning of ours, and that the American Constitution was only four years older than that of France.

The effect of the announcement that France intended to send an expedition to America was tremendous. M. Jusserand says here:

it did,—but it certainly did not move the masses of France. The French King and the French people helped us against England chiefly because we were fighting the battles of human freedom and France was just then saturated with the idea of liberty.

This new light on our revolutionary period is thrown by Monsieur Jusserand, the Ambassador of the French Republic at Washington, in a series of unusually interesting articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the staid old review of Paris. M. Jusserand, who has always regarded his mission at Washington as extending beyond an official one and embracing a sort of ambassadorship of the French people to the American people, has for years been devoting his fine scholarship and graceful, illuminating literary style to the noble work of strengthening the good-will which has always existed between the two nations. This series of his-

When at the beginning of 1780 the news spread abroad in France,—that it was no longer a question of sending a squadron to help the American colonists in their fight for liberty,—but that the French Government proposed to send an army,—the enthusiasm was boundless. Everybody wanted to go. Everybody wanted to help the people who so loved independence, and were struggling so manfully for the holy cause of liberty,—the people whose chief was Washington, and whom Franklin represented in Paris. A veritable crusaders’ ardor possessed the youth of France and the projected expedition was in reality the most important of its kind that France had undertaken since the far-away days of the crusades. It was, in fact, a holy cause.

This proof of disinterested enthusiasm struck the cool-headed Franklin. He wrote later: “This is indeed a generous nation.”

One of the characteristic evidences of the “state of mind” of those who took part in the expedition of Rochambeau was the fact

that practically everybody noted his impressions, kept diaries, and made sketches. "Perhaps never before during warfare had so much writing been done." The result is a mass of unpublished documents coming from the most varied sources, furnishing interesting data, and "throwing sidelights upon questions and facts that have been hitherto either misunderstood or misinterpreted." Notable among those documents are the "Journal and Memoirs of the Chief of the French Army," Rochambeau (now preserved in the Congressional Library at Washington), those of his Chief of Staff, Châtelux,—a distinguished member of the French Academy and adapter of Shakespeare; the simple stories of the army chaplain, the Abbé Rodin; the notes of that brilliant soldier, Lanzun,—who, "like the true Don Juan that he was, interspersed the narratives of battles with reminiscences of his love affairs,"—and a host of other journals written by officers.

Thanks to all these data and to the many letters written by Washington to Rochambeau,—and also to the British Government, which has generously granted free access to its archives,—we are to-day enabled to ascertain with the greatest accuracy what was being said and done in and out of New York, in the redoubts of Yorktown, as well as in the French and American trenches.

It was an extraordinary undertaking, M. Jusserand reminds us, that of trying to reach the New World with a large armed force packed in heavy transports

and to manage to keep out of the way of the English fleet. To fight in an unknown country, side by side with equally unknown people, who but recently had been our enemies [to the French] not our allies, and to fight for a cause which could have but few adherents in Versailles,—namely: Republic and Liberty!

April—7



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DR. JULES JUSSERAND, THE BRILLIANT FRENCH DIPLOMAT AND  
AUTHOR, WHO REPRESENTS HIS COUNTRY AT WASHINGTON

This last point was so astounding that the friendly Indians who visited Rochambeau in his camp at Newport asked him how it could be that a king could help the subjects of another king in revolt against "their father," Rochambeau wisely replied, "It is because that king has proved an unnatural father and that ours has deemed it his duty to protect the natural liberty which God has given to man."

This answer is characteristic and shows what latent forces served to overcome obstacles—and why our nation [the French] could remain from the beginning to the end faithful to the American cause, and how it could approve a treaty of alliance which imposed great risks upon it,—forbade us all conquest,—and finally enabled us to rejoice



FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAUL, COUNT DE GRASSE  
(The brave French sailor who helped us win our national independence—From an old print)

in the result of a victorious war, which added *nothing* to our territory.

Some interesting particulars are given by M. Jusserand about the start of the expedition from France, including a good deal concerning Rochambeau's fine personality.

It was on May 2, 1780, that the fleet,—seven battleships of the line and three frigates convoying thirty-six transports—got under way from Brest. The crossing occupied more than two months.

Nothing demonstrates the difference between navigation in those days and that of to-day better than the fact that much time was spent in fishing, while proceeding on the way. They catch flying fish,—“which prove very tender and delicious fried in fresh butter.”

The perfect understanding, good-will, and tact that marked the relations between the two commanders is well illustrated by a number of incidents that might have strained the friendly relations between them had they been ordinary men.

Once, Sir Henry Clinton, who seems to have been fond of this sort of game,—intercepted one of Washington's private letters in which was a paragraph that might have offended Rochambeau. He [Clinton] had nothing better to do than to publish it in the papers. But the two commanders were not of the kind to be led into a quarrel over such a matter. A frank explanation settled the question, and all that Rochambeau had to say about it, when someone spoke of it, was that he

“saw no more than the zeal of a great patriot expressed in the paragraph and that the writer must be singularly virtuous if no other fault could be laid at his door.”

The gallant sailor, Count de Grasse, M. Jusserand declares, did more and risked more for the United States than any other individual not of American birth, and the Ambassador tells it thus:

Rochambeau and his aides were coming down from Philadelphia to Chester by boat. “As we approached,” says Closen in his diary, “we saw on the bank General Washington waving his hat and his handkerchief with every indication of great rejoicing. As soon as we touched ground, the American General, usually so calm and so reserved, threw himself into Rochambeau's arms, telling him the great news,—de Grasse had arrived; and, while Cornwallis was on the defensive at Yorktown, the French fleet was blocking the entrance to the Chesapeake.” De Grasse, having heard from the Ambassador La Luzerne the dire need of help on the American continent, decided to take part in the conflict without delay. He left Captain François in San Domingo, having added to his fleet every French ship that he could gather in the Antilles. Even those that had been in commission for some years and had been ordered into port for repairs were pressed into service. He found the greatest difficulty in getting money that he had been requested to bring, although he offered to pledge his chateau of Tilly as security; the Chevalier Charette, commander of the *Bourgoigne* offering to do as much with his own.

Despite all he did for us Americans,—M. Jusserand soberly remarks,—de Grasse is the only foreign champion to whom we have as yet erected no statue.

The impression that Washington made on all the writers of these diaries and notes was very deep. Every one of them, says the chronicler, whatever his rank or character, received the same idea.

“From the moment that we began to correspond, directly,” wrote Rochambeau, “I have never had a doubt of the wisdom of his judgment, and the amenity of his style.” Châtelux writes, “America, from Boston to Charleston, is a great book in which every page offers him its meed of praise.” Segur, who had been prepared to be disappointed,—“but nothing came of it,”—wrote, “His person is almost his history,—simplicity,—loftiness,—dignity, calm, goodness, firmness,—all are imprinted on his countenance and his manner as they are in his character. Everything in him bespoke the hero of a republic.” “I saw Washington,” writes the Abbé Rodin. “He is the soul, the mainstay of one of the greatest revolutions that ever took place. At the head of a nation where each individual shares the supreme authority . . . he has established discipline among his troops, has made his followers eager for his praise,—and fearful of his silence, and has kept their confidence even under defeat.” Blanchard says, “It is Washington's merit that has defended American liberty and if his countrymen enjoy it some day,—it will be thanks to him.”



## WHY THE SWEDES ARE DEMANDING INCREASED DEFENSES

**T**HE more mature comment on the extraordinary situation in Sweden, to which we referred last month in our editorial pages—growing out of fear of Russian aggression—is represented fairly by an article in *La Revue*, by a Swedish writer, Erik Sjoestedt. We give the substance of the argument, as he sets it down, as follows:

We do not doubt the good will of the Czar of Russia to preserve the peace with us. We do not believe that Russia harbors any aggressive intentions towards us, but what guaranter is there that her feelings towards us may not change? There is also the great danger of Sweden being drawn into a general European conflict—when not only Russia but other powers might attempt to occupy strategic points on Swedish territory.

It is against these two great dangers that Sweden intends to defend itself. . . . The movement

towards greater means of defense dates farther back than the election of 1911. It had its beginning in the Finnish question. We do not wish to enter into the motives of Russian policy in Finland and we will go so far as to say that that is Russia's business—although we have the greatest sympathy for the country to which years ago Sweden gave her civilization and her culture.

Russia has given the world to understand that other motives than those of desiring the unification of the Empire were directing its Finnish policy.

Strategic measures were possibly the reason for massing in Finland such formidable armaments—to prevent, if need be, Germany from landing its troops there and making its way to St. Petersburg. Be that as it may, the display of such military activity in the proximity of the Swedish coast was not calculated to preserve Sweden's peace of mind. We will only recall in passing the fact that Russia is suspected of the intention of expanding towards the North Atlantic through Sweden and Norway. We doubt it. Russia would hardly find it an advantage to pursue such a policy of expansion at the risk of making enemies of Sweden and Norway, who could call to arms 655,000 men between them.

Count Reventlow, the German military writer, said recently:

"Russia, in its endeavor to expand toward the ocean, will have to submit to the law of greatest resistance. Russia will have to stop when she finds resistance too well organized and too dangerous." Count Reventlow's opinion is one more reason for pursuing our policy of greater defense.

But the strongest reason and argument for this policy is the danger, not to say certainty, of Sweden being drawn against her will into a European conflict, if she is not strong enough to resist any attempt at violating her territory. The attempt may be made, not so much, perhaps, to attain strategic points for military operations, as to draw Sweden into a conflict which would result in Sweden becoming the ransom of peace.

An armed Sweden, this writer concludes, is the greatest security for maintaining the peace of the North. This Swedish point of view is apparently shared by many—if not most—Danes and Norwegians.



SHRINKING SWEDEN—WHY SHE FEARS HER NEIGHBORS

(This map, reproduced from the London *Graphic*, shows how Sweden has dwindled from the proud position of the first military power in Europe to that of a second-rate power overshadowed by her powerful neighbors, whose military activity is a cause of anxiety to her.)



## MONEY THAT REALLY TALKS

THAT "money talks" is an ancient figure of speech which a modern scientist proposes to make literally true. In other words, a distinguished electro-chemical engineer of England, Mr. A. M. Bawtree, who is a well-known authority upon bank-notes, has invented a method by which a five-pound note, or a ten-dollar bill, will be able to speak its own name in clear accents.

The invention has two features. First, the manufacture of bank-notes having an irregular edge, whose indentations correspond to definite sound-waves; second, the construction of small phonographs, specially made to permit the hearing of the sounds corresponding to these waves.

Though the invention is English, it has attracted a good deal of attention in France, being described in *La Nature* (Paris) recently by V. Fourbin. This article is summarized in *La Revue* (Paris), from which we quote.

In France notes have rectilinear edges. But in many other countries this is not the case. In England, Germany, and America the notes, printed on hand-made paper, have irregular edges, caused by blisters in the pulp. One could not find, for example, two Bank of England notes exactly alike and superposable. Mr. Bawtree proposes to "regularize these irregularities," thus offering a new obstacle to the growing audacity of counterfeiters.

By aid of a process of photogravure, unnecessary to be here described, he obtains a matrix whose edge, with its curves and zigzags, exactly represents the line traced by the stylet of a phonograph

upon which has been registered, for example, the words, "five pounds sterling." By the intervention of a machine of very simple construction it is easy to reproduce on one or more edges of the paper destined to become a note these zigzags and curves. Thus all five-pound notes will carry a serrated edge which is the facsimile of the phonographic record of the words "five pounds."

In order that a genuine note may be heard to pronounce these magic words, the witness of its honest manufacture, the inventor has conceived two apparatuses summarily described in his specifications. One consists of a much simplified gramophone, whose stylet follows the sinuosities of the serrated edge. The given sounds are emitted with sufficient strength to permit the observer to perceive them by means of two acoustic tubes leading to his ears, while he slides the paper between two plates of metal. In the other apparatus the experimenter blows in a tube, and the air, penetrating the sounding-box [*chamber sonore*] by means of the sinuosities in the serrated edge which is slipped between two metallic layers [*feuilles*] produces puffs whose frequency and intensity correspond to the determined sound-waves, and reproduce the desired words. If the note remains silent it is counterfeit!

Finally, Mr. Bawtree has still further simplified his system by advising the use of metallic matrices which reproduce the serrated edge of a genuine note.

By superposing these upon a doubtful note it would be easy to see if serration precisely corresponded. In short, Mr. Bawtree proposes, by means as simple as ingenious, to complicate the task of counterfeiters, especially now that the progress of the art of photogravure has furnished them with the means of imitating bank-notes to perfection.

## ELLEN KEY, ROMAIN ROLLAND, AND BEETHOVEN

IT occasionally, though very rarely, happens that a writer is more fortunate in his biographers and critics than he is with his own pen. We know that Dr. Samuel Johnson lives more in the pages of Boswell than in his own works. It is not so rare a phenomenon for a really great writer to find an equally great critic. And yet, glancing through the annals of literature, how often does one come across a Carlylean essay on Burns? Not by any means as often as one would suppose. The further back one goes, the greater is the void.

To-day the tendency is in the opposite direction. A man who has attained literary prominence is not likely to suffer from want of adequate appreciation. If he is not his own press agent and biographer, like G. B.

Shaw, there are plenty of enterprising newspapers and publishers to hire the best writers to write about each other. Yet, even in this age, Romain Rolland is without an equal for the attention he has attracted to himself from the world's greatest authors, and the unanimous praise bestowed on his large three-volume novel, "Jean-Christophe," the English translation of which has been already noticed in these pages. H. G. Wells thinks it is an epic of modern life, the "archetype" of the novel of the future. George Moore's estimate is scarcely less flattering. To Gilbert Cannan "it is the first great book of the twentieth century. In a sense, it begins the twentieth century." In its translations it has also been unusually fortunate. The English novelist last named made the English

translation. Add to this, the fact that two books have already appeared on Rolland, and that he himself is the author of practically but one book, the last of which was not published before 1912, and that Europe is still talking of his achievement, and you have in his rise to international fame a case which is without a parallel in the history of the world's literature.

Ellen Key is the last of the great to join her voice to the swelling chorus of praise. In a long article in the *Tat*, a German serious review, she has given some of her best writing to an estimate of Rolland and his "Jean-Christophe." The first part, in which the hero is a close copy of Beethoven, she regards as the best of the whole work.

Beethoven stands nearest to Rolland's own heart and his conception of life. To this "soul of music, heroism, and goodness," Rolland has erected the only monument ever created by art worthy of Beethoven—"Jean-Christophe." The book took nine years in appearing, but before it began to appear, it had lived in its poet the greater part of his life. In this book Rolland has put in his deepest intuition of the innermost nature of the musical genius, so that we are firmly convinced of the reality of the revelations which we follow from his cradle to his grave. In other novels about geniuses the authors keep affirming that they are geniuses. Here the genius convinces by his genius. We do not read a book, we live a life, a life of the very highest worth, the life of a genius who creates a cosmos out of the flaming chaos of his nature. It is an educational novel of the kind of which before there was but one in the world's literature, Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister."

In character-drawing, however, Ellen Key places "Jean-Christophe" above "Wilhelm Meister."

Only Tolstoy in his "War and Peace" has moved in such a welter of forms and has compellingly convinced us of their reality. With a power of divination which Goethe well described when he compared Shakespeare's characters to glass clocks in which the workings of all the parts stand clearly revealed, Rolland has admitted us to view not only the soul of "Jean-Christophe" but a hundred other souls of different ages, sexes, and nations. These men and women are all a personal experience remaining in our memories not as the impression of a book but as those impressions which life itself engraves in the mind and heart. Jean-Christophe himself is the most living man I have ever had the good fortune to meet. We love with him, we hate with him, we are indignant with him, and we rejoice with him. After finishing the book we have the painful feeling that one of our own friends has died, and that we shall no longer have the opportunity to live year after year with this Jean-Christophe, who from the moment we were introduced to him occupied so great a part of our life. I have lived more intensely with him than with most living men. The greatest triumph of Rolland's art of depicting character is that we never think we are reading a book, but feel that we live



ROMAIN ROLLAND, THE FRENCH AUTHOR  
(Who, in his great novel, "Jean-Christophe," has written the best biography of the composer Beethoven)

through with him the richest personal life, first with the child, then with the youth, then with the mature man, and lastly with the old man.

Just as Tolstoy in "War and Peace" restored the Russia of Napoleonic times and made it live, so Rolland uses the facts of Beethoven's life to make him live again. He has done what a mere biographer could not do. He has divined and revealed the life an inner soul of Beethoven.

We follow the child of genius from the time "when the room is a country, the day a life." We feel the imaginative ecstasies and the music in the little boy. We see the violence of his passion when he hates and despises. He is then ready to kill. Jean-Christophe is a soul with a passionate disposition for pain and joy, for rapture and torment, for friendship and love, for pride and gratitude, a soul whose tempo is always that of the hurricane. Outwardly, too, Jean-Christophe is a copy of Beethoven, in his features, his eyes, his awkwardness, his angularity, his defiant spirit. He is ready to commit suicide when he meets with injustice and baseness. He wants to rule and fight his way through, and yet he melts in tenderness before another's sufferings or humiliation.

## THE BACTERIAL LAMP

IT is a fact well known to bacteriologists that certain kinds of bacteria are capable of emitting light. An easy method of observing this is to place a piece of beef in a dish and then pour over it a 3 per cent. solution of common salt, allowing the upper half of the meat to project from the liquid. If the whole be now covered with a glass plate and put in a cool place (about 9° to 12° C. in temperature), in a day or two the meat will be covered with tiny shining stars which will gradually grow in extent till the whole surface glows with a soft light.

Recent experimenters have used this light-giving capacity of bacteria to construct bacterial lamps, which, though at present mere scientific toys, as it were, may eventually be used in mines, powder factories, and such places, since the light is a "cold light," like that of the glow-worm.

The bacterial lamp is described by Dr. O. Damm in a late number of *Prometheus* (Berlin). He tells us that the credit of first constructing such a lamp belongs to R. Dubois, who exhibited such a lamp as far back as 1900 at the Paris World's Fair in the "optical palace." More recently a similar lamp, acting upon the same principle, has been made by Dr. Molisch, working independently. This is superior to the Dubois lamp, because the light is of longer duration. We therefore pass over the detailed description of the former in favor of the latter.

Molisch took a half-liter Erlenmeyer flask and filled it one-fifth full with the mixture known as *saltpeptone*—glycerine-gelatine. Then he closed the flask with cotton-wool and sterilized it. After the flask was somewhat cooled off he introduced light-bacteria into the still fluid gelatine and, holding the flask in a horizontal position, cooled it by revolving it slowly in a stream of water. Thus the flask's entire interior surface was covered with a thin layer of gelatine. Within a couple of days the bacteria had so increased in the gelatine (which is . . . an admirable culture substance) that the flask glowed with a wondrously beautiful bluish-green light.

This lamp is already in use as a night lamp in invalids' rooms, and it is thought that future improvement may enable it to be used in mines and magazines. The light is already strong enough for use in photography, not merely of the tiny light-givers themselves, but of surrounding objects.

The bacterium used by Molisch is called *Bacterium phosphoreum*. It is one of the most widespread forms of bacteria. The

author has found it on meat in the ice-cellar, in the slaughter-house, in the market, and in the kitchen.

This explains why meat is so often luminous. In 76 samples of meat tested by Molisch 37 were luminous. The luminosity always begins just when the decomposition of flesh (or fish) begins, before an unpleasant odor is observed. The light-bacteria themselves have no harmful effect on the human body. Luminous meat or fish may therefore be eaten with impunity. As soon as the flesh begins actually to decompose the so-called rot-bacteria develop and drive out their shining sisters so that the light fails.

Besides the *Bacterium phosphoreum*, about 30 other luminous bacteria are known.

But only one gives a more intensive light. It is found on lake fish (Seefischen) and is called the *Bacterium pseudomonas lucifera* Molisch. It is, however, not improbable that by breeding the intensity of light in bacteria may be increased.

Such selective breeding would the more quickly accomplish its aim because of the very rapid succession of generations. It is possible, too, that the character of the nutrient in the culture medium might affect results, and Dr. Damm suggests that we have here a fresh field for bacteriological research. Not much is known as to the process by which this light is produced. It is certain, however, that the bacteria require a certain stimulus before they are capable of emitting light.

A chief requisite is the activity of oxygen. There is no evolution of light when oxygen is entirely lacking or too scanty. Therefore the luminosity of bacteria is an oxidation process. However, there seems to be no direct connection between respiration and luminosity, for, under certain conditions, especially increase of temperature, the luminosity ceases, while the respiration is accelerated.

A very pretty and simple experiment has been devised by Molisch for the use of schools.

A glass tube about a meter long and 8 millimeters in diameter and closed at one end is filled with a strong culture of luminous bacteria in bouillon to within a centimeter of the open end. Within a quarter of an hour the light will have died out, except on the surface where there is constant contact with the oxygen of the air; but on placing the thumb over the open end and reversing the tube the bubble of air will rise through the tube making the whole culture again luminous.

Besides oxygen a certain quantity of water is required for the luminosity, as Molisch has proved.

These experiments have led him to the conclusion that a specific substance is secreted by luminous bacteria which is capable of evolving light in the presence of oxygen and water. This substance

he calls photogen, but he has not yet succeeded in isolating it. No biological significance for the light has been discovered, i.e., it apparently serves no useful purpose to the bacteria themselves.

## THE REAL GENESIS OF THE BALKAN WAR

IT is only since the termination of the second Balkan war and the conclusion of peace by the Treaty of Bucharest that it has been possible to estimate the magnitude of the danger to which the world's peace was then exposed. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, the disorders and revolts in Albania and Arabia, and the revolution of July 24, 1908, in Turkey, presaged the beginning of a new phase of the Eastern Question with unknown peril for all Europe. It is only recently, however, that the true explanation of the financial disturbances, political complications, and social unrest that have pervaded the whole civilized world from that time on has been afforded.

From 1908 to the outbreak of the Balkan war in 1912 there were perennial alarms each spring of coming trouble, and early in that of 1912, signals were sent out from Berlin that an attack was to be made on Turkey, and that the most that was hoped for was that she would be able to preserve intact her Asiatic domain. Whether this was the result of knowledge or only of the observation of events cannot be determined, but the recent revelations of how the war came about show that the plans that led up to it were formulated in 1908, when Russia entered into a secret treaty with Serbia, directed in the first instance against Austria.

The exposure began through the publication of recriminations among the Bulgarian public men, who were involved in the catastrophe to Bulgarian arms and Bulgarian diplomacy when the Treaty of Bucharest was signed. General Savoy, who seems to have been made the scapegoat for the results of the second Balkan war, intimated in November that the object of the attack on the Greeks and Servians was to prevent the partition of Macedonia, which it was intended to erect into an autonomous province. About the same time King Ferdinand of Bulgaria was performing a kind of exculpatory pilgrimage to Vienna to explain the parts of himself and his government in the making of the treaty that tied them to the Russian policy, formulated in the spirit of the secret treaty of 1908 between Russia and Serbia, which was primarily directed against Austria-Hungary. He seems to have had little difficulty in proving that he personally had opposed the alliance with Serbia, already bound to Russia, and only signed it under protest, and so far has rehabilitated himself with Austria.

The reports that King Ferdinand contemplated abdicating are now known to have been put out by the Pan-Slavists, and they

derive a certain sinister importance from a recent statement, not contradicted, that the assassination of King Alexander of Serbia was plotted in Russia, and that the Bank of Oka-Kama furnished the funds. The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, in commenting on the situation, said:

The King of Bulgaria signed the Balkan Alliance under the impulsion of Russian diplomacy and notwithstanding his better instincts which were dissuading him. In his war manifesto he almost humbly placed himself under the protection of Russia, and always tried to remove the mistrust of Russia. At the time of his visit to Cetinje, the occasion of the jubilee of King Nicholas, he spoke of himself in his toast as a Slav sovereign. Only once he did not submit to the Czar, and there is the reason why Russian diplomacy and its secret agents are putting everything in motion to bring about his fall. On June 8 the Czar sent telegrams to King Ferdinand and King Peter demanding that they submit to him as arbitrator their dispute over the partition of Macedonia. In that dispatch the Emperor Nicholas said: "I insist on declaring that the state which will commence the war will be responsible before the cause of Slavism, and that I reserve to myself all liberty of action as to the attitude Russia will take in connection with the results of so criminal a war."

The reply of King Ferdinand caused the greatest dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg, as he said in it that Bulgaria would not submit to arbitration, except on condition that the decision should only deal with the territories mentioned in the stipulations of the treaty of alliance between Serbia and Bulgaria. This so clearly showed a mistrust on the part of the King of a Russian arbitration, that it was evident he had committed an unpardonable offense. Russian influences pushed Rumania, and the Bulgarian army was held back where it could have thrown itself on the Servians, Russia remaining quite indifferent while the Turks moved back to Adrianople, in defiance of the Treaty of London, which was largely inspired by the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff.

On December 1 the *Neue Freie Presse*, speaking of the Balkan Alliance, said:

Almost at the same time at which the military convention between the Balkan States was concluded, Russia on her side made a military convention with Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.

These conventions had for object to act in common in certain contingencies specified in detail in the agreements. These arrangements were in connection with the possibilities of conflict foreseen by the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of Alliance, and were directed notably against Austria-Hungary.

Then came the effort on the part of Russia to throw off the responsibility for the situation created by the revelations of the *Matin* in Paris, which were variously attributed to the Russian Ambassador, M. Isvolsky; to the Servian Foreign Office; and to someone connected with the Russophile party in Sofia.

The *Russische Rundschau*, of St. Petersburg, issued what it described as an authoritative statement, in which it said:

The Czar as well as Ministers Sassonov and Kokovtzev and all the leading personages in Russia are peaceful, and have proved it on several occasions during the Balkan crises, as Count Berchtold has recognized in his statement. It is true that the Balkan Confederation was created under the auspices of Russia with views hostile to Austria-Hungary. But in the intention of Russian diplomacy that confederation was not meant to enter into immediate action, but was to serve in the future for the advancement of Russian interests. It was tried at first to constitute the Balkan Confederation with the adhesion of Turkey, which would mean that Russia did not project a war between the Balkan States and Turkey. It is known that the efforts in that sense made by the former Ambassador Tcharikov at Constantinople failed, and that he was recalled from his post.

It then goes on to say that the Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance was concluded, the articles of which have been revealed, and that by it Russia desired "to assure her interests in all eventualities." But the special conventions made between that Alliance and Montenegro and Greece assumed a more and more hostile attitude towards Turkey, which was not in the intentions of the political leaders in Russia, who feared the Turks might get an upper hand. In Vienna these and other Russian "explanations" are treated lightly. A special communiqué from St. Petersburg appeared in the *Politische Korrespondenz*, of Vienna, couched in the most amiable tones, but Vienna was not reassured and remained on guard.

The Russian *Den* in the beginning of December said:

Russian diplomacy in admitting the insertion in the treaty of alliance of articles directed against Austria-Hungary has assumed the responsibility for all the military armaments provoked in Europe by that alliance. The fact of the alliance of a million of bayonets in the Balkans would not have caused the increase of the German military forces if the rumor had not got about in diplomatic circles that that alliance had an anti-Austrian tendency.

The *Reichpost*, of Vienna, gave interesting details in which the Russian Minister at Sofia, Nekludov, played a part. According to him, the defeat of Turkey was not the principal object of the Balkan Russian League, but the paralyzing of Austria-Hungary by Russia while Servia pushed through Albania to the Adriatic. The peace of Europe depended on the throw of the dice, when England and France declared that the peace must not be broken, and the débâcle of the Balkan Confederation took place with the first shot fired by the Bulgarians in June, and the Russian plot fell to the ground.

The *Pester-Lloyd*, of Budapest, says on the authority of a former member of the Bulgarian Cabinet in connection with the publication of the Balkan secret treaties:

There are only three copies of the treaty with Servia, all three are in the handwriting of Guechov. Two copies from the originals kept by the Kings, Ferdinand and Peter. The third is a copy which was presented on April 3, 1912, by Danev in a sealed envelope to the emperor Nicholas at Livadia. Guechov only kept the rough draft of the treaty of which he did not even communicate the text to the members of his cabinet.

In connection with the second Balkan war, the *Russkoyé Slovo* stated in the middle of December that Bulgaria in reply to the Russian proposal to present its statement for arbitration within four days, gave Russia seven in which to decide on the questions at issue with Servia. Russia having rejected this, Bulgaria on June 25 declared itself authorized to break off negotiations. Russia



A TYPICAL ALBANIAN

(From a drawing by F. Matania in the *London Sphere*)

was surprised by the outbreak of hostilities, and the Bulgarians after their first defeats asked for Russian intervention, but it was then too late. The die had been cast and the entire situation had been "precipitated."

This brief recital of the origin of the Balkan war, which threatened at one moment to envelop all Europe in the calamity of a

general conflict, was happily averted by the firm stand taken by Germany, England, and France at the critical moment, but the danger that there may be yet another outbreak remains, the settlement at Bucharest having done no more than bring about a suspension of hostilities. "Russia has, apparently, only drawn back till she is ready for the next spring."

## SOME FRANK CUBAN OBSERVATIONS ON OURSELVES

THE very satisfactory progress made by Cuba in many directions, since the establishment of an independent government in the island, is the theme of an article by Señor José de Sola in *Cuba Contemporanea*, the Havana monthly review. The writer directs attention to the advantages possessed by the Cuban nation, in its compact territory, with naturally defined boundaries, the linguistic unity of the population, and the patriotic sentiment inspired by the memory of the struggles and sacrifices through which independence was attained. He then proceeds to give some concrete proofs of the notable material progress of Cuba in recent years. We condense his remarks at this point.

The foreign trade of the island, which totaled \$121,421,000 in 1900, with an excess of imports over exports amounting to \$25,605,000, had increased in 1912 to \$297,543,000, and the exports surpassed the imports by \$32,870,000. The increase in the annual value of imports in the ten-year period was 89 per cent., while the exports increased 222 per cent. The capital invested in railroads and the railroad mileage also give eloquent testimony as to Cuba's rapid progress. In 1899 the value of the bonds and shares of the Cuban railways was \$47,600,000, but in 1909 the figures are \$120,000,000, and in the same period the number of miles of railroad in operation rose from 1192 to 2032, an increase of 840 miles, or 70 per cent.

Treating of the significance of these impressive figures and similar statistics, Señor José de Sola says:

Although it is true that a great part of this wealth belongs to foreigners, this fact does not invalidate the affirmation that the progress just noted benefits our people, for the development of wealth is of advantage to a nation no matter to whom it may belong. Indeed, many supposedly foreign holders are in reality Cubans who chose to shelter themselves behind a foreign nationality so as to be better justified in claiming indemnity in case of damage caused by a revolution, a precaution that will cease to be taken if law and order con-

tinue to be maintained. Moreover, the Cubans who were impoverished through the protracted struggle for the attainment of national liberty are gradually recovering their economic supremacy; the natives of the island, already in control of the urban property, the liberal professions and the political offices, in some cases exclusively and in others in association with foreigners, are interesting themselves to an ever-increasing extent in industrial undertakings, in agriculture and in all kinds of lucrative enterprises, and are thus, little by little, regaining possession of the wealth of the island.

That, after having cast off the yoke of Spain, the Cubans have no wish to place themselves under any other tutelage, is stated in most emphatic terms by this writer, who does not hesitate to pass what may seem to us a rather harsh judgment upon the methods pursued by Cuba's American guardians in their dealings with their temporary or more permanent wards. From this point of view he offers the following frank and somewhat uncomplimentary considerations and conclusions regarding Americans in their relations to their neighbors to the south:

To-day, since we have seen that with our republic we live and prosper, and hold in our own hands the remedies for many of our ills; since we have been forced to endure a venal and corrupt intervention, which has demonstrated to us that iniquitous governmental measures and conscienceless politicians can reach us from the North also; since we have learned through our own experience, and through that of our ill-fated sister island, Porto Rico, that the American, so broad-minded and just in his own country, is an oppressive ruler of such small lands, because of his lack of adaptation, his ignorance of and contempt for the customs and sentiments of the natives, and his shortcomings in handling and governing peoples of foreign race whom he looks upon as conquered peoples—no one in Cuba, neither the rich nor the poor, neither the cultured nor the ignorant, neither white nor black, neither producers, professional men nor politicians will seek for an outside solution of our problems, our sole desire is, at all costs and for all time, to preserve, ennoble and strengthen our national independence.





## MISSING LINK TO STONE AGE MAN, AS

1, *Pithecanthropus Erectus*; 2, The Heidelberg Man; 3, The Galley Hill Man; 4, The Grenelle Man; 5, The "Negroid" Laussel Woman; 6, The Cro-Magnon Man; 7, The Neolithic (Later Stone

**T**HE series of busts shown on these two pages was modeled by the Belgian sculptor, Louis Mascré, from data supplied by the celebrated geologist and anthropologist, Rutot, and under the direct supervision of the latter. Beginning with *Pithecanthropus erectus*, believed by some scientists to have been the "missing link"—at least of the same stock as modern man—it ends with the man of the later Stone Age. The *Illustrated London News* prints pictures of these busts. From a French article dealing with the subject, we take the following notes, reminding our readers that they represent M. Rutot's conclusions:

*Pithecanthropus erectus* was, as it were, half-monkey, half-man; walked nearly erect; was largely a fruit-eater; had little or no power of thought, as we know it, but could work primitively





## RECONSTRUCTED BY SCIENCE AND ART

Man; 5, The Combe-Capelle Man; 6, The Neanderthal Man; 7, The "Negroid" Grimaldi Man; Age) Man.

upon flint and make rough instruments of stone, and was beginning to dominate all living things. The Heidelberg Man was carnivorous. The Galley Hill Man, according to M. Rutot, was one of the first representatives of Homo Sapiens; inaugurated slavery; and was the inventor of Paleolithic industry. The Grenelle Man was the result of a fusion of Lapp races with peoples of earlier types. The Combe-Capelle Man M. Rutot places in the Superior Mousterian period; while he regards the Neanderthal Man as a "throw back," a survivor of the Tertiary period living amongst superior races, who had conquered and enslaved him. The Negroid types of Grimaldi the Professor explains by the changes that have taken place in the surface of the world. In the Quaternary epoch Sicily was part of the Italian continent, the Straits of Gibraltar were closed, and it was possible to walk from the zone called Africa to what is called Europe to-day. The Cro-Magnon Man is contemporary with those negroes who migrated into Europe. The Man of the Neolithic Age (Illustration No. 10) is half-warrior, half a worker on arms and domestic implements.

## WHAT DO WE OWE TO THE MAN OF GENIUS?

**E**DDA is the name of a new Scandinavian periodical published at Christiania and edited by one of Norway's foremost living critics and scholars, Gerhard Gran. It will be devoted to the study of literature with the aim of placing this study on a scientific basis, and it will cover not only the Scandinavian field, but the entire Western world. It is in many ways the most ambitious undertaking of its kind so far started in the three Scandinavian countries, and if it proves successful it should mean much for the systematic and creative study of the literary art everywhere.

The first issue is a splendidly printed quarto volume containing contributions from a number of well-known men as well as surveys of the present status of criticism and literary history in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and England. Each article is printed in the language of the country with which it deals, it being taken for granted that all those languages are familiar to the readers of the periodical. One of the most interesting articles in this number is one dealing with "The Man of Genius" as a creator of social and cultural values. It is written by the well-known Norwegian thinker and critic, Chr. Collin, who is best known to the outside world as the biographer of Björnson.

"Through literary history we are trying to reach an increasing knowledge of the most exalted phenomenon known to our experience: the man of genius," says Mr. Collin. The foremost literary masterpieces represent the highest cultural values known to us. If the study of those values are ever to be raised to the rank of a science, it is, above all, necessary to analyze and determine the place held by the man of genius in the housekeeping of mankind. And this must be done in such a manner that the revealed secret of genius throws light on the peculiarities of all human culture.

The cultural life of man in general is a very strange phase of the history of life on this earth. It seems to stand for the most risky, audacious, and adventurous experiment undertaken by life during the many millions of years that evolution has been at work on the earth. But it is in particular the man of genius, supported and carried onward by the surrounding social organism, who accelerates the development of life in a startling and even dangerous degree. In carrying out these ideas further, Mr. Collin

makes a distinction between values that are inherited and transmissible only through heredity, and those that can be passed on from man to man. In the production of the former kind of values the men of genius are notoriously deficient, while they take the lead in the production of the second kind of values.

These achievements of human cultures, gained through genius, are, one might say, new organs that help to adapt man more closely to the requirements of life. They are indeed inherited. But they are independent of any one individual's life because they can be preserved and passed on by means of inorganic symbols, such as words, that make it possible to scatter them broadcast over the earth. Thus the men of genius are the creators of new cultural organs for individual as well as social use. Such men are like an extra pair of horses attached to the coach of life and hastening its progress prodigiously—so much, in fact, that thereby the fate of a whole people or a group of peoples may be led into dangerous bypaths. One gets an impression as if at times a people would mount on horseback and cross the desert stretches ahead with dizzying speed—or as if it boarded ships and started on a swift and perilous search for new continents. Sometimes such a people suffers shipwreck, and mighty derelicts are left floating down the streams of saga and history as a warning to coming generations.

The men of genius represent the aristocratic element in the human organization, but this organization has also, in spite of Nietzsche, an equally important democratic element. The natural part of the creators among men is to be capable and willing to serve. "Greatest is he who is the servant of all." Therefore, it must be held one of the most important problems confronting modern democracy how to nurse all extraordinary gifts among its members into their highest potency of production. So far, one might say that the power represented by the genius has been as little and unsystematically made use of as the power inherent in the movements of water and wind. In fact, that gift which we name genius must be regarded as the greatest of all the "standing capital" at the disposal of the human race.

The success of human housekeeping in the widest sense depends largely on our ability to establish a harmonic coöperation between the leaders and their followers, by the men of genius and the mass of average men. But it must not be forgotten in this connection, that the distinction between the inventors and the imitators is not an absolute one. All but very few men are inventors in some small degree, and the greatest man of genius is nevertheless an imitator in many respects. As a rule, the man of genius ranks as such only in his

own particular field, and this makes the connection between him and his less gifted fellow-men easier.

Turning to a study of the cultural development of his own country during the past century, Mr. Collin makes two interesting suggestions for the explanation of the remarkable supremacy obtained by Norway in the literature of that period. In the first place, he thinks the very fact that the country was poor and limited in its physical resources helped to turn its men of genius from the

search of material values to the search after ideal ones. It was quite natural that ambitious and audacious minds should turn to literature and science for the conquests which their natures demanded. The other factor working in the same direction was the long peace, which excluded the possibility of conquests by force. He points out finally that the blossoming of modern thought in England followed the establishment of peace in the British Isles and the ascension of Great Britain to the dominion of the high seas.

## BELGIANS THE FIRST COLONIZERS OF NEW YORK

THE part taken by Belgians in the founding of New York forms the subject of a very interesting article by Baron de Borchgrave in the last number of the *Bulletin de la Société Belge d'Etudes Coloniales*. He has already dealt with the Belgian colonies in Germany, Hungary, Transylvania, and England, and moved perhaps by a little jealousy of the Dutch, to whom the credit of settling New York has been given, to the exclusion of the Belgians, Flemings, and Walloons, he has been going into the history of their adventures in the New World. This article is devoted to prove that the Belgians were enterprising colonizers and were among the first explorers in the North.

Olivier Brunel, born in Brussels in the first half of the sixteenth century, was the real founder of the commercial settlements of the Netherlands in the White Sea. He took part in the discovery of Spitzbergen, and founded Archangel. He was associated with Mercator, Balthazar de Moncheron, Barentz, and others, and was the forerunner of the Belgians who took part in the formation of the companies of the East and West Indies. In connection with the latter, they formed colonies in the Canary and Azores Islands, in Yucatan, Santo Domingo, Santo Tomas of Honduras, and other places.

The founding of New York, however, was their great achievement in the estimation of Baron de Borchgrave, and his views are supported by historical proof.

He tells how the merchants of Amsterdam, encouraged by a law of the States General, formed an association under the name of the "Company of the New Netherlands," and received a charter which gave them the right to explore the coasts of

America between New France and Virginia. Up to about 1623 this region had been left deserted, and was spoken of indifferently as New Belgium and New Netherlands. It was visited by the Dutch but not organized as a colony, had no European inhabitants, and the efforts to people it were unsuccessful. This situation seemed likely to continue when some Walloons suddenly appeared and landed at Manhattan, where they founded a colony. At their head was a Hennuyer, Jesse de Forest, of wealthy parentage, who from early youth had shown a tendency for adventure.

In 1621 he recruited in Hainaut artisans in different trades and assembled them at Antwerp. In March, 1623, the vessel *Nieuw Nederland* sailed for Manhattan with thirty families, the greater number Walloons. The ship arrived in the spring, and Jesse de Forest, notwithstanding his strong constitution, died in 1626 from an attack of malarial fever. This is supported by Virlet d'Aoust, a French geographer, who cites his sources of information, though Schuyler's "History of New York" denies the part taken by Jesse de Forest, but without giving proof. Baron de Borchgrave, however, relying on Virlet d'Aoust, maintains that Jesse de Forest with his thirty Walloon families were the original founders of what is now the Empire City.

A reinforcement of Walloon immigrants soon followed, under the leadership of the Belgian, Peter Minnewit, who settled on Long Island on the shore of a bay, which from them received the name of the Walloon Gulf (*Waelbogt*), known in our time as "Wallabout." From that time on the settlements of the Belgians and the part they

took in founding the State of New York are historically followed up to when, in March, 1664, Charles II. of England gave to the Duke of York the concession, under the name of the territory of New York, of all what was then called New Belgium.

The research and scholarly exposition of Baron de Borchgrave in his article give a new interest to the subject of it, as the monopoly of the credit of having been the original founders of New York has been hitherto held by the Dutch.

## ARMY AND NAVY REORGANIZATION IN TURKEY

THE most important results for Turkey of the recent Balkan wars are: (1) The Anatolian administrative reforms; (2) Economic and industrial reforms, as represented by various concessions on railroad and port constructions and mine exploitations; (3) The complete reorganization of the Ottoman army; (4) The creation of a modern Ottoman navy.

Of all these reforms and activities, none have received more attention from the Turkish people and their press than those that affect the army and navy. In fact, the enthusiasm that the various public announcements have created is something which the East has never witnessed and which many Occidental countries with the well-known patriotism of their citizens might envy. The new Minister of War, the young and energetic Enver Bey, now Pasha, now thirty-five years old, considered by the Turks as the hero of the Revolution, and the conqueror of Adrianople, and by the Arabs as the defender of Islam, since he succeeded in organizing from chaos and in the face of great obstacles a strong defense against the Italian invasion of Tripolitania and Lybia, has begun a series of most drastic reforms, the ultimate aim of which is the eliminating of all old officers, no matter what their importance, from the active army, and of many younger ones who have been identified with politics or who have shown incapacity and mismanagement. Among these are 73 generals, including all the commanding generals of the last war. To take such a step in Turkey demands extraordinary energy and courage. Enver Pasha, however, has not hesitated, declaring that he had no use for anyone who had been actively identified with the disasters during the past campaigns. Every army corps now has a new and very young general, with German General Lyman von Sanders commanding the first army corps and all the military schools at Constantinople,—this despite the protest of Russia, France, and England.

Commenting on these reforms, the well-known *Tanine* (Echo), the Young Turkish journal, says:

The last war has shown us the faults of our army and why it could not resist the Balkan states. Historians will certainly recount with accuracy and impartiality all the causes of our defeat. We shall abstain now from criticizing, and so explain those events which are still very recent, in order not to reopen political discussions and passions. . . . The Ottoman army will from now on give importance only to capacity, merit, work, and activity and not to celebrity of name and uniform. It will be inspired only by progress and science. It will look for the truth and not appearances. It will not try to appear strong, but will try to find its faults and remedy them. . . . The declarations of Enver Pasha are full of hope. . . . Once the war was over we had to adopt either one of the two conditions:—keep the old style of things and remain beaten and humiliated, or take radical measures and be saved. Our government intends to live, and has chosen the second road, believing that there is no other way to make the country live than by rejuvenating the army. It has placed Enver Pasha at the head of the army. He is the incarnation of all that we wish to attain, he represents Young Turkey and her aims and all the sacrifices that we are ready to endure. He tells us that the Young Ottoman army will be an army of peace and quiet. His desire to effect an economy of 4 to 5 million pounds (a Turkish pound equals \$4.40) should not leave any doubt about it. Europe does not know the Young Turks and is misled by the slanders of their enemies. . . . Young Turkey and the Committee of Union and Progress desire peace.

The *Terdjumi-Hakikat*, another important journal, speaking of the increase of the Turkish navy by the recent acquisition of the dreadnought *Rio de Janeiro*, rechristened by the Turks *Sultan Osman I.*, expresses the general feeling in the country as to the necessity of having a strong navy:

The Ottomans will never let the Greeks have naval superiority. There will always be between them and us the same rivalry that exists between Germany and England. To one warship built by Greece we will reply with two. When the railroads projected in Asia Minor are finished our income will increase considerably and we shall then be able economically to build four warships to one of our adversary.

## AMERICAN REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES

AT the present time the American periodicals which may be regarded as corresponding more closely than others to the prevailing type of British reviews, as exemplified in preceding pages of this magazine, are the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, and the *Yale Review*. In this category also it would be proper to include the *Sewanee Review* and the *South Atlantic Quarterly*. Not with a view to a detailed comparison, but merely to suggest certain points of likeness and of divergence between our American reviews and their foreign contemporaries, we notice this month a few of the features in the former that may be regarded as fairly characteristic of the higher grade of American periodicals.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April opens with an anonymous article on "The Last Refuge of the Spoilsman," which summarizes the encroachments of the spoils system on the diplomatic service, especially in Latin America, and reaches conclusions similar to those of Colonel Harvey, as set forth in a recent number of the *North American Review*. The writer seems, however, to indulge the hope that after more immediate problems have been disposed of President Wilson will use his influence with Congress to secure legislation that will put both the diplomatic and the consular service upon a secure basis and will remove for all time the possibility of any repetition of practices which have long been tolerated even in the best of administrations.

The case for and the case against the single tax having been stated in earlier numbers of the *Atlantic*, a third view differing somewhat from either of the others is presented in the April number by Evans Woollen. This writer regards the single tax towards which the so-called Single Taxers have been helping as really a single tax not on land in itself, but on monopoly, of which land is the most important part. Thus the forms of taxation often cited by single taxers as evidences of progress in Australia, Western Canada, and some parts of the United States are evidence of a movement toward taxation more regardless of social considerations, rather than of the progress of Henry George's project.

Besides these contributions on important public problems, there are in this number clever essays on "Adventures with the Editors," by Henry Sydnor Harrison; "Protestant Paradox," by Zephine Humphrey; "The Fallacy of Ethics," by H. Fielding-Hall;

"Fashions in Men," by Katherine Fullerton Gerould; "The Path of Learning," by Margaret Lynn; "The Unknown Quantity in the Woman Problem," by Elisabeth Woodbridge. In a series of "Adventures in American Diplomacy" Mr. Frederick Trevor Hill gives an account of the famous episode in our history known as "The Affair of X Y Z." Some of the leading novels of the season are analyzed in "Recent Reflections of a Novel Reader."

In the March number of the *North American Review* the editor, Colonel Harvey, pays his respects to Secretary Bryan in a manner not precisely analogous perhaps to the course that would have been pursued by the editor of the *Contemporary Review* or the *British Quarterly* in a like situation, but in a way that will be clearly understood and appreciated by every newspaper editor in America. The *North American*, it may be said in passing, is growing more journalistic as it nears the century mark. It is now in its ninety-ninth year.

"Can Republicans and Progressives Unite?" is the question which Judge Peter S. Grosscup attempts to answer through the *North American*. We summarize Judge Grosscup's article on the following page.

Other important articles in this number of the *North American* are "Two Suffrage Mistakes," by Molly Elliot Seawell; "Our National Fences," by Huntington Wilson; "Super-Democracy," by Benjamin Ives Gilman; "Christianity and Christian Science," by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim; "Science and Literature," by John Burroughs; and "The Sea in the Greek Poets," by William Chase Greene.

The April *Forum* has articles on "The Art of Everlasting Life," by Thomas Percival Deyer; "The American Playwright and the Drama of Sincerity," by Sheldon Cheney; "John Redmond," by L. G. Redmond-Howland; "The United States Unprepared for War," by Harry Albert Austin; "The Paramount Problem of the East," by J. Ingram Bryan; "The Progress of Eugenics," by C. W. Saleeby; "Railway Mail Pay," by William Joseph Showalter; and "The Riddle of the Grotesque," by May Ellis Nichols.

The April *Century*, fairly entitled the "Modern Art Number," contains a series of interpretations of the art movement of our time by Edwin H. Blashfield, John W. Alexander, Ernest Blumenschein, and Walter Pach. There are in all thirty-two pages



of reproductions of modern paintings, chiefly the work of American artists, including two pages in full colors.

Calling this an art number of the *Century* by no means implies that its contents have to do exclusively with art topics. There is in this same number an admirable account of the campaign that is being waged against the brown-tailed moth, the farmer's enemy. This is contributed by Harold Kellock. Nor should we overlook Edwin Björkman's appeal to the President of the United States "in behalf of American literature," or the article on "The Immigrant in America: the Celtic Irish," by Professor Edward A. Ross.

In our February number we quoted from former Ambassador David Jayne Hill's entertaining dialogue on diplomacy as it appeared in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. In the April number of *Harper's*, Dr. Hill continues his discussion of the practical details involved in the standardizing of our diplomacy, i. e., making diplomacy a profession. He sets forth some of the advantages of the European system as contrasted with our own.

In the same number Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, of the Department of Geography at Yale, describes the ruins of great cities discovered in Yucatan and gives reasons for his belief that the inhabitants of those cities dating

from an unknown period were the equals in many respects of the ancient Greeks.

An important scientific article on the subject of gravity is contributed by Sir Oliver Lodge.

The overshadowing feature of the April *Scribner's* is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's first article on his experiences as a hunter-naturalist in the wilderness of Brazil. In this instalment Colonel Roosevelt describes the beginnings of his journey up the Paraguay River and gives his impressions of the bird and animal life of the region as well as of the human population. Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition supplied the photographs used to illustrate these articles.

In the April number of *McClure's* some remarkable photographs of coast artillery projectiles said to have been taken by the "fastest camera in the world" are reproduced. The steel projectile of a twelve-inch gun, released at a pressure of 40,000 pounds to the square inch in a heat at which diamonds melt and carbon boils, is hurled through the air at the rate of twenty-five miles a minute and reaches the mark ahead of its own sound, and yet a camera has at last been invented by a young officer of the coast artillery so swift that it records every stage of this flight of the projectile from the gun-barrels to the target. *McClure's* publishes the story of this invention as related by Cleveland Moffett.

## CAN REPUBLICANS AND PROGRESSIVES UNITE?

ANOTHER answer to this much-mooted question is attempted by Judge Peter S. Grosscup, in the *North American Review* for March. Judge Grosscup concerns himself first with the new leadership of the Democratic party, to which he sees a gradually growing opposition, and then raises the question whether a common ground may be found on which to mobilize such opposition. He realizes that the word "prosperity," the time-honored slogan of the old Republican party, and the phrase "social justice," the newer slogan of the newer Progressive party, each pushed to the front separately and apart from the others, cannot become the basis of such an united opposition. It seems clear that if the Wilson standard is to be successfully opposed there must be a common political purpose with a standard of philosophy of its own in the opposition. How shall that standard be defined?

Judge Grosscup takes issue with the postulates of the "new freedom" in their assumption that the nation as such has no

constructive function in the concerns of our people, that there is no such thing as the nation taking any hand in our industrial affairs except as a policeman to keep the combatants restricted to the rules of the fight until one or the other is finished. "In other words, we must return, so far as industrial organization goes, to the primitive concept of man against man." Against this conception of the new freedom in industrial affairs, Judge Grosscup would assert the principles of a "new nationalism." He would assert his faith that "the constructive function of the nation reaches those concerns of the people that lie immediately at their doors as well as their politics—that this thing we call the nation is not a mere term in geography; not a mere organized protection against armed invasion from the outside; not a mere police officer between what otherwise would be unrelated warring individuals. The roots of the nation sink deeper than that. Its solicitude extends to every home in the land and to every condition that

affects that home; to every business in the land and to every condition that affects industry and business, for on these the conditions of the home rest; to every farm in the land; and one of its supreme functions is to see to it that this solicitude is translated fully and always into help and action."

As Judge Grosscup sees it the reason why Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressive party obtained so strong a hold on the people's confidence in 1912 was the fact that the protest that they uttered was a protest against

a moral wrong. So, too, Mr. Wilson's hold on the American people comes from their belief that he is in earnest also in his wish to right this moral wrong. Government, says Judge Grosscup, "is not wholly a business proposition; it is a human proposition also." No party can hope to come back to power on a wave of industrial reaction. Judge Grosscup calls upon the Progressive-Republican party to put behind its solicitude for the people the power of the nation to make good that solicitude.

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR COLLEGES?

DR. E. G. SIHLER (professor of Latin languages and literature at New York University) published an elaborate article of some twenty-seven pages on this subject in a recent number of the *Neue Jahrbücher*, of Leipzig.

The painful struggle to reorganize the American college, he reminds us, is now everywhere going on. What is the trouble? he asks. A sober attempt to solve this problem, furthermore, is not indeed very flattering to our national self-esteem. At least, such is Prof. Sihler's dictum. But he says an answer must be found.

There is curious antinomy deeply rooted in our national practice and conduct in many grave and ever recurrent tasks and problems of culture and civilization. It lies in the deeply settled conviction that in us there is an unfathomable resource of organization and contrivance which can afford to, —nay which ought to,—ignore and rate as nothing the experience of the world, particularly of that older world of which we are essentially a western extension. At bottom it is our predisposed readiness to conform to a mechanism,—let us say to the newest mechanism,—in anything; and further, the blind and unreasoning subjection of millions to a slogan, to a vigorous and captivating phrase. "Freedom of choice." That was a pretty phrase.

Any sober observer, continues Dr. Sihler, could have foretold what would happen. It was simply this: in the very stage of crudeness and immaturity our young folk counseled together as to what was easiest.

And they soon discovered and passed on to the incoming immature youth what was easier and what was a *snap*. Where silviculture could be matched against calculus, or where a course in the English novel was rated as an equivalent to a course in Plato's "Republic," or practice in English elocution as furnishing equal advancement towards the A. B. degree with a course in Tacitus or in advanced Latin writing,—of course the natural indolence of our youth fled to silviculture, to the English novel, to declamation. We had indeed gone far towards making social and athletic Chautauquas of what should, indeed, be Institutions of Learning. College and University, the training of

the essential powers, bread-winning calculation, self-government, so called, coupled with a positive contempt for sound and noble attainments, it was all a veritable witches' cauldron of confusion ever worse confounded. A youth with lanky legs or good wind was a hero, whereas another with intellectual ideals and with the faculty of hard mental work was an "old maid." Our A. B. more and more became an empty bauble, an unmeaning, nondescript thing.

In November, 1907, about one and a half years before the retirement of President Eliot, we are reminded that Woodrow Wilson uttered the following words:

"We are upon the eve of a period when we are going to set up standards. We are upon the eve of a period of synthesis, when, tired of this dispersion and standardless analysis, we are going to put things together into something like a connected and thought-out scheme of endeavor." "You know that with all our teaching *we train nobody*; you know that with all our instructing *we educate nobody*." "Some things discipline the mind and some do not. Some things are difficult and some things easy; and nothing so disciplines the mind as that which is difficult." "I sympathized so deeply with Dr. Sihler this morning when he said that we shall be obliged to reduce our education for each person, not for all, but for each person,—it's a small body of great subjects; and until we have done that, we will not have returned to the true process of education."

The college cannot be metamorphosed into a university by the incessant addition of new "departments."

This is merely "an incident of what we may call the cyclopedia superficiality of the present American college." In Harvard, in 1907-8, eight students were enrolled for a course in Plato and Aristotle; ten for Tacitus; but for Rhetoric and English Composition, 498. No exegesis is here required. We must come to it, viz., we must give the A. B. degree more body and specific character. There must be many pass-men, the *hoi polloi* who are there because they desire a good time. But there must be an elite too. It is they on whose account the others must be endured. . . . Let a number of colleges in a given region combine, without permitting the given biggest corporation to dominate the given combination. Let these associated colleges establish a system of



"stiff" joint examinations, say in one each of the three groups: (1) In the Humanities and History, one. (2) In Mathematics, one. (3) In pure Science, one. Let the best man be properly distinguished by a special degree, or by some specific form of adscription on his diplomas. Why should each institution of learning insist on its autonomy here?

In conclusion, we must "clear up some fundamental terms and quantities."

The German University produces professional experts, in whose training academic activities and potentialities operate at their point of the highest possible consummation. Then are trained there chemists, classicists, historians, jurists, theologians, physicians, mathematicians, linguists. The American college cannot do or achieve anything of this

sort. It aims (where it as not become dizzy and foolish through incessant articulation) to produce not indeed embryonic professional men, nor professional men in the apprentice stage, but—men. One thought more. Why should there be no constraint in the quadrennium which is to be the antechamber of life? Is not that life full of constraint and full of stern necessity? Is not self-conquest the essential concomitant of all genuine intellectual pursuits? A college is no trade school. We desire strong and vigorous bodies, not with the avowed purpose of becoming professional acrobats, but for all the contingencies of coming life. So the training of our mental bodies is for all the contingencies of coming life,—the higher and leading forms of life and labor. We must return from the scattering and the dilution of these last decades to these simple but essential truths.

## WOMAN'S PLACE IN ISLAM

IN reply to a charge recently made by a Western critic that "Mahomedanism, on principle, creates and conserves a deeper degradation for women, and, therefore, for society, than any other great religious system, and as a result Mahomedan women grow to be deceitful, malicious, degraded, and wicked," Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal pens a spirited reply, which is published in *Muslim India and the Islamic Review* (Calcutta). Her Highness says:

I cannot but think that such a wholesale condemnation of Muslim women is most unjustifiable. I am by religion a Mahomedan and am rather well acquainted with the principles of my faith; and I know that Islam has laid down no precept, no formula, no obligation which could render the position of the tender sex in any way derogatory. On the contrary, the Mahomedan religion has accorded a just and fair position to women to which they are in every way entitled. Islam not only lifted up womankind from the depths of degradation to which it had sunk in pre-Islamic days, but it also granted women a distinct legal status to which no religion in the world can afford a parallel. Islam disallowed the cruel treatment meted out to women before the advent of the Great Prophet, who enjoined his followers to treat the female sex with respect. And does not the Koran say, "Woman is the ornament of man, and man that of woman"? The Prophet's teaching established a perfect equality of the sexes and I can say without the slightest fear of contradiction that Islam has laid down the best possible rules for the intellectual and social advancement of women. It enjoins the highest consideration and respect for women, and I wish the women of Europe knew Arabic and could study the Koran at first hand—a study that would dispel many misunderstandings. . . . Islam has done for women what no other religion has done. As a matter of fact, all the incorrect accusations against our religion that have obtained currency are due to colossal ignorance of the teachings of the Holy Prophet.

Of the direct part of Mahomedan women for the advancement of human civilization,

and the cause of their subsequent degradation in some quarters, this aggressive Mahomedan Begum says:

The history of Islam is full of innumerable instances of the high culture and refinement to which Mahomedan women attained under no other encouragement than that of their holy faith. These women are well versed in law, theology, and fine arts, and have left behind them such noble records of acts of righteousness and bravery as are not to be found in the history of every other nation. They read impressive sermons from the pulpit; they gave lectures on theology in the college halls; in the politics of the country they played an important part; and without resorting to the tactics of militant suffragettes they influenced the administration and the public policy of the country for good by words of sound advice. On the field of battle Muslim women have nursed the sick and the wounded, have encouraged soldiers to uphold their nation's honor, and have gallantly fought in many an action side by side with them.

Such were the qualities which the Muslim women developed shortly after the appearance of him who is not yet fully known to our Western sisters. . . . It may be that Muslim women have in some places sunk to the low depths described by Miss Richardson, but it is the majority that counts, and it is the real religion which will eventually prove our salvation, and not the kind of religion that is probably followed in some quarters known to Miss Richardson. The bad habits which, according to Miss Richardson, some Muslim women have acquired are the result of national degeneration and decay. When a nation is on the downward path deterioration is bound to set in in some quarters, and the injunctions of religion are apt to be neglected. But it is the real religion that has Divine recommendation and powerful force for all real Mussulmans.

Her Highness Sultan Jahan Begum of Bhopal rules over a population of about 1,000,000, and has yet to decide whether both men and women of her state should be allowed to vote or not.

# CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW BOOKS

## THE SEASON'S NEW FICTION

THERE is a form of imaginative writing that seems to exert a perennial fascination. A quarter of a century ago everybody was reading Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and a quarter of a century before that Jules Verne's wonderful tales of travel, mingled with scientific discovery and adventure, were beginning to be heralded throughout the romance-reading world. An earlier counterpart of this skilled adaptation of science to the purposes of plausible fiction might have been found in the work of Cyrano de Bergerac in the early seventeenth century. These worthies in literature have had their day. A great part of what Jules Verne wrote as prophecy has been realized in practical achievement. Men have gone around the world in less than eighty days and every great navy in the world has submarines that have duplicated the thrilling expeditions of Verne's explorers twenty thousand leagues under the sea. In the field of social reform the glib promises made by Bellamy have become hackneyed and writers of the Socialist faith have made such advances since his day that the generalities of "Looking Backward," once so alluring, no longer capture the imagination.

The successor in our day to both Jules Verne and Edward Bellamy is H. G. Wells, and his new book, "The World Set Free," embodies more of his creed than anything heretofore published.<sup>1</sup> The goal of Mr. Wells' thinking is the end of war and the realization upon earth of a real "parliament of the world." This outcome is to be reached, not as in Bellamy's scheme by peaceful evolution, but only after the present social order has been rent asunder by the release of certain elemental physical forces to be revealed to man through processes similar to those that have led to the great discoveries and inventions of the more recent past. The only way by which war could be finally abolished, according to Mr. Wells, was through the demonstration of overwhelming destructiveness of these new physical agencies under partial human control. The phrase "atomic energy" is much used by Mr. Wells in describing this tremendous power that brings about the practical disintegration of the physical world as we know it to-day, and he prepares the reader for his disclosures concerning this explosive force by recalling the discoveries of radio-activity and the work of Marconi and their applications in our own industrial life. In this his method closely follows that of Jules Verne. On the side of social and political construction Mr. Wells is possibly less convincing, but considering the fact that he is compelled to presuppose a situation far removed from anything that this generation can easily imagine, this is not strange. In so brief a work it was inevitable that many problems which naturally suggest themselves to the reader



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF H. G. WELLS

had to be left untouched. Some of these may be worked out later. Whatever else may be said of the book, it is at least a clever attempt to show up the futility and needlessness of war.

The publishers of William de Morgan's novel, "When Ghost Meets Ghost," describe it as a "long genial tale of old mysteries and young lovers in England."<sup>2</sup> This is near the truth, especially as regards the length of the tale,—it runs 862 pages of tolerably fine print. The scene is England in the fifties—the material reminiscent of that faded old song still to be heard in the remote countryside, "The Rosewood Casket," which contains somewhere in its sentimental lines this: "There's a packet of old letters, written by a cherished hand." You can almost sing Mr. de Morgan's book to the melody of this old song (if you happen to know it).

Maisie and Phoebe, twin sisters so much alike that when they had a tiff one revenged herself by pretending to be the other, are separated after their marriage by two forged letters and each of the sisters for a matter of fifty years believes the other dead. Yet for twenty-five of these years they live within a short distance of each other in

<sup>1</sup>The World Set Free. By H. G. Wells. Dutton. 220 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup>When Ghost Meets Ghost. By William de Morgan. Holt. 862 pp. \$1.60.

England, the relationship finally coming to light by piecing together remembrance and coincidence when they are eighty-one—two withered old women—the bare ash of their ripe-throated youth. This is the bare outline of the story of this fine romance that carries other stories intertwined in a skilful weaving of romantic incident with realities. It represents Mr. de Morgan at his best.

It is a question whether Mr. A. Neil Lyons is a "discovered man" or not, so far as the literary world goes. If he isn't he at least deserves to be. His first novel, "Simple Simon," retains all the novelty and brilliance that have made his short stories and sketches amazing.<sup>1</sup> But the usual method of the novel is not for Mr. Lyons. He

presents rather a series of studies—realism such as Gorky's, so direct that at first it seems brutal. Through the nakedness of truth, however, is revealed a vast kind of maternal tenderness toward life in its every manifestation. "Simple Simon" Honeyball, a youthful philanthropist who inherits fifteen hundred pounds, enters upon his career of finding out bluffs, and after many adventures settles in Silverside, a town whose chief misery is caused by lack of employment. Simon is elected to the Board of Guardians for the poor and the humor and satire of the book is furnished by Simon's actually trying to carry out the provisions of the Poor Law. Several philanthropic rag-bag figures, well known to any board of charities, are pilloried in Mr. Lyon's satirical comment.

## A FEW BOOKS OF VERSE

QUITE the finest thing about the bringing to light of "The Minor Poems of Joseph Beaumont, D.D.," (1616-1699), is the accompanying introduction and notes by Eloise Robinson. This admirable piece of literary labor covers the details concerned with the poet's life, manuscript, and poetry with clear discernment of his relation to his contemporaries and gives a critical estimate of his work. The manuscript of these poems was purchased from Mr. Bertram Dobell,

revealed the fire of Crashaw or the mysticism of Herbert. As his critic writes: "Beaumont is too persistently the theologian and controversialist to see beyond the outward convention of the beatific vision." This edition is issued under the auspices of the Department of English Literature, Wellesley College, with Katharine Lee Bates as general editor.<sup>2</sup>

There is abundance of typical John-Kendrick-Bangs humor in his book of verse, "The Foothills of Parnassus," also much that is serious.<sup>3</sup> He defines the spirit of his poesy in a selection called "Between Fact and Fancy." He writes: "I wonder where, deep-hid from mortal eyes, the fine-spun line 'twixt fact and fancy lies." "Profit and Loss," a poem that estimates the values of life and ends with just "gratitude for having lived at all," will delight lovers of thoughtful verse.

"The Calendar and Other Verses," by Irving S. Dix, comes from Shehawken, Pennsylvania.<sup>4</sup> This small blue, paper-bound book contains one lyric, "A Visit from the Cricket," that atones for the commonplaceness of the other verse. We should quote this selection if space permitted. If Mr. Dix has more of the same quality, he will not have to search for a publisher. It is a bit of music that enchants the ear and satisfies the critical faculty of the mind.

"Oriental Verses," by Bernard Westerman, come to us all the way from San Francisco.<sup>5</sup> They are exotic without being sensuous and bear a curious resemblance to Japanese verse-forms, particularly in their gathering of a single emotion or thought into a few lines of singular intensity. "The Fox Shrine" and "The Goblin King" are the best of the collection.

The law of average always works. Mr. David C. Nimmo states in the preface of his fourth book of verse, "Soul Songs,"<sup>6</sup> that no one read



JOSEPH BEAUMONT, THE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY POET

the London publisher, by Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University. It is a quarto volume, dated 1643, the binding evidently of a later date than the manuscript, and both exceedingly well preserved. It contains 177 poems, many of them on religious subjects. Beaumont, while voluminous, never in any of his work re-

<sup>1</sup> Simple Simon. By A. Neil Lyons. Lane. 344 pp., ill. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> The Minor Poems of Joseph Beaumont, D.D. Edited by Eloise Robinson. Houghton Mifflin. 463 pp. \$5.

<sup>3</sup> The Foothills of Parnassus. By John Kendrick Bangs. Macmillan. 200 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> The Calendar and Other Verses. By Irving S. Dix. Published by the author at Shehawken, Pa. 33 pp. 10 cents.

<sup>5</sup> Oriental Verses. By Bernard Westerman. San Francisco: Whitaker and Ray-Wiggin Company. 69 pp.

<sup>6</sup> Soul Songs. By David C. Nimmo. Detroit. Times Printing Company. 130 pp.

the previous three. The fourth has come under the law of average; it has been read, likewise an earlier book, "Civic Songs."<sup>1</sup> Their author is a propagandist, a reformer who desires justice and social service and visions the deeper communions of nature and man with God. Also he has a remarkable gift of language. That the alembic of his mind does not always shape these thoughts into the form of lyric poetry need not discourage

Mr. Nimmo. He writes excellent prose. If the song "Souls against Sense" were written in prose and circulated as a tract it would do the world a great deal of good. In its present form it fails to gain an audience. It is well to ponder the advice of Mr. W. B. Yeats, that a man should toil long in order to write *one* line of poetry that shall seem unpremeditated art. The selection "A Flower" reveals lyrical beauty.

## PLAYS AND BOOKS ABOUT THE DRAMA

MR. CHARLES RANN KENNEDY's new play, "The Idol-Breaker," is the best thing he has done.<sup>2</sup> It is the third of a projected series of "Seven Plays for Seven Players," a symbolical drama dealing with man's struggle for freedom,—intellectual freedom, freedom from self, freedom from all the ancient chains that bind body and soul.

The scene is a blacksmith's shop in the village of Little Boswell, (everybody's Little Boswell); the time between the hours of four and half-past six on a ripening morning in midsummer; to-day. The characters are: Adam, a blacksmith, who symbolizes Labor and typifies all Adams since the first; Naomi, the "Scarlet Woman," a gypsy, who bears unto Adam the living things of the mind; a lawyer, a man of letters, and an ironmonger, hypocrites who oppose Labor; Ellen, Adam's wife, who speaks for the clamping conventions of life, and Jake, a wastrel, who mutters of anarchy and incarnates the spirit of intellectual doubt that begets the bastard will-o-the-wisps of the mind. To Jake (Anarchy), the "Scarlet Woman" has borne three children; they might be Buddha, Krishna, and Christ,—the last the dramatist describes as "God's daybreak. His love touched everybody. He filled the world with it." But Anarchy destroyed his own children. (Bring the thing down to the conflict of forces within a single individual and the result is always the same.) Adam toils first for freedom for himself, and if freedom is but a word,—or if in reality it means only the exchange of one slavery for another,—Adam will at least wear chains of his own forging. Later he cannot accept freedom unless it means freedom for all.

Mr. Kennedy continues, as in "The Servant in the House," to try to save our souls,—this time rather splendidly. The scene with the three men should be rearranged and brought to a sharper focus. The symbolism gets lost in the wordy toss-balls of the three hypocrites. Adam, sweating for his truth,—Adam, who builds the wonderful chiming clock, the "most wonderful thing on earth; it tells the truth,"—dominates the play. Naomi's speech is rather like Lady Gregory's Kiltartan dialect in spots, but the lilting phrase helps the characterization. In its present state the play is a trifle confusing, for the reader gathers the impression of a deeper symbolism moving underneath that which is obviously intended.

Mr. Galsworthy's latest play, "The Fugitive," is a story of the elemental instincts of human na-



CHARLES RANN KENNEDY  
(Author of "The Idol-Breaker")

ture breaking through the crust of our modern, high-tensioned life. The use of rather hackneyed dramatic expedients,—for example, the suicide of Clare,—is inevitable because Galsworthy's story typifies a thousand other stories. It is the tragedy of a helpless woman who dares not face her own troubles through sheer weakness of character. Clare Desmond married her husband without great love and without the realization of all that the bargain entailed. After much floundering she decides to be free, since she loathes the life they lead together. Through her craving for sympathy she has formed a friendship with Malise, a poor journalist, and when her family refuse her aid after she has left her husband, she seeks Malise because of her inability to earn a living. He does not give her deep love and Clare leaves him when the ruin of his life is threatened by her husband's suit for divorce.

So far the play is commonplace enough. Then the opening of the last act lifts the action to a breathless height of emotion. There is the same tragic loveliness,—the same old trick, magic, or

<sup>1</sup> Civic Songs. By David C. Nimmo. Detroit. Times Printing Company. 127 pp.

<sup>2</sup> The Idol-Breaker. By Charles Rann Kennedy. Harpers. 178 pp. \$1.25.



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MISS ELEANOR WILSON AS ORNITHOMANCY, THE BIRD SPIRIT,  
AND MR. PERCY MAC KAYE AS ALWYN, A POET, IN  
"SANCTUARY, A BIRD MASQUE"

reality,—call it what you will,—that has moved generation after generation to tears in "La Dame aux Camellias." Claire cannot find work and in desperation decides on the sale of herself. She dresses carefully in her only evening gown,—a simple black thing,—and spends her last shillings for gardenias (these are very like camellias), and goes to a fashionable resort where the kind she seeks congregate. A young man of an exceptional type accosts her. He is attracted by the psychological puzzle that always attracts,—the contradiction between Claire's beauty and gentility and her seeking of forbidden waters. When he leaves the table for a moment she is accosted by a more common type of man. Horrified and humiliated, she instantly decides to extricate herself from the situation before it is too late and spills poison into her wine-glass. When the first young man returns, Claire is dead. He disclaims all knowledge of her save that "she was a lady."

Galsworthy makes the word "lady" apparently synonymous with parasitic womanhood that has been robbed by false education and stultifying environment of all power for self-expression and usefulness. Claire is puppet femininity jerked by the leading-strings of conventions. When the leading-strings break, death is the only alternative. Claire seems a weaker little sister to Mary in H. G. Wells' "The Passionate Friend." Both Galsworthy and Wells extricate their heroines by making them die for artistic reasons. A sterner realist, such as Hardy, would have made them live,—also for artistic reasons,—for after all there is nothing finer and more ennobling than facing one's difficulties and conquering them.<sup>1</sup>

John Masefield's three-act tragedy, "Pompey the

Great," is offered in a revised edition.<sup>2</sup> The progress of the action brings the overthrow of Pompey, his defeat at Pharsalia, and his death in Egypt. Although legendary Irish history peopled Ireland with an adventurous tribe from the shores of the Mediterranean, there seems little fitness in the placing of a play dealing with Roman life in that peculiar vocabulary we have grown to associate with the Celtic Renaissance. The second act is powerful and contains some fine lines. Mr. Masefield seems to refer to England in his comment on the Roman Empire, as in Pompey's speech, "Inwardly she (Rome) is a great democratic power struggling with obsolete laws." Again, he is the peace propagandist,—"War is terrible. It is such a loathsome kind of spiritual death"; and again he seems speaking from personal experience: "All my life has been a blind, turbulent heaving toward freedom."

"Sanctuary, a Bird Masque," by Percy MacKaye,<sup>3</sup> is a plea for the conservation of wild birds. The masque was first presented on an out-of-doors stage at Cornish, New Hampshire, on September 13, 1913. On February 24, 1914, it was enacted in New York City by a distinguished cast, among whom were the Misses Eleanor and Margaret Wilson, daughters of the President, Ernest Harold Baynes, and Mr. MacKaye.

The persons of the Masque are a faun, a poet, a naturalist, a dryad, Ornithomancy, the bird spirit (played by Miss Eleanor Wilson), and Stark, the plume-hunter. The Masque is visioned as growing out of the reverie of a little girl who hears in the forest the voice of the hermit thrush. Although this Masque of the Birds is merely a slight, graceful thing as literature, it must be measured by its purpose and its far-reaching influence in bringing about the conservation of bird life. Mr. MacKaye brings art to serve science and morals and gives wide publicity to the thoughtlessness that gives a livelihood to bird-hunters. Stark, the plume-hunter, excuses his deeds in the following words:

"Mine is a lawful market where fine ladies pay  
For plumes to wear on Sabbaths, and Christ's  
Easter Day."

Mr. MacKaye suggests that our museums of natural history be equipped with stages whereon to enact dramas that will interpret out-of-doors life.

Another play by Mr. MacKaye is a romance of the Orient, "A Thousand Years Ago,"<sup>4</sup> an original comedy in four acts, suggested by the Persian romance in the "Thousand and One Tales," wherein are recited the adventures of Calif, Prince of Astrakhan, and Turandot, Princess of Peking. The action is placed in old China,—the China that lies a-dream like a thousand years ago." Clayton Hamilton has written an excellent introduction. He conceives the play as a parabolic comment on the problem of the theater at the present time,—a tilt between symbolism and naturalism. The author summarizes its content in the lines:

<sup>1</sup> Pompey the Great. By John Masefield. Macmillan. 138 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> Sanctuary: a Bird Masque. By Percy MacKaye. Stokes. 71 pp., ill. \$1.

<sup>3</sup> A Thousand Years Ago. By Percy MacKaye. Doubleday, Page. 180 pp. 75 cents.

<sup>4</sup> The Fugitive. By John Galsworthy. Scribners. 93 pp. 50 cents.

"Miming Romance—Seductive Adventure, Amorous Magic, improvised Comedy And all the love-charming, bloodthirsty Enchantments  
Our prosy old workaday world has lost wind of."

Percy MacKaye was born in New York City, March 16, 1875. He was graduated from Harvard and studied two years in Italy and at Leipzig. His published works comprise eighteen volumes of poems and plays. At present he is engaged on a "Masque of St. Louis" to be given at St. Louis in May of this year.

"Chitra," a play by Rabindranath Tagore,<sup>1</sup> answers with gravely beautiful symbolism the puzzling questions of feminism,—is woman really the equal of man? Can she share the great duties of his life and retain both her womanliness and his love? This drama was written twenty-five years ago. It reveals that the great Hindu poet looked upon woman, as we must all come to look upon her, simply as a human being.

The play is based on a story from the Mahabharata and was performed in India without the aid of scenery. Chitra, daughter of the King of Manipur, has been reared as a boy, wearing man's raiment and learning all the duties of a king. While hunting in the forest she comes upon Arjuna, a Prince of the House of Kurus, who lives as a hermit. Chitra falls in love with Arjuna and returns clad in woman's garments to woo him openly after the fashion of a man. Arjuna repulses her for her unwomanliness and her lack of beauty. In despair Chitra prays the gods to grant her beauty for one day. Her prayer is answered; she receives a body of perfect beauty for the space of a year and Arjuna becomes her lover. Even on the first morning of their great bliss, Chitra steals away to weep because Arjuna loves only the masque which she wears. Gradually Arjuna tires of beauty without nobility; he hears of the noble and wise Princess Chitra and desires to see her. When the year has passed and Chitra can no longer offer him the flower beauty, only the heart of a woman, to share his life and teach his son kingly duties, Arjuna answers: "Beloved, my life is full."

Kate Douglas Wiggin cracks a nimble whip of parody in a skit that purports to elucidate libretto and music of an unpublished opera, "Bluebeard," by one Richard Wagner.<sup>2</sup> It is the turning of the long-suffering worm against the tiresome lecture-recitals that endeavor to explain opera and its terrors. "Here is no indelicacy of theme," Mrs. Wiggin writes, "for we do not know precisely the date when Bluebeard hung up his last wife; but

there is groping discontent expressed in the 'Always About to Be Married Motif.' The performance is rich in humor and full of sly hits—one in particular is aimed at suffragettes. The moral of the opera, as Mrs. Wiggin perceives it, is the "sense of security and gravity of the marriage tie when sparingly used."

The successful pageant play, "Joseph and His Brethren," by Louis N. Parker, is now offered in book form.<sup>3</sup> The program of the first performance of the play at the Century Theatre, in New York, January 11, 1913, is reprinted with the play. Mr. Parker is the author of several successful plays, among them "Pomander Walk," "Drake," and "Disraeli."

"Peachbloom," a play by Northrop Morse,<sup>4</sup> endeavors to arouse the public to the perils of ignorance in young girls. Without exaggeration it relates the story of a girl who was kidnapped, but who escaped from her evil prison before harm had befallen her. Conceived and written in a spirit of purity, it is quite free from the objectionable features of other plays dealing with the identical subject. Whether it should be produced on the boards is debatable, but as dramatic artistry, as realism handled with delicacy and sincerity, it can scarcely be over-praised.

Among other excellent plays recently published are: "Kindling," by Charles Kenyon (Double-day, Page); and "Jesus Christ's Men: A Progress 1813-1913" by Caroline Atwater Mason (Philadelphia, Griffith & Rowland). The latter is a dramatic presentation of the origin of early Baptist missions and is in the main historically authentic.

Arthur Ruhl, whose theatrical jottings have often appeared in *Collier's*, has published his papers on modern drama under the title: "Second Nights: People and Ideas of the Theater To-Day."<sup>5</sup> It is most entertaining and readable, solid criticism and good-natured satire given in a most simple and unaffected manner.

Clayton Hamilton's book, "The Theory of the Theater," has gone to the fourth printing. His new book "Studies in Stagecraft," promises to be equally successful.<sup>6</sup> One of the best chapters is "A New Defense of Melodrama." Let melodrama come forward unashamed and do not spoil a good melodrama with social uplift talk. Only insincerity is ignoble. We need good melodrama; as for the cheap kind, the moving-picture theater has driven it out of existence. Mr. Hamilton's objective goal is the appreciation of the dramatic activities of our own age.

## SOME RECENT VOLUMES OF ESSAYS

THE poet Terpander of Antissa, he who "tuned the Lesbian lyre," summarized the content of Dr. J. Irving Manatt's book "Aegean Days" in the following lines which are quoted by the author:

"Here is the valor of youth in its flower; and the Muse with her sweet voice

<sup>1</sup> Chitra. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan. 85 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> Bluebeard. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Harpers. 88 pp., ill. 50 cents.

Blooms; and the wide ways of Justice, upholder of noble achievements."

It was thus the Lesbian poet characterized his

<sup>3</sup> Joseph and His Brethren. By Louis N. Parker. Lane. 154 pp. \$1.

<sup>4</sup> Peachbloom. By Northrop Morse. Medical Review of Reviews. 184 pp. \$1.

<sup>5</sup> Second Nights. By Arthur Ruhl. Scribners. 574 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>6</sup> Studies in Stagecraft. By Clayton Hamilton. Holt. 298 pp. \$1.50.



home land, and thus musically, albeit in prose, Dr. Manatt brings old and modern Greece to us, his sprightly text filled with scraps of archeology, art, history, and his own fine appreciations. He has the trick of intimacy with everything he has seen, and this sense of intimacy he brings to his readers in so simple a manner that it matters little whether you have classical lore or not. In either case you will enjoy Dr. Manatt's book; it appeals to the reader who has the historical sense, to one who loves a tale of adventure, and to those who believe with the author that Greece should mean far more to us than it does, considering that our culture is a direct descendant of Greek culture.

Dr. Manatt, now Professor of Greek at Brown University, was for a period of four years (1889-1893), the American Consul at Athens. Since that time he has returned often to Greece to continue his personal research work. His previous book, "The Mycenaean Age," has long ago become a recognized authority. It is his desire that his last book shall contribute to the public opinion and sympathy that shall give to the islands so recently freed from Turkish rule, their "historical heritage." These islands—Salonica, Janina, Crete, Anatolia, and little Kos—are, he writes, the very "hearth of Hellenic culture." From them came epic and lyric poetry, history, and philosophy in their dim beginnings, and from little Kos, the art of soldering iron, casting bronze, the calculating of eclipses, and later "Greek scientific medicine."

"Aegean Days" falls into two divisions. The first records a summer spent in the island of Andros; the second is devoted to studies of his explorations and revisiting of old shrines among the other islands. The chapter, "Lesbos and the Lesbian Poets," contains an account of a Sapphic pilgrimage which the author turns into a spirited defense of that much-maligned poetess. Sappho's "House of the Muses" was simply a school where she trained gifted girls and loved them, the author writes, "quite as much as ever Alice Freeman Parker loved her Wellesley girls." He feels we are quite safe in thinking of her in the words of her contemporary singer: "Violet-weaving, chaste, sweetly smiling Sappho." The thirty-six pages that tell the story of Chios reveal Dr. Manatt as a skilled historian. Twenty-five illustrations give added charm to this study of all that is Greek.

Searching for Meredithian touches in the recently published dialogues, "Up to Midnight," a series contributed to the *Graphic* forty years ago, is like searching for the signature of a master-painter on an old canvas begrimed by age. They are "pedagogic dialogues," doubtless great fun to write, as Meredith himself said, but very monotonous to read, now that their subjects are not current interest. Touches concerning affairs in France, India, and Ireland, sage observations, gossip, fact, and foible make up the dialogues, but the very reasons for their coming into existence at the time they were written excuse their omission from Meredith's collected works.

Dr. Richard Cabot offers an excellent book of

practical religion, "What Men Live By," a book of "play, work, love, and worship," wholesome doctrine that will be helpful in the curing of sick bodies and sick souls. There are so many bypaths leading away from Dr. Cabot's central themes that he covers a vast field in a single volume. His possession of a keen dramatic sense helps his theories. Condensed, his advice is: Keep the "I" in its consciousness of itself apart from its field of activity, much after the fashion that an actor keeps his personality apart from his characterizations. Then as you are required to play first one rôle and then another in life, scan them well, make the most of your work, play, love, and worship. "Make good," in other words, get the applause of your audience and the approval of your own



SIR W. ROBERTSON NICOLL  
(Author of "A Bookman's Letters")

soul, which is your final judge and critic. Then go straight ahead and you will reap all the rewards of life and enjoy what Dr. Cabot terms "cosmic patriotism."

The American Unitarian Association, of Boston, issues "Clear Grit," a compilation of the late Robert Collyer's best-known lectures and a small group of ballads and hymns, all of which, with the exception of the verse, have never before been published. Dr. Collyer's life and work are too well known for comment. The straightforward simplicity of his literary style, the wealth of anecdote and reminiscence, and the powerful human quality they contain makes for the delight of the reader. His religion was the religion of

<sup>1</sup> *Aegean Days*. By J. Irving Manatt. Houghton Mifflin. 405 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>2</sup> *Up to Midnight*. By George Meredith. Boston: John W. Luce & Company. 84 pp. 75 cents.

<sup>3</sup> *What Men Live By*. By Richard C. Cabot. Houghton Mifflin. 341 pp. \$1.50.



full-statured manhood, a robust religion that penetrates every line of his written work. "Clear Grit," as the title lecture indicates, is the keynote of the author's theory of life. This is one of the rare books that entertains us and at the same time gives cheer to our souls.<sup>1</sup>

Five Buddhist stories by Paul Dahlke<sup>2</sup> have been translated by The Bhikkhu Silacara. They are "Death and Life," "Architect of His Fate," "The Love of Humanity," "Nala the Silent," and "Renunciation." All convey the philosophical thought of the East in precept and in symbol.

Sir William Robertson Nicoll writes in "A Bookman's Letters,"<sup>3</sup> his recently-published book of essays and biographical and critical papers, that there are seven ways of reviewing a book; then he admits that there are indeed eight. The seven are: The ostentatious essay, the hypercritical review, the man-of-all-work's review, the puff, the malignant review, the honestly enthusiastic review, and the right kind of a review, this last being "careful criticism by a competent judge." The eighth way—one so often successfully pursued by Dr. Nicoll—is the "personal review that blends gossip with criticism." When question of space is paramount, the author confesses that the man-of-all-work reviewer succeeds; he "knows his way through snares and pitfalls and generally has traveled it for many a mile."

The papers and essays that comprise this volume of unusual charm and variety, are gathered

from the pages of the magazines to which Dr. Nicoll has contributed. They include his two essays on Meredith, a paper on Swinburne, one on Sir Walter Besant, "Lord Rosebery's Literary Method," George Gissing, and Emerson. One of his methods is that of focusing his talent upon revealing once more to the public a half-forgotten genius, or some extraordinary trait of personality in remembered genius that has escaped attention. This in the case of Mark Rutherford, of Lafcadio Hearn, and best of all in his memoir of Emily Shore, "Their Light On Teresina":

"And pleasantly, yet mournfully,  
The slanting sunbeams shed  
Their light on Teresina  
And the graveyard of the dead."

This memoir is a gem, quite worthy, although prose, to be placed beside Browning's "Evelyn Hope." Emily Shore kept a journal during the eight years previous to her death in Madeira, in 1839, at the age of nineteen. This journal was published in 1891. It is unique among human documents. Mr. Nicoll vivifies her gentle graces once more and brings her to us, dying in Madeira of consumption, a "sweet, wasted face" with—he must have had Evelyn Hope in mind—the "geranium color fixed upon her cheek."

There are forty-eight papers in the collection, each filled with something of their author's kindly personality. No more companionable book for bookmen has ever been published.

## NARRATIVE AND DESCRIPTION



ARCHDEACON STUCK, OF ALASKA

TWO important books about Alaska have lately come from the press. Each, as it happens, is the work of a missionary who has spent much time in that country and is familiar with its natural features, as well as with its human population. Archdeacon Stuck gives in a book of less than 200 pages a modest account of his ascent of Denali, usually known in the United States as Mt. McKinley.<sup>4</sup> The ascent was accomplished, it will be remembered, last year, and was the first completely successful attempt of the kind. This success is attributed by Archdeacon Stuck to the method of approach. During the preceding summer provisions were carried to a point about fifty miles from the mountain and the climbing party started for the summit in the following March. The author gives a most interesting account of the difficulties encountered, and includes in his book a chapter relating the adventures of previous explorers, including the far-famed Dr. Cook. He makes an earnest plea for the resumption of the original Indian name of the mountain, and for support in this position he appeals to the geographical and ethnological societies of the world, which have long opposed the practice of ignoring native names of conspicuous natural objects.

"A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska," is contributed by Livingston F. Jones, who has labored

<sup>1</sup> Clear Grit. By Robert Collyer. Boston: American Unitarian Association. 328 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> Buddhist Stories. By Paul Dahlke. Translated by The Bhikkhu Silacara. Dutton. 330 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> A Bookman's Letters. By Sir W. Robertson Nicoll. Doran. 438 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>4</sup> The Ascent of Denali (Mount McKinley). By Hudson Stuck. Scribners. 188 pp., ill. \$1.75.

for twenty-one years as a Presbyterian missionary among the people of whom he writes, one of the four chief tribes inhabiting Alaska and occupying the southeast portion of the territory.<sup>1</sup> Comparatively little has been printed or written about the aborigines of Alaska, their customs or traditions. Mr. Jones' book has been characterized by the Hon. James Wickersham, the delegate from Alaska Territory, as "an interesting and valuable contribution to Pacific Coast ethnology."

"Between the enthusiasm of the writer who declares that 'Japanese scenery surpasses the imagination of man . . . no fault can be found with the country or the people,' and the prejudice of the critic who condemns Japan as 'a Nazareth out of which no good thing can come' there must exist a happy mean." With these words in his preface, Mr. E. Bruce Mitford, F.R.G.S., explains his aim in writing a new book, which he has entitled "Japan's Inheritance: The Country, Its People and Their Destiny."<sup>2</sup> He has endeavored to describe the country without eulogy or denunciation. The style is restrained, but illuminating, and there are some excellent illustrations.

Mr. Nevin O. Winter's book, "Mexico and Her People of To-Day," originally published in 1907, has been revised and brought down to date.<sup>3</sup> It is a well-told, well-rounded story that Mr. Winter tells, to the accompaniment of some excellent illustrations. There is a chapter on the "Revolution of 1910," which brings the situation in the unfortunate Mexican Republic down almost to the present day. Mr. Winter, somehow, seems to tell those things we want to know without loading up his narrative with non-essentials.

Mr. W. E. Carson's "Mexico, the Wonderland of the South," which was published in 1909, has been revised and brought up to date.<sup>4</sup> Two new chapters have been added, giving a summary of events from the retirement of General Porfirio Diaz to the present day, with a brief survey of existing conditions. The author describes the land and people fully and graphically.

Of the various books on Panama and the Canal Zone which we have noticed from time to time in these pages, none has a better claim on the hurried reader's attention than the compact volume by Frederic J. Haskin entitled "The Panama Canal."<sup>5</sup> Not only does Mr. Haskin give a complete history of this great engineering work, but the illustrations, which are all from photographs taken by Ernest Hallen, the official photographer of the Canal Commission, strikingly reinforce the text, setting forth the picturesque features of the canal.

A very compact and informing little volume on "Latin America" (one of the Home University Library series), has been prepared by Professor William R. Shepherd (History, Columbia), one of the most eminent of our present-day authorities on this subject.<sup>6</sup> Professor Shepherd is an honorary member of the faculty of the University of Chile, and member of the historical academies of Spain and a number of South American countries. He was secretary of two of the Pan-American conferences. In this little work of 250 pages, with some excellent statistical data in an appendix, Professor Shepherd gives us what he calls an introduction to the study of the Latin-American republics. He has endeavored, he tells us in his preface, to describe certain phases of civilization and to draw from one country or another illustrations of similarities, or of differences, in character, spirit, and attainment. He considers the subject in two parts: first, the Latin-American countries as colonies of Spain and Portugal; and second, as independent republics. Professor Shepherd is one of the very few American writers of volumes in the Home University Library, and the clear, direct, comprehensive way in which he has treated the subject amply justifies the judgment of the publishers in assigning him the task of preparing this volume.

A finely illustrated travel volume, "Unvisited Places of Old Europe,"<sup>7</sup> has been written by Robert Shackleton, author of "The Quest of the Colonial," and illustrated by Walter Hale and Ralph L. Boyer.

## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS

NOT a few of humanity's biggest problems are touched upon in Herbert Quick's vivacious and stimulating survey entitled "On Board the Good Ship *Earth*,"<sup>8</sup> which title was suggested by the familiar saying, "We are all in the same boat." The panoramic view that Mr. Quick reveals to us is suggested by a few of his chapter headings, "Changing Our Quarters on Shipboard," "The Riddle of the Raw Material of Man," "Some Impending Migrations," "Our World-Wide Metal of Worship, Gold," "The Mingling of the Peoples," "The Real White Man's Burden," "The

United States of the World," "The Prevention of Floods," "The Soil in Jeopardy," "Poverty versus Monopoly," and "The Nightmare of Militarism." The reform that Mr. Quick advocates as vital to the progress of "the good ship *Earth*" lies in the socialization of land values, but his review of world conditions will prove enlightening and suggestive even to those who believe that the remedy is to be found along other lines.

A sane and wise expression of the conservative attitude toward such innovations as the initiative and referendum will be found in the lectures delivered by President Lowell, of Harvard, at Johns Hopkins University in 1909, and now published

<sup>1</sup> A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska. By Livingston F. Jones. Revell. 261 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> Japan's Inheritance: The Country, Its People and Their Destiny. By E. Bruce Mitford. Dodd, Mead. 384 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>3</sup> Mexico and Her People of To-day. By Nevin O. Winter. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. 492 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>4</sup> Mexico, the Wonderland of the South. By W. E. Carson. Macmillan. 449 pp., ill. \$2.50.

<sup>5</sup> On Board the Good Ship *Earth*. By Herbert Quick. Bobbs-Merrill. 451 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>6</sup> The Panama Canal. By Frederic J. Haskin. Doubleday, Page. 386 pp., ill. \$1.35.

<sup>7</sup> Latin America. By William R. Shepherd. Holt. 256 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>8</sup> Unvisited Places of Old Europe. By Shackleton. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. 320 pp., ill. \$2.50.

under the title "Public Opinion and Popular Government." There are also chapters dealing with matters to which public opinion cannot directly apply, for example: "Expert Administration in Popular Government," "Experts in Municipal Government," and "Control and Recruiting of Experts."<sup>1</sup>

André Siegfried's "Democracy in New Zealand," although written ten years ago, has never until now had an English translation. As now published in a volume of 400 pages,<sup>2</sup> the English rendering, by E. V. Burns, is prefaced by an introductory chapter contributed by William Downie Stewart, who explains recent political developments in New Zealand.

A very comprehensive study of "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe" has been written by Ernest Gordon, author of "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System." In the dispassionate style of the statistician, rather than with the eloquent appeal of the propagandist, Mr. Gordon sets forth, first, the conditions on the continent of Europe which have forced the fight against alcohol. Then he describes the campaign as begun in the universities of Europe and extending to the armies, among Socialists and elsewhere, setting forth the radical measures that are being undertaken to suppress the evil. Mr. Gordon has lived for years in Europe and studied the question at first hand. A very useful appendix includes a number of documents translated from continental European languages.<sup>3</sup>

The French economist, Yves Guyot, is a vigor-

ous opponent of municipal ownership. His study of the experience of various countries in the ownership and control of public utilities which was completed something over a year ago, has been translated from the French by H. F. Baker and brought out in this country by the Macmillan Company.<sup>4</sup> Opponents of every form of public ownership will find in this volume an arsenal of facts and deductions to support their arguments.

Mr. Samuel P. Goldman, of the New York Bar, has prepared a complete "Handbook of Stock Exchange Laws." This work defines the rights and privileges of investors and speculators, explains the duties and responsibilities of brokers, and describes the functions of the Stock Exchange itself. The book is intended rather for the use of stock-brokers than for lawyers, although members of the latter profession will find it a convenient summary of the subject.<sup>5</sup>

Believing that interest is the root problem which now stands in the way of the union of wage-earners and capitalists for the common good, Mr. Clarence Gilbert Hoag has written a book discussing the various theories of interest propounded by the economists and particularly setting forth a theory of his own, based on what is known as the "nominal" conception of values.<sup>6</sup> The economist to whom Mr. Hoag acknowledges his chief indebtedness is Professor von Böhm-Bawerk, the Austrian, whose works, "Capital and Interest" and "Positive Theory of Capital," have within a comparatively few years become classics in their field.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

THERE are two especially good pieces of historical writing among the publications of the month. Professor Edward P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, has written in two volumes a "History of England from the Defeat of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth."<sup>7</sup> These fifteen closing years of Elizabeth's reign have received comparatively little attention from historians, yet to the student of the exploration era in American history those years were crowded with incidents of great interest. Professor Cheyney gives much space to his account of the search for the Northwest Passage and the discoveries of Newfoundland and Virginia. Only the first volume of his work has yet appeared. In the second volume we are promised an account of English institutions during the latter sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. In this there will be an effort to give a clearer impression of central and local government, the church and its opponents, intellectual and social life. The institutions to be described were those which became the basis of the new social organization in America.

The story of one of these colonies, "Virginia," is taken up almost at the point where Professor

Cheyney leaves it by Dr. Thomas J. Wertenbaker, who has written a monograph on "Virginia Under the Stuarts," which is published by the Princeton University Press.<sup>8</sup> Letters and manuscripts unearthed during recent years, as well as legislative journals and other public documents, have been freely drawn upon by this writer, who has practically recast the political history of Virginia from the founding of Jamestown to the English revolution of 1688. One of the most interesting episodes of this period was Bacon's Rebellion, to which Dr. Wertenbaker gives special attention.

Another university monograph in the field of historical research is "The Financial History of New York State from 1789-1912," by Professor Don C. Sowers, of the University of Oregon. This work appears in the series of "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," edited by the Faculty of Political Science at Columbia University. It is one of a series of studies prepared under the direction of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as a basis for writing the economic history of the United States. Intensive studies of the financial history of several typical States have afforded detailed information that will be combined

<sup>1</sup> Public Opinion and Popular Government. By A. Lawrence Lowell. Longmans, Green. 415 pp. \$2.25.

<sup>2</sup> Democracy in New Zealand. By André Siegfried. Translated by E. V. Burns. Macmillan. 398 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>3</sup> The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe. By Ernest Gordon. Revell. 333 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> Where and Why Public Ownership Has Failed. By Yves Guyot. Translated by H. F. Baker. Macmillan. 459 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>5</sup> A Handbook of Stock Exchange Laws. By Samuel P. Goldman. Doubleday, Page. 290 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>6</sup> A Theory of Interest. By Clarence Gilbert Hoag. Macmillan. 228 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>7</sup> A History of England. Vol. I. By Edward P. Cheyney. Longmans, Green. 560 pp. \$3.50.

<sup>8</sup> Virginia Under the Stuarts. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker. Princeton University Press. 271 pp. \$1.50.

later in a study covering the whole country. Professor Sowers traces the evolution of the methods employed by the State of New York in acquiring revenues, the purpose for which these revenues have been expended, and methods that have been employed in the management of the funds in the treasury. As the State has emerged from a sparsely settled farming community to a densely populated industrial commonwealth, these methods have passed through almost revolutionary changes. It has been the task of Professor Sowers to point out the significance of these changes in relation to financial policies. All this material is, of course, of great interest and value to other States, which have had to face similar problems and have undergone a similar development.<sup>1</sup>

The first volume of a "History of Canadian Wealth," by Gustavus Myers,<sup>2</sup> gives an account of the rise of the Hudson's Bay Company and its long-continued dominance of the Northwest, the period of railway promotion and building in Canada, and the appropriation of coal, timber, and other lands. Those who have cherished the fancy that concentration of wealth is a phenomenon peculiar to the United States should ponder well Mr. Myers' estimate that less than fifty men control more than one-third of Canada's wealth as expressed in railways, banks, factories, mines, land, and other properties and resources. The story of the centralization process that has been going on in Canada for more than a generation is intensely interesting, related as it is to those personalities with whom we associate the political and economic advancement of the country.

"Contemporary American History,"<sup>3</sup> by Professor Beard, of Columbia University, supplies a handy guide to the study of American history since the Civil War. The author, having found many students ignorant as to the most elementary facts of American history of this period, was met with the explanation that there was no text-book dealing with the period. For which reason Professor Beard prepared this volume, which begins with "The Restoration of White Dominion in the South," after the inauguration of President Hayes, and in thirteen chapters brings the reader down to the campaign of 1912. The book is a readable one, and valuable for its purpose, although the author admits it to be somewhat "impressionistic" and in part based on materials which have not yet been adequately sifted. There is much truth in Professor Beard's statement that "it is showing no disrespect to our ancestors to be as much interested in our age as they were in theirs; and the doctrine that we can know more about Andrew Jackson, whom we have not seen, than about Theodore Roosevelt, whom we have seen, is a pernicious psychological error."

The indefatigable Franklin Hichborn, who, without fear or favor, has written and published the stories of recent California Legislatures, beginning with 1909, has made his account of the session of 1913 more interesting by including an opening and concluding chapter dealing with the general conditions under which the Legislature

was compelled to act.<sup>4</sup> As he very clearly puts it, one of the most important problems before the Legislature of 1913 was that of the Legislature itself. Although the law-making body was made up of men intent on serving the State's best interest, it was found that the legislative system did not lend itself well to constructive work. It was found that for the proper performance of the State's business the State requires all the time of its legislators, that legislators must, if they are to do their work properly, be fairly compensated, and that a two-chamber Legislature is "unwieldy, cumbersome, ineffective, and liable to break down when put to the test." It is said that the drift in California is now strongly in the direction of a one-house Legislature, and that such a system may be brought about within the next ten years.

An elaborate volume setting forth the "Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking"<sup>5</sup> from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries, with many illustrations, has been written by two well-known authorities on Chinese history, E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland, authors of "China Under the Empress Dowager" and other well-known volumes which have already been noticed in these pages. It is a lurid story in places, a story of outrage, war, and intrigue, but also a chronicle of a court in which there was evident much intellectual and physical vigor. The study of these annals has convinced the authors that the greatest danger which can threaten the Chinese nation lies "not in foreign invasion, nor even in alien rule, but in the weakening of those ethical restraints of that ancient moral discipline upon which has rested the world's oldest civilization."

A book of intimate revelations of the social, political, and family life of the Russian court, lately published, reveals many impressive and prophetic facts about the dynasty of the Romanoffs. This volume, "Behind the Veil at the Russian Court,"<sup>6</sup> is by Count Paul Vassili, who spent the greater part of his life in intimate relation to the scenes and persons he discusses. Count Vassili died a few months ago, and the revelations made in this volume are based upon his diary. There are many illustrations.

The story of the deeds of Cavour is the history of the process by which Italian unity was brought about. Mazzini, the intellectual and spiritual leader, Cavour, the statesman, and Garibaldi, the soldier,—to these three modern Italy owes its existence. A very sympathetic story of the career of Cavour and its significance<sup>7</sup> has been written for the "Heroes of the Nations" series by Dr. Pietro Orsi, of the University of Padua, and a deputy in the Italian Parliament. The volume is illustrated.

"Our Friend John Burroughs" is the informal and attractive title of a little book compiled by Clara Barrus and containing autobiographical sketches to the extent of one hundred pages by

<sup>1</sup> The Financial History of New York State: 1789-1912. By Don C. Sowers. Longmans, Green. 346 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>2</sup> History of Canadian Wealth. By Gustavus Myers. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company. 387 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> Contemporary American History, 1877-1918. By Charles A. Beard. Macmillan. 397 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> Story of the California Legislature of 1913. By Franklin Hichborn. San Francisco: Press of James H. Barry Company. 387 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>5</sup> The Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking. By E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. Houghton Mifflin. 581 pp., ill. \$4.

<sup>6</sup> Behind the Veil at the Russian Court. By Count Paul Vassili. Lane. 408 pp., ill. \$4.50.

<sup>7</sup> Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy, 1810-1861. By Pietro Orsi. Putnam. 385 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Mr. Burroughs himself.<sup>1</sup> In all that has been published heretofore about "Oom John," as Colonel Roosevelt is fond of calling him, there has been, nothing quite so intimate relating to his life as a boy and youth as we now have revealed in these sketches. The author includes in her volume a chapter on "Camping with Burroughs and Muir." This is an account of an outing on the Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands in 1909. The illustrations of the volume are from interesting photographs made at Mr. Burroughs' homes and during some of his recent travels.

The late Andrew H. Green was known for many years as "the father of Greater New York," but long before the idea of the greater city had been realized in fact Mr. Green's services to the older city of New York had entitled him to the gratitude of its citizens. He had much to do with the development of the city park system, served with distinction in the office of comptroller, and stood almost alone as a representative of official integrity during the dark days of the Tweed régime. As early as 1868 Mr. Green had outlined the territory of a proposed greater city of New York, and for thirty years thereafter he labored incessantly to achieve the desired consolidation. His services in this long and arduous campaign were commemorated by a special medal presented to him by his fellow citizens on the occasion of his birthday in 1898. Mr. Green's long public career is the subject of a memorial volume from the pen of Mr. John Foord, who had intimate personal knowledge of most of the events he narrates.<sup>2</sup>



CAVOUR, THE "STATESMAN OF ITALIAN UNITY"

## BOOKS FOR READY REFERENCE

"THE American Year Book," covering the events and progress of 1913, has now reached its fourth issue.<sup>3</sup> In a subdivision of topics new titles have been added and a few topics have been combined in a new arrangement, but the number and order of the departments remain unchanged. This present volume is more complete than either of its predecessors. It is especially interesting from the point of view of American politics, since it deals with the inauguration of the Democratic administration and the remarkable legislative achievements of the first session of the Sixty-third Congress.

In years past we have had occasion to refer to the annual publication, "Who's Who in Science," edited by H. H. Stephenson. The third issue, that for the current year,<sup>4</sup> contains biographies of over 9000 scientists. This is really an international summary, the British element constituting less than one-fourth of the whole. We note that American scientists are well represented.

A late issue of those excellent Terry guides to

different countries of the world takes up Japan. In 1150 pages, with eight new maps and a number of plans, T. Philip Terry, F.R.G.S., has made a compact and comprehensive traveler's guide to the Japanese Empire, with chapters on Manchuria, the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the chief ocean routes to the Japanese Empire. This edition has been revised up to the present year. It is based almost exclusively on the results of the author's own personal experience during twelve years in Japan.<sup>5</sup>

Mr. Gifford Pinchot has written a practical and readable little handbook, called "The Training of a Forester."<sup>6</sup> It will answer many questions about the care and management of forests and about the right way to prepare young men for that kind of work. We have now begun to create new forests upon denuded slopes, as well as to conserve great areas of remaining timber lands. Many of the States are establishing public forest domains, following the example of the United States Government. Mr. Pinchot for twenty years has been a well-known practical forester, and a still better known apostle of forest protection and wise administration. American policy in the matter of forests has been largely due to Mr. Pinchot's unrelenting zeal, public spirit, and expert knowledge.

<sup>1</sup> Our Friend John Burroughs. By Clara Barrus. Houghton Mifflin. 287 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>2</sup> The Life and Public Services of Andrew Haswell Green. By John Foord. Doubleday, Page. 322 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> The American Year Book: A Record of Events and Progress, 1913. Edited by Francis G. Wickware. Appleton. 892 pp. \$3.

<sup>4</sup> Who's Who in Science: International, 1914. Edited by H. H. Stephenson. Macmillan. 662 pp. \$3.25.

<sup>5</sup> Terry's Japanese Empire. By T. Philip Terry. Houghton Mifflin. 799 pp. \$5.

<sup>6</sup> The Training of a Forester. By Gifford Pinchot. J. B. Lippincott Company. 149 pp., ill. \$1.

# FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

## SHORT-TERM SECURITIES

**A**LTHOUGH there has been considerable improvement in the bond market since 1913, short-term notes, and bonds with short rather than long life, seem to be about as popular as ever. For several years it had been supposed that with the first signs of healthier investment conditions the old-fashioned long-term bond would again be easily salable at low rates of interest. Beginning about 1906 corporations found the sale of long-term obligations increasingly difficult, and consequently the output of short-lived notes has steadily increased. In 1908 it was said to be \$187,000,000, in 1912 \$320,000,000, and in the first half of 1913 one estimate placed the emission at \$450,000,000.

Aside from difficulty experienced by railroads and other large borrowers in selling long-term bonds, it has rather become the investment fashion to purchase notes, fashions in this field often being as little determined by reason as elsewhere. Investors have a feeling that short-term notes are safe, irrespective of any closely thought-out study of the probable future changes in the purchasing power of money. Corporations do not wish to sell bonds at a discount for many years ahead, such discount being in effect a perpetual charge, and so they issue notes at an even greater discount, which, while a heavy burden for a few years, may quickly be wiped out when conditions improve and long-term bonds are again eagerly sought at high prices.

Repeated short-period financing, which involves the payment of one note issue from the proceeds of another or the extension of notes with payment of cash to the few holders who demand it, may or may not be the wisest method of financing from the corporate viewpoint. That is not the question considered here. Where a company is otherwise strong, and unless the note-issue expedient is atrociously overdone, rare opportunities often are presented to investors,—a phase of the subject with which this article is concerned.

The short-term note is somewhere in between ordinary floating debt and commercial paper at one end, and the regular mortgage bond at the other. All debts are promises

to pay, and may or may not be secured.<sup>1</sup> Short-term notes are sometimes secured by mortgage bonds of the same company. The best notes often are not secured by collateral at all. Witness those of the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Lake Shore railroads. The current credit of the maker is the real test. Added safety often is secured by the serial repayment of the notes, that is, a certain fixed portion each year, without increasing the indebtedness.

As to market price, all debts may be compared with a string, or cord. Hold two ends of a cord in your two hands and draw it taut. That is a debt, long or short, about coming due: the market price of the debt is par because it is about to be paid off at par. If the company has money to pay it off, no other influence has any weight, but in the early or middle part of the life of a long-running debt countless other influences may predominate, and your cord droops or jerks many inches below the straight line. Last July the Northern Pacific Railway sold one-year 6 per cent. notes to yield the investor  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. They are to be paid off in three months and now yield but 3.20 per cent. as they are selling slightly above par. Just before pay day they will sell exactly at par, to yield exactly 6 per cent.

Naturally one can foresee what a company's earnings and assets will be three or five years from now much better than fifty years from now. It is very doubtful if we shall be living under a Socialistic régime in 1918, say, but who is bold enough to predict what our government will be in 1964? Another reason why short notes are safe is that they usually represent but a relatively small part of a company's debt, and a corporation will strain every nerve to pay it off. No further financing can be done until notes are paid, and even if not secured by collateral deposit of mortgage bonds, notes might in receivership

<sup>1</sup> In February Mr. Henry E. Huntington, one of the country's wealthiest capitalists, sold \$10,000,000 of notes through a leading banking firm to net the investor from 6.11 to 6.25 per cent., in amounts of \$100, \$500, and \$1000, the notes being an obligation of a corporation holding Mr. Huntington's \$20,000,000 of California real estate, and secured by collateral deposit of \$46,000,000 par value of stock and bonds of other companies.

be paid off actually before the larger bond issues, merely because the amount is small, and to facilitate reorganization. In all cases notes come ahead of stock issues. Of 125 railroads which have issued notes in recent years, it is said only about half a dozen have defaulted, and these paid up half the principal later.

Notes are most popular with large investors, especially institutions, and, as a rule, they are issued in amounts of \$1000 and multiples. The United Fruit Company, whose stock has proven so profitable in the past, has issued notes due in 1917 in \$100 amounts. A short time ago these were to be had to yield 6 per cent., but at this writing they return only 5.25 per cent. One of the large combinations of public utility companies in Illinois also has issued \$100 notes, recently to be had to yield 6 per cent.

Generally notes of the larger railroad systems return about 5 per cent. to the investor at the start, while those of the larger industrial companies yield 6 per cent. In the hard times of 1913 several big consolidations of public utility companies sold notes to net 7 per cent., and at this time (early in March) the five-year notes of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company (managed by the well-known firm of Stone & Webster) may be had to net from 5.85 per cent. to slightly more than 6 per cent. and the Northern States Power Company is selling three-year obligations to net 6.35 per cent.

Except when investment conditions are unusual, a yield of much more than 6 per cent. may be regarded as insurance against loss of the principal; and when this insurance is over 5 per cent. (yield of 11 per cent.) the risk is evidently very great. Owing to its short

life a note which sells much under par returns an enormous rate of interest. Missouri Pacific notes at one time last year netted 25 per cent. and now net 12 per cent. If they are paid off the speculation will turn out most favorably, and big profits are credited to those who bought notes of the Minneapolis & St. Louis last year at 95, or Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral trust 5s, in 1907, at 59, redeeming them later at 102½. The greatest gamble at the moment is the Boston & Maine notes.

But the readers of this department do not want to speculate, and should confine themselves to the obligations of companies with unimpaired credit, of which one's investment banker can furnish a list. Of course the investor must remember that while he believes he can probably place his money to excellent advantage for a long period after the notes mature, the corporation believes just the opposite, or probably would not be selling notes. Both cannot be right. No one really knows. There are those who do not wish the trouble and annoyance of early reinvestment, but there are others who will need funds in a few years to educate children and for similar purposes, or who desire to diversify their investments in such a way that cash will be available every now and then to take advantage of exceptional opportunities. For such there are attractive interest rates to be had on the notes of companies like the Southern Railway, Canadian Pacific, and other large railroads, and industrial concerns such as the American Locomotive, United Fruit, Union Typewriter, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as well as many strong but less well-known corporations, including numerous public-utility enterprises.

## TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

### No. 530. INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND THE TAX LAW

As a subscriber I take advantage of this department to inquire about an item or two in regard to investments in bonds. I wish to know whether, if I purchase a bond in another State, I will have to pay taxes on it in North Carolina—I do not mean the income tax, but State or local taxes. The rate here is 1.4 per cent., and if I have to pay it on bonds, it would reduce the income very materially. I refer to the tax assessor's list, which inquires how much money you have in bank, or at interest, how much personal property, etc. Are there any investments I can make in stocks, bonds, or otherwise, that will not be subject to this tax? If not, it would be better for me to build cottages to rent, as I can make 6 or 7 per cent. on them, after paying the taxes on the property. I note in advertisements that some bonds are exempt from the income tax. My income is short of \$8,000 a year, hence what difference would it make to me whether the bond I bought was exempt from that tax, or not? Would the maker of the bond deduct the income tax before paying the interest, if the bond was not exempt? Does the

Government collect the income tax from all stocks and bonds, either from the maker or the buyer?

The question you raise in regard to the personal property tax is one which proves puzzling, not to say embarrassing, to a great many investors everywhere. The tax laws of North Carolina are more or less typical. In your State, all corporation bonds appear to be taxable, whether they are the obligations of foreign or domestic corporations. Likewise, State and municipal bonds of other States and countries are taxable, leaving in the exempt class United States Government bonds, which are everywhere exempt, the bonds of North Carolina itself, and the bonds of certain drainage districts, which seem to have been made tax-free by special legislation for the period from 1911 to 1925, exclusive. In the category of stocks, the only issues that are exempt are those



of North Carolina corporations doing business within the State.

Strictly from the point of view of income, therefore, it is altogether likely that the investment in rental property would prove more desirable than investment in securities, granting that you are sure of your ability to net as much as 7 per cent. In general, it may be said, however, that it takes special experience and very careful management to make property of the kind you mention yield that much, net.

Have you taken into account, in addition to taxes, the necessary expenditures for depreciation, up-keep, repairs, etc., which usually begin to mount up pretty rapidly after the first few years? Under the new Federal Income Tax law, persons whose incomes are under \$3,000 a year (if unmarried) are exempt, no matter what may be the source of their incomes. It makes no difference, then, as far as this law is concerned, whether such persons hold bonds, on the income from which the obligor corporations covenant to pay the tax, or not. Holders of bonds of all kinds, except municipal bonds, are required to file with their coupons certificates of ownership before the interest can be collected. If, in filing these certificates, the proper exemption is claimed, the coupons are paid at their face value. The Government receives, under the new law, taxes upon the income from all stocks and bonds, excepting, as already suggested, the obligations of the United States and its political subdivisions,—cities, towns, counties, school districts, etc.,—but it does not in all cases receive the tax from the same source. For instance, corporation stocks are exempt in the hands of holders in all cases where the income is under \$20,000 a year. They are made thus exempt, however, for the reason that the corporations themselves, are subject to the tax on their net incomes, so that the stocks are taxed indirectly.

#### NO. 531. MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, AND TERRITORIAL BONDS

I started in life a very poor boy, and have worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day, saving a little each year until I now have about \$2,000 in banks. Having an ambition to some day, when finances will permit, go in business for myself, I would like to invest in some safe bonds that I could sell at almost any time, and not suffer loss. I would like your opinion on municipal or county bonds as secure investment. I have also been told that there are certain territorial bonds, issued under the direct authority of Congress, which are a good investment. Is this correct? Would you advise me to purchase such bonds, and do you think I would have any trouble in disposing of them?

Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the safety of your capital and the regularity of the income from it, we believe you have been well advised in regard to the municipal, county, and territorial bonds. There are outstanding several issues of the latter securities, duly authorized by Congress, that would undoubtedly prove safe to hold as income investments. In discussing the desirability of such bonds for your purposes, however, it seems necessary to qualify to some extent. You might not find them convertible into cash as readily as circumstances demanded. We are not familiar with conditions in your local market, but bonds of this type that are not particularly well known, except in certain localities, are frequently difficult to sell at just the time the holder desires. Of course, it might be that the banks there, or possibly the dealer who offers the bonds, would be in position to give you the assurance that they

could take them off your hands, whenever you should need the money. If you could get that kind of assurance, we believe they would be desirable bonds for you to own.

If you find that there is likely to be any question about the convertibility of these securities, you might ask your banker if he hasn't something in the municipal class, issued in series,—that is, under a provision calling for the payment of a certain amount of the outstanding bonds each year. It would then be possible for you to select bonds having maturity dates to correspond with your probable needs.

#### NO. 532. STANDARD OIL STOCK

Several months ago I asked your advice in regard to some proposed investments, and your predictions have proved to be very accurate. I am, therefore, consulting you again on a very different matter. A relative has asked me to advise her about her holdings of Standard Oil stocks. I feel quite incompetent to advise her as to the future of these securities, and how long to hold them. I realize that these stocks are more or less speculative, and this makes it harder for me to advise. I shall welcome any suggestions you may make.

Frankly, we do not know of anyone who does not have to do a great deal of guessing when it comes to looking at the future of the stocks of the former Standard Oil subsidiaries. Many of these companies are furnishing more information about their affairs nowadays than it was the habit of the old parent company to furnish, but the information is still in very abbreviated form, and leaves considerable to be inferred. We think the chances are that these companies,—possibly excepting the so-called "pipe lines," which may eventually be brought under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and have their earnings affected by rate regulation,—will go along, showing large earnings, and we should expect, unless something unexpected were to happen, to see them prove generous to their stockholders, as most of them have since they began to operate independently. We are inclined to advise caution in connection with contemplated purchases of the stocks in the open market for the reason that we do not consider there is enough information available to afford a very accurate measure of what is a fair market value, but to those who hold them we do not hesitate to say that we know of nothing to indicate that they will not continue to be good income producers.

#### NO. 533. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION BONDS

I see by the market reports that the preferred and common stocks of the International Agricultural Corporation are quoted at very low figures. I have a \$1,000 bond of this company. Please quote me the market price of the bond, and advise me as to which would be the better policy,—to sell, or hold for a better market. Can you tell me the reason for the decline of this security?

These bonds (concerning which we have received a number of inquiries recently) are now quoted at about 69. If we held any of them, we think we should be disposed to exercise patience for a while longer. The company got into an unfortunate position last year by reason of the prevalence of very unsatisfactory trade conditions and a policy of severe price-cutting among the several companies in the field. The current year, however, opened with a much improved outlook for all of them, and we believe there is a possibility of the International Company's situation working out satisfactorily in time.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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MARINES ON BOARD THE "ALBATROSS," THE FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL HALSEY, IN PEARL HARBOR, 1941.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Theory and  
Practice of  
Intervention*

There has seemed to prevail in this country a somewhat hazy view of the Mexican situation, due to a failure to distinguish between the theoretical and the practical aspects of intervention. If civil strife were to break out in the little republic of Panama, we should intervene immediately, afford protection to the life and property of every American and foreign citizen, and find a way to bring order out of chaos. The same thing is true of Cuba. The independence of the republic of Cuba is expressly limited by the so-called Platt Amendment to the constitution. After the Spanish War, the United States occupied Cuba until it had reorganized the affairs of the island and arranged for the establishment of a republican form of government. We then withdrew, with the express agreement that we should have a right to intervene for the maintenance of order and the protection of American and foreign interests. It is true that we have had no such written or express understanding as respects the republic of Mexico. Nevertheless, ever since we assumed an attitude of protection nearly fifty years ago, by reason of which European forces were withdrawn from Mexican soil and the Maximilian empire collapsed, there has been an exceptional relationship between Mexico and the United States.

*President  
Wilson's Full  
Right to Advise*

That relationship was fully appreciated by former President Diaz and by many distinguished Mexican statesmen. It was of such a nature as fully to justify President Wilson a year ago in urging General Huerta and other leading Mexicans to agree upon a provisional president who was not involved in civil strife, and to arrange for a new election, in order that the high post made vacant by

the death of President Madero might be properly filled. As one result of a half century's peculiar intimacy between the United States and Mexico, our people had taken the lead in developing the resources of that country and had invested a thousand millions of dollars in railroads and other Mexican enterprises. Thousands of Americans were living in Mexico in the legitimate management of railways, mines, ranches, and various undertakings. A situation had been created which would have justified us almost as completely in direct interference as if disorder had occurred in Cuba or Panama. Theoretically, the problem offered no great difficulty. We had a right to demand the full protection of American lives and property in Mexico, and in the case of failure on the part of Mexican authorities to afford such protection we had a right to take any steps we thought desirable to see that no undue harm came to American and European residents in their legitimate concerns.

*A Synopsis of  
Mr. Wilson's  
Policy*

Last month, in these pages, there was presented an editorial review of President Wilson's Mexican policy during the first year of his administration, which was completed on March 4. The assassination of President Madero of Mexico had occurred ten days before President Wilson's inauguration. President Taft had left the situation to be dealt with by his successor. Henry Lane Wilson, our Ambassador at the city of Mexico, had not only believed that we should at once recognize Huerta as Provisional President, but seems admittedly to have been the most energetic of all the supporters and sponsors of the Huerta régime. The early recognition of Huerta by the European powers was said to have come about more through the impres-

sion of American support created by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson than through any other consideration. There has been a determined sentiment on the part of certain interests and their newspaper organs in this country to the effect that President Wilson had been wrong from the beginning in not recognizing Huerta. The kind of recognition that these interests have favored would have been active, rather than passive,—a friendliness and moral support that would have helped Huerta to secure money, that would have kept the revolutionists from obtaining war supplies, and so on. President Madero, though not masterful enough for the emergency, was a man of honor and character who had a true vision of the reforms necessary for the further progress of his country. The reactionaries, whose plots overthrew him and procured his assassination, were not destined to pacify and govern Mexico on any basis of permanence.

*Historical  
Forces at  
Work*

To have recognized Huerta and given him moral support, would have been to deny all the proper tendencies of the age in which we live. The civil war must have come in any case, for the people of Mexico would not have submitted to a government of tyranny established through treachery and assassination. To balance the personal character of the bandit Villa against that of the soldier Huerta, was not to arrive at any conclusions worth the attention of the student of politics and history. Villa came to the forefront because he happened to be a fighting man who had identified himself with an irrepressible revolution. This revolution means the break-up of an old régime. Whatever the results may be as regards the issues of war, there can be no return to the kind of government in Mexico that formerly maintained order and that Huerta would have tried to perpetuate. As a result of this conflict there must be the clear beginning of a system that will develop the peon into a citizen. Mexico needs reconstruction. Those American military and civilian experts who have accomplished splendid police, sanitary, educational, and other reforms in Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama, and the Philippines, could render assistance of almost inconceivable value to our Mexican neighbors if they should be set at work to direct the reconstitution of Mexican life and government. Perhaps a peaceable way may some day be opened for the performance of this desirable service. But the time has not yet arrived, though intervention may hasten it.

*Practical  
Reasons for  
Keeping Out*

So much for the theory of the situation. The practical side was wholly different. The restoration of order in Cuba or Panama, in the case of civil strife and harm to foreign interests, could be accomplished promptly and effectively by measures that in effect would mean peace-making rather than war-making. The thing could be brought about, with little or no loss of life, by the mere movement of a portion of our naval force, and with no resort to exceptional military effort. But interference in Mexico for the sake of protecting Americans and other foreigners in their rights has been declared by the best authorities to be a task of great magnitude, expense, and risk, full of uncertainty and likely to involve all the sacrifices of a great war. The circumstances had not seemed to call for such sacrifices on the part of the government and people of the United States. It had appeared wiser,—in the view of President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and the great majority of men of all parties in both houses of Congress,—to advise American citizens to withdraw from Mexico during the continuance of civil strife.

*A  
Creditable  
Record*

It might have been better six months ago to have proceeded summarily, to have occupied Mexican ports, and to have tried to find means (short of complete invasion, involving warfare) for enforcing American rights in Mexico. But, while things may seem otherwise in the perspectives of history, it would now appear that President Wilson's forbearance and his policy of watchful waiting have been in accord with the spirit of enlightened statesmanship, and have formed a creditable part of our record of international dealings. The movement of our fleet last month showed that President Wilson thought the time had come for a more emphatic expression of our views; but it did not mean a confession of new views, or an admission that the policy of the previous thirteen months had been a mistake. President Wilson surely had no idea of allowing us to become embroiled in a great and cruel war; but doubtless he meant henceforth to use every means short of warfare to protect American interests and to mitigate the evils of the general situation. If nothing had been involved but questions of theory, we ought to have interfered long ago. But in the practical weighing of gains and losses, it had been felt that military interference in the full sense would have been the greater evil. Such was the state of things until the "Tampico incident" led to critical developments.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

#### A SCENE IN THE HARBOR OF TAMPICO, MEXICO

##### *The Navy and the Mexican Crisis*

The order to assemble a great naval force at Tampico, on the Mexican coast, was issued by Secretary Daniels, on the President's instruction, on Tuesday, April 14. The country accepted, with little doubt or question, the view that public interests required a demonstration of force that could best be made by the navy. While no public statement of the nature or extent of the emergency was offered when this order was given, it was well understood that the Mexican situation had been growing more critical, and that some measure or degree of outside intervention might become necessary at almost any time. So great a concentration of naval force would not have been requisite if nothing more had been involved than the immediate incident created by Admiral Mayo's demand that Huerta's military authorities at Tampico should fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the American flag.

##### *The "Tampico Incident"*

A few days earlier, several American bluejackets had been arrested in Tampico and detained by the Federal soldiers who were in control of the place, and against whom the Constitutionalist troops were at that time fighting. The American sailors had been sent in a gasoline tender or launch to do an errand from one of our vessels at Tampico to another. It is stated that they made a landing with their small craft because of a shortage in their supply of gasoline. They were promptly released after explanations. Upon demand of Admiral Mayo, who was in

charge of several of our naval vessels anchored at that time off Tampico, apologies and explanations were forthcoming from the Mexican commander. The matter was further referred to General Huerta, at the capital, who disavowed the act of his subordinates, made apology, and stated that the officer responsible for the arrest should be duly subjected to discipline. This might seem fitly to have closed the incident, since no harm had been done to our marines through their brief detention. An incident of this kind, however, is usually concluded by the firing of a salute, indicative of respect for the sovereignty of a country which, through its uniformed forces, has been treated with indignity. And Admiral Mayo had demanded such a salute.

##### *The Demanded Salute*

For some reason, General Huerta and his governmental and military chiefs decided to refuse to salute the flag of the United States, except under conditions not deemed appropriate by our authorities. For example, a full salute as closing a grave diplomatic incident requires the firing of twenty-one guns. The Mexicans, however, were proposing to minimize the affair by a salute of five guns. All of which, in view of a vast country swept by the almost incredible horrors of savage warfare, seemed very much like trifling over points of etiquette in the presence of death and destruction. It had been our fixed policy at Washington not to recognize the presidency of Huerta. Under those circumstances, it might have been better not to

have granted days of delay, or to have negotiated with him over a formality such as the exchange of salutes. The substantial requirement was the prompt release of our men. Apologies and salutes are to be exchanged with rulers whom we recognize, and with whom we have been carrying on business under normal conditions. Hundreds of Americans had suffered from ill-treatment, and many had lost their lives in the Mexican situation; and for all these things full account must be rendered in due time. The relations between the administration at Washington and that carried on by Huerta in the City of Mexico had been those of the most undisguised mutual disapproval and antagonism.

*Form  
Versus  
Reality*

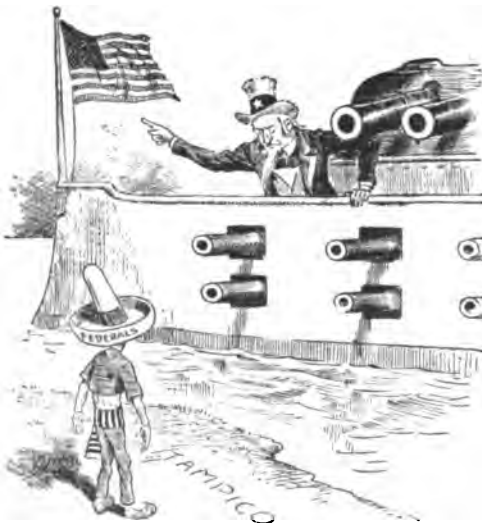
For Huerta to salute the American flag must be a mockery and indeed almost an indignity, in view of his hatred of a government that has been deliberately endeavoring, in every possible way short of warfare, to break his usurped power and force his abdication. Our authorities at Washington had declared that under no circumstances would they recognize Huerta; and yet to accept apologies from him and to request and receive from him the courtesy of a salute to our flag would seem to imply that we were ready in turn to show correct international manners and deal with his government upon the plane of ordinary diplomatic usage. In short, punctilios of etiquette could not have any real value between the Wilson administration and the Huerta dictatorship. And it was not

therefore, worth while for Admiral Mayo to have made the demand. The demand having been made, however, it might better have been enforced without a particle of delay, as against the military authorities in actual command at Tampico. It was not a question for Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy to take up with General Huerta. Salutes and all that sort of thing imply what is called the *amende honorable*,—which means nothing unless it implies a clearing away of disagreement and ill-will, the closing of an issue or an incident, and the pleasant return to ordinary amenities of intercourse between friendly governments.

*Admiral Mayo's Part in the Affair* Admiral Mayo, in demanding a salute on April 9, had required of the local commander at Tampico that there should be compliance within twenty-four hours. It is stated that Secretary Bryan (as a result of communications from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, our Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City) consented to have the matter made one of discussion; and the public in this country was informed that (in view of Huerta's expressions of regret and his promise to see that those responsible for the mistake at Tampico should be properly dealt with) Mr. Bryan was ready to waive the demand for a salute. We had evidently created an unfortunate situation by our delay, and by transferring the matter from our naval officer, Admiral Mayo, to our diplomatic authorities. Mayo could readily have enforced his order, and his twenty-four-hour time limit, having once been set by him, might have been sustained at Washington without question, or else the demand for a salute might have been completely waived in view of the release of the men and the apologies made by General Gustavo Maas (military governor of Vera Cruz), and General Zaragoza (commander of the garrison). This famous Tampico arrest of a paymaster and group of American seamen occurred on Thursday afternoon, April 9. Rear-Admiral Mayo, while receiving the immediate release of the men, prescribed a salute as explained.

*The Mexican Side of the Case*

General Zaragoza, according to reports, at once reprimanded Colonel Hinojosa, and also put him under arrest. Most of the dispatches of the 10th state that Colonel Hinojosa himself had immediately released the Americans as soon as he discovered the mistake he had made. It should be remembered that our men, upon their part, had blundered in



UNCLE SAM: "LIFT YER LID!"  
From the *Record* (Philadelphia)



landing upon a military reserve and within the sphere of military operations, at a moment when the Federal troops were engaged in resisting the serious attack upon Tampico of the revolutionists. The Mexican Colonel's mistake under those circumstances is not so very hard to understand. It is highly important to be fair-minded. Certainly no one can say that any deliberate affront had been planned by the Mexicans at Tampico against the dignity and honor of the United States. On the contrary, they were wholly absorbed in trying to repel the assaults of the Carranzistas. Our papers of the preceding day were full of accounts of the attacks of the rebels upon the eastern portion of the town. The whole vicinity was black with the dense smoke caused by the burning of oil in the huge petroleum tanks surrounding the great refineries. More than 150 of these tanks had just then been reported as split open by shells from Mexican gunboats. The flames from burning oil tanks and the enveloping clouds of black smoke must have created a lurid situation that intensified the excitement due to the clash of the opposing military forces. It was not a very suitable time for American bluejackets to be going ashore; and their appearing inside of the line of operations was a thing that would seem to have called, upon our part, for the investigation of a paymaster who was cru-



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#### OIL TANKS ON FIRE AT TAMPICO, MEXICO

(During the attack upon Tampico by the Mexican revolutionists on April 8 and 9, many huge oil tanks were set on fire by the shells from both sides. The oil burned for days, and enveloped the city and surrounding region in dense smoke)

ing in the harbor without a proper supply of gasoline in the reservoir of his boat.



"WATCHFUL WAITING"  
(From the New York Tribune of April 15)

In short, the Mexican situation was so serious from all standpoints in that country, and so dreadful from the standpoint of American and European interests of person and property, that this Tampico incident seemed a rather sorry anti-climax, rather than the culmination of grievances too great to be borne. President Huerta had issued the following statement at once, on April 10, as telegraphed on that date to the American papers:

*Huerta's Statement at the Time*

In view of the fact that the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States learns that the whaleboat aboard which were the American sailors was flying the American flag, an investigation will be made to establish the full responsibility of Colonel Hinojosa.

In accordance with the line of conduct which the Government of Mexico has always followed in fulfilment of its international duties to all nations, it deplures what has occurred. This incident was due to the mistake of a subordinate official and General Zaragoza proceeded at once to point out that what happened was unintentional and punished Colonel Hinojosa within his discretionary faculties.

If an investigation reveals greater responsibility the proper penalty will be imposed by the legally competent authority.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

GEN. GUSTAVO MAAS

(Who, as Military Governor of the Vera Cruz district, is the superior of Gen. Zaragoza, in command of the Mexican Federal troops at Tampico)

Thus everything had been done, excepting that the Mexican authorities had not considered that an unpremeditated action of this kind, which had been promptly disavowed and apologized for, ought to be further treated as if something deliberate and intentional had happened. And so it seems to us that Admiral Mayo should either have been upheld in rigidly and promptly enforcing his demand for a salute, or else that we should have accepted apologies and explanations and treated the incident as closed.

*Cumulative  
Outrages*

So much for the genesis of what will, in our diplomatic history, be known as the "Tampico incident." If this had happened under different conditions, and in pure isolation, it could hardly have been regarded as important from the American standpoint. But many other things had happened; and the order that moved our fleet was inspired by the situation as a whole, and not by Huerta's refusal to instruct the Tampico general to fire the demanded salute. The oil interests centering at Tampico, and belonging to English and American capitalists, represent large investments. The English Government holds that no military situation justified the shell-

ing of the refineries and the bursting of the contiguous tanks and reservoirs of oil. The protest of our State Department, made through Mr. O'Shaughnessy, had been treated with contempt, and with the imputation that our own Government's encouragement of the rebels was responsible for losses to property which two Mexican gunboats were at that very time destroying by persistent bombardment from the harbor. The American newspapers received from the State Department on Wednesday, the 15th, a statement that was intended to show that the Tampico incident was only one of a number of happenings that had "made the impression that the Government of the United States was singled out for manifestations of ill-will and contempt." Two or three of these incidents are mentioned in this official statement, in each of the cases nominal reparation or apology having been made. Nothing in this memorandum of our State Department even faintly suggested anything that could be regarded by rational men as justifying warlike proceedings upon our part. Neither singly nor cumulatively did the instances as cited present a case for armed intervention. But they illustrated a general condition that required attention and vigorous protest, and that might sooner or later make intervention almost inevitable.



ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER  
UNCLE SAM: "And I have to do that too!"  
From the *Herald* (New York)

**Huerta's  
Haggling and  
Refusal**

While one vessel after another was completing its hurried preparation and steaming at full speed towards Tampico, General Huerta was haggling with our State Department, through Mr. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, over the exact details of a proposed exchange of salutes. Having hesitated at the beginning, when he might easily enough have received Admiral Mayo's full return salute in exchange for the demanded courtesy, his position was growing more difficult each day, because a yielding would have undermined his standing in Mexico and strengthened the revolutionists. At length, on Saturday, the 18th, President Wilson declined further parley and fixed 6 o'clock p.m. of the following day as the limit of time for Huerta's acquiescence. As was expected, Huerta refused to comply, and President Wilson, on Monday, took the steps that logically followed.

**President  
Wilson's  
Message**

He spent Monday forenoon in close conference with his cabinet, and appeared at 3 o'clock before a joint session of the houses of Congress, where he delivered in person a ten-minute message. In the first part of it he recounted



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VICTORIANO HUERTA, WITH HIS SECRETARY OF WAR, GENERAL BLANQUET



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MR. NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY

the facts in the Tampico incident, with more accuracy as to the facts and their diplomatic bearings than the press accounts had shown. He recounted one or two other incidents which led to his belief that the Huerta Government was purposely slighting the United States in retaliation for our refusal of recognition. Since the President's position is a matter not only of present but of permanent importance in the historical sense, it seems desirable that we should quote from it at length. Apart from its explanation of the Tampico incident, it reads as follows:

The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict.

It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise.

I therefore felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now purpose to pursue.

This government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people



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**MR. GARRISON, SECRETARY OF WAR**



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**MR. DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY**



**MR. SHIVELY, OF SENATE COMMITTEE  
 ON FOREIGN RELATIONS**



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**CHAIRMAN FLOOD, OF HOUSE COMMITTEE  
 ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**



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**PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS ASKING AUTHORITY TO USE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCE AGAINST HUERTA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20**

of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, it has no government. General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control.

If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them.

We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their rights. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely.

No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our government without recourse to the congress, and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as President, but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference

and coöperation with both the Senate and the House.

I therefore come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind.

*Congress  
Supports.  
President*

Meanwhile, leaders of both parties in Congress had been consulted, and the following resolution had been prepared, which it was understood would be adopted with promptness and practical unanimity:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in congress assembled, that the President of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce demands made upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this government by General Huerta and his representatives.

The House, after a sharp debate, adopted this resolution by a vote of 337 to 37. The Senate preferred a broader form of state-



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## THE THREE ADMIRALS IN CHARGE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET

REAR-ADMIRAL F. F. FLETCHER

(In command of the American battle-ships at Vera Cruz)

REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY T. MAYO

(Who demanded a salute to the American flag at Tampico)

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES J. BADGER

(Commander of the Atlantic fleet, who sailed on "Arkansas")

ment, took another day to debate the matter, and reached agreement upon an amended resolution, which the House promptly accepted on Wednesday morning, the 22d. Senator Lodge had led in urging the need of basing intervention upon the protection of American and foreign rights, as well as upon Huerta's affronts.

*A Pacific  
Rather Than  
Warlike Tone*

The President's message was well received, and was regarded as generous and reassuring in its tone. Its expressions of friendship for the Mexican people were in accord with the feeling of the people of the United States. The civil strife in Mexico has been carried on with terrific harshness on both sides, and the shooting of prisoners taken in battle has been common. The Mexican people themselves are the chief sufferers, although foreigners have had an exceedingly hard time

also. The one great hope has been that President Wilson's movement of the fleet, and his consequent policies of action, following his patient year of "watchful waiting," would help to bring a comparatively speedy end to civil strife, and would hasten the beginnings of some enduring kind of government in Mexico.

*Seizure  
of  
Vera Cruz*

It was expected that the principal Mexican ports would be blockaded in the first instance, under the direction of Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic squadron, and of Admiral Howard, commanding our vessels on the Pacific coast. It was assumed that our navy, with almost 20,000 bluejackets and marines involved in the concentration on the Mexican coasts, would also effect an occupation of Tampico and Vera Cruz, and might seize and maintain at least a part of



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THE HARBOR OF VERA CRUZ, SCENE OF ACTION APRIL 21

the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Action was, however, precipitated at Vera Cruz on the 21st, some hours before Congress had finally agreed upon the form of its resolution authorizing the President to use war power in Mexico. A German ship was arriving with munitions of war for Huerta. Admiral Fletcher was ordered to permit the unloading, but on instructions seized the custom house. The chief purpose of a blockade was to keep Huerta from obtaining military supplies; but the blockade could not be declared until Congress had finally adopted its resolution, on the 22d.

*First Blood-shed, and War Begun*

While the Senate was debating, in the evening of Tuesday, the 21st, the grave news was received that the occupation of the Vera Cruz custom-house, and adjacent parts of the town, had met with desultory resistance, resulting in the death of four of our men and the wounding of a score, and in a much larger loss of life on the part of the Mexicans. Compelled by our naval guns, General Maas soon withdrew the garrison and left the town in undisputed American control. Mr. O'Shaughnessy received his passports, and the situation amounted practically to a state of war between the United States and Mexico. Everything said and done by President Wilson had been intended to avoid conflict with the revolutionists in the north.

*Alertness of Our Army*

The army, of course, was not negligent, but alert and ready for any possible orders. Secretary Garrison had kept in the closest touch with the situation, and had decided to send Gen. Leonard Wood to assume active command on the Texas frontier. It will be remembered



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**MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD AND HIS AIDE**

(On April 20, the day before General Wood's term as Chief of Staff of the Army expired, it was announced that he would command the American forces in Texas, and would lead the army of invasion, if such an expedition should be necessary. This decision was especially fitting, as it was under General Wood's supervision, while Chief of Staff, that the army strategists prepared the plans of campaign in Mexico)

that General Wood was just ending his term as Chief of the General Staff at Washington, and had been assigned to the post at Governor's Island, in New York Harbor. It becomes important, in view of pending military activities, to note the appointment of General Wotherspoon as the new Chief of Staff at Washington. He had been serving as General Wood's Assistant Chief of Staff, and thus the army, as well as the navy, now



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

**UNITED STATES CAVALRY POLICING THE MEXICAN BORDER**





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MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM W. WOTHERSPOON

has the benefit of continuity in its professional plans and direction. It should be further noted that Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who

has been on duty in Texas, comes to Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff.

*The Toll  
Question in  
Congress*

Attention was somewhat diverted from the sharp controversy over the Panama Canal tolls question by the movement of the fleet and the various aspects of the Mexican situation. The bill providing for the repeal of the toll-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act of 1912—which had provided for the free use of the canal by American vessels engaged in our exclusive coastwise trade—reached the Senate on the first day of April, having been passed by the House of Representatives on the previous day. Action in the House had been by a vote of 247 to 162. Fifty-two Democrats had voted against the President's position, the majority being made up of 220 Democrats, 23 Republicans, 3 Progressives and 1 Independent. The minority was composed of 93 Republicans, 52 Democrats, and 17 Progressives. There had been a contest over the adoption of a rule limiting debate to twenty hours; but the rule was accepted by a vote of 200 to 172, in spite of the opposition of Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood. Messrs. Clark and Underwood spoke and voted against the President's position, but they were not sustained by the delegations from their own States. It was inevitable that the denial of opportunity for



Photograph by Harris &amp; Ewing, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT  
Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army

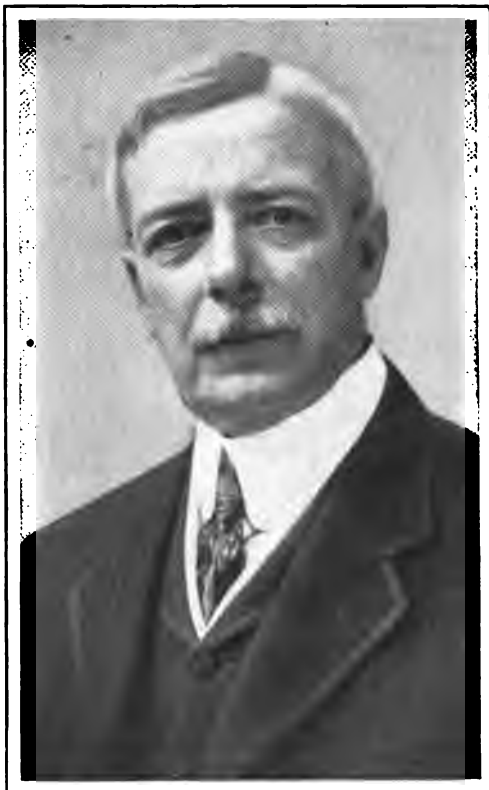
real debate and full consideration in the House should have led to long and thorough discussion in the Senate. As against a day or two of sharp discussion in the House, with the leaders of all parties arrayed against the bill, there was the prospect of a month's discussion in the Senate. To begin with, the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, under the chairmanship of Mr. O'Gorman of New York, agreed to allow at least fifteen days for hearings before reporting the measure. A great number of statements were made before this committee, mostly by men of prominence, whose sincere expressions were notable chiefly for what they disclosed of misinformation upon the subject in hand.

*The Two  
Reasons for  
Repeal*

The longer the discussion goes on, the more evident it becomes that it is unfortunate to attempt to deal with two different aspects of the question in the same breath. Thus President Wilson, in his message, had put the stress upon the fact that he had come around to the English view of the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; but he proceeded further to declare that he thought our coast-wise ships ought anyhow to pay tolls as a matter of economic policy. If (1) we are not the owners of the canal in the sense of having the right to use it for free passage of ships; if (2) a foreign government has the clear right to say that we must not so use the canal, and if (3) that government has chosen to exercise its right of veto (this being the position that the Democratic party has now assumed), then it becomes wholly academic and irrelevant to take up the merits of free tolls as a disputed economic question. It is very much as if Canada had absolutely refused to consider a reciprocity tariff arrangement with us, and we should then proceed to discuss the question whether Canadian reciprocity would or would not be for us an advantageous economic policy. Frankly, it is our opinion that the diplomatic situation created by Secretary Knox's correspondence with Sir Edward Grey might better have been sustained, rather than abruptly reversed.

*A Railroad  
Question and  
Little Else*

The opposition to free tolls has been highly practical, and has not come about by reason of the interpretation of a treaty. No well-informed person supposes for a moment that the question would have been raised by England excepting as pressed upon the British Foreign Office by the Canadian railroads. It must further be said for the clear enlightenment



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HON. ROBERT LANSING, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

(The new Counselor of the State Department, succeeding Prof. John Bassett Moore, who was actively engaged last month in advising the President and his Cabinet regarding legal points in the Mexican situation)

of the country that a great part of the sentiment that has been worked up in favor of the repeal of free tolls—as expressed in the New York newspapers and other organs—has been due to the influence exerted by those yielding the power of hundreds of millions of dollars invested in American railroads. Trans-continental railroad lines had lobbied to the last against an Isthmian canal. The railroad interests have to pay their share of the taxes which meet the interest upon several hundred million dollars of Panama Canal bonds. Free tolls subject the railroads, from their own standpoint, to unfair competition. Furthermore, the Panama Canal Act has a clause which will not allow the railroad companies to carry a part of their traffic, with their own steamships, through the canal. They must help pay for a canal which they are not allowed to use; while their water-carrying competitors—taking freight from Atlantic and Gulf ports to Pacific Coast points and the reverse—may have free passage through the canal. We have, therefore, vast Ameri-



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SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN

(Who is leading the fight in the Senate for the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls)

can and Canadian railroad interests opposing the policy of free tolls, and trying to block that policy by discovering in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty something which shall forever prevent the American Government from the full exercise of discretion in the use of the canal for domestic purposes.

*We Favor  
Repeal, on Business  
Grounds*

From the economic standpoint, we are inclined to agree with the railroads and to hold the view that for the present, and for some time to come, all shipping (except the Government's own naval and other vessels) ought to pay tolls in going through the canal. As for the interpretation of the treaty, we regard the English view as narrow, strained, and not entitled to any other consideration than that given by Secretary Knox in his correspondence—which, in our opinion, ought to have ended the matter. We are very glad to print in this issue an article from Senator Owen, who is leading the Senate fight on behalf of the President's position. Senator Owen prepared this statement at the request of the editor, and we recognize fully its sincerity, as

also we recognize the patriotism of President Wilson, although we wish that they would emphasize the economic argument. We do not believe that the difference of opinion is as great as has hitherto appeared. Senator Owen doubtless believes in American sovereignty at Panama. It is our hope that the Senate will agree to repeal the tolls clause, but solely upon economic grounds. Colonel Goethals, and other practical authorities, desire the repeal simply because they think the canal ought to earn money from all commercial traffic passing through it, and with them we fully agree. It is for Congress, however, to decide upon the country's economic policies; and its own members, as a rule, are much better informed than the outside men who have been brought in to testify as experts. In repealing the act—if the Senate should so decide—there ought to be a distinct affirmation that this action does not involve the interpretation of a treaty, and that it is not intended to create a situation that will impair the right of a future Congress to deal as fully with the question of free tolls as the Sixty-second, which passed the bill in 1912, and the Sixty-third, which is repealing it in 1914.

*The Treaty  
with  
Colombia*

While the Mexican situation and the Panama Canal tolls controversy were occupying the attention of Congress and the country, there came the news that our Government had negotiated a treaty with the republic of Colombia, under the terms of which we are to pay that country the sum of \$25,000,000 as a balm for the wounded feelings that have survived since Panama seceded, under our encouragement, and that cannot be soothed or healed except by cool cash. It is a case of what someone has wittily called "canalimony"; or, more strictly, we are to confess guilt upon the charge of having alienated Panama from Colombia, and are to pay \$25,000,000 for a quit-claim and a promise to make no further ado. It was at first reported that the new treaty did not contain expressions of apology or regret; but it seems that this was premature, for the language as now quoted expresses our "sincere regret" in the preamble. It is said, however, that the Colombian Congress may decide that even \$25,000,000 is not enough. It was ten years ago last fall that Panama seceded and formed a new republic. The circumstances were fully set forth in this magazine at the time, and we have frequently expressed the view that Panama had full justification, and that our



HENRY CLAY HALL, OF COLORADO

WINTHROP M. DANIELS, OF NEW JERSEY

## THE TWO NEW MEMBERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON

own course of action was in no sense reprehensible. The whole trouble grew out of the fact that Colombia, for a number of years, had been without a representative and constitutional government. We have no ill will against Colombia in this country, and sincerely desire her friendship. We have conferred a priceless boon upon her by building the canal in her vicinity, instead of adopting the Nicaragua route. We ought not to put into a treaty with Colombia any expression that would reflect upon the good faith and honest dealing of President Roosevelt's administration. Otherwise it is desirable to do anything in reason to assure Colombia of our good will.

ing for his new duties. Mr. Hall has practised law with distinction in France and in the State of Colorado, and is well versed in railroad and corporation business. He is also identified with public affairs, and has served as mayor of Colorado Springs. His appointment was confirmed without any delay. A considerable measure of opposition to Professor Daniels' appointment developed in the Senate, due in no respect to his qualifications, which are admittedly high and well known, but to the dissatisfaction of certain Senators of more radical tendencies with Professor Daniels' supposed conservatism. The specific ground of complaint was that in the case involving the valuation of the Passaic Gas Company for the purpose of fixing a fair price for its product, Professor Daniels added to the purely physical worth of the corporation property a certain percentage to cover such intangible values as good will and the asset of being a going concern. President Wilson refused to accept Professor Daniels' withdrawal, however, and the Senate finally acceded to the wishes of the Administration and confirmed him. The decisions of the Commission have become of great importance to the business of the country.

Two New  
Interstate  
Commerce  
Commissioners

The final decision on the freight-rate question will be made by a full board of Interstate Commerce Commissioners, two vacancies having been filled last month by the appointment and confirmation of Professor Winthrop M. Daniels, of Princeton, to fill the unexpired term of the late John H. Marble, and Mr. Henry Clay Hall, of Colorado. Professor Daniels, coming fresh from the New Jersey Public Utilities Board, has had specific train-

*The  
Spring  
Elections*

Among the cities which hold their elections in March and April in order to separate local issues from those of State and nation, there is increasingly evident a tendency to go a step further and ignore party lines—either with or without the use of the non-partisan ballot. Of the three large cities which elected mayors during the past few weeks, for example, two used ballots without party names or emblems, and in the third a non-partisan ticket gained second place in a contest against four regular parties. In Milwaukee, under its new law, the primary had eliminated all but Mayor Gerhard A. Bading (anti-Socialist) and former Mayor Emil Seidl (Socialist); and in the election on April 7, Mayor Bading was victorious by a large majority. In Seattle, the support of the reform element had been divided among five candidates, resulting in the elimination of all of them in the primary. The election, on March 3, was won by Hiram C. Gill, the defeated candidate being J. D. Trenholme. Mr. Gill gained notoriety, three years ago, through his "recall" by the voters who, a year earlier, had elected him as Mayor of their city. The police and saloon issues have overshadowed all others in Seattle during recent years; and Mr. Gill's return to the mayoralty is due to his promise to govern the city according to the dictates of his conscience (his own home life being concededly of the best), rather than as formerly, under coercion of the "interests," to which he had owed his election. In Kansas City, Mayor Henry L. Jost (Democrat) was reelected, by a large majority, on April 7. A non-partisan movement, pledged to create a commission form of government, gained a great moral victory by placing its candidate—who had been opposed by all parties—in second place.

*Recent  
Congressional  
Elections*

On April 7, also, elections were held to fill seats in the House of Representatives made vacant by the death of Robert G. Bremner, of New Jersey, and by the resignation of James M. Curley, who had recently been elected Mayor of Boston. In both cases the campaign had developed along national lines, but the results seem to be without national significance. The Boston district has always been safely Democratic; and the success of James A. Gallivan, the candidate of that party, was never in doubt. The New Jersey district, on the other hand, is normally Republican; and only the personal popularity of the recent incumbent, Mr. Bremner, had placed it in the Demo-

cratic fold. While President Wilson supported Mr. O'Byrne, his party's nominee, he had not originally favored his candidacy. The Republican nominee, Mr. Dow H. Drukker, was returned the winner, as had been expected. His remarkable plurality seems to have been due to the shifting of many Democratic votes to the Socialist candidate, and of many more to Mr. Drukker, as the anti-Socialist candidate most likely to win.

*Selecting  
Candidates for  
November*

The past few weeks have seen the beginning of the long series of primary elections necessary for the selection of party candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of the various States next November. All but seven of the States are to hold State-wide elections, to choose a Governor, a United States Senator, or both. The first primaries were those of North Dakota and Arkansas, on March 24, followed by Alabama's, on April 6; and so it will continue, until late in September. In North Dakota, Senator Coe I. Crawford was defeated for renomination, in the Republican primary, by Congressman Charles S. Burke. Governor Byrne was renominated. In Arkansas, Senator James P. Clarke has apparently been renominated as the Democratic candidate. Governor Hays had no opposition. The Democratic primary in Alabama attracted unusual attention because of the national prominence of the two candidates for the seat in the Senate left vacant by the death of Joseph F. Johnston. Both candidates were members of the House of Representatives, one being Richmond P. Hobson, of Spanish War fame, and the other Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader and author of the tariff law. Congressman Hobson waged a long and spectacular campaign, in which his state-wide prohibition views played a prominent part. Congressman Underwood, who believes in local option, remained at his post in Washington. The choice of Mr. Underwood, by a majority of more than 20,000 votes, seems to demonstrate that fitness for the particular office in question, and the popularity that follows distinguished achievement, are appreciated by the voters of Alabama. Mr. Underwood will carry to the Senate great prestige, gained through twenty years of increasingly able service in the House of Representatives.

*Twelve  
Bank Centers  
Named*

There was a vast amount of discussion, last month, of the work of the committee that on April 2 announced the selection of centers for Fed-

eral Reserve Banks, and the boundaries of the banking districts. The new banking law had authorized the division of the country into not less than eight districts and not more than twelve. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency were named in the law as members of the preliminary organizing committee. Mr. John Skelton Williams was installed in the vacant office of the Comptroller too late to take a very active part in the committee's work. Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston spent a number of weeks in visiting the banking centers of the entire country, and reached their conclusions after as thorough study as any men could possibly have made under the prescribed conditions. It may be well to state their conclusions first, and to allude afterwards to the questions involved and the criticisms that have been current.

*The Cities  
and  
Districts*

Whatever might have been their first impressions, Messrs. McAdoo and Houston were soon convinced that since they could not make a smaller number of districts than eight, they must make as many as the maximum authorized by law; and so they agreed to designate twelve. The banking cities, as announced on April 2, are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. The first district includes the six New England States. The second comprises the single State of New York. The third (with Philadelphia as center) comprises the greater part of Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey and Delaware. The fourth (Cleveland, Ohio, being the center) includes the State of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, a part of West Virginia, and a part of Kentucky. The fifth (Richmond, Va., as center) includes the District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, with most of West Virginia. The sixth (known as the Atlanta district) includes Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, Southern Mississippi, and most of Tennessee. The Chicago district (seventh) includes Iowa, the greater parts of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and the southern part of Wisconsin. The St. Louis district (eighth) comprises Arkansas, most of Missouri, the southern parts of Illinois and Indiana, the western parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the northern part of Mississippi. The Minneapolis district (number nine) extends



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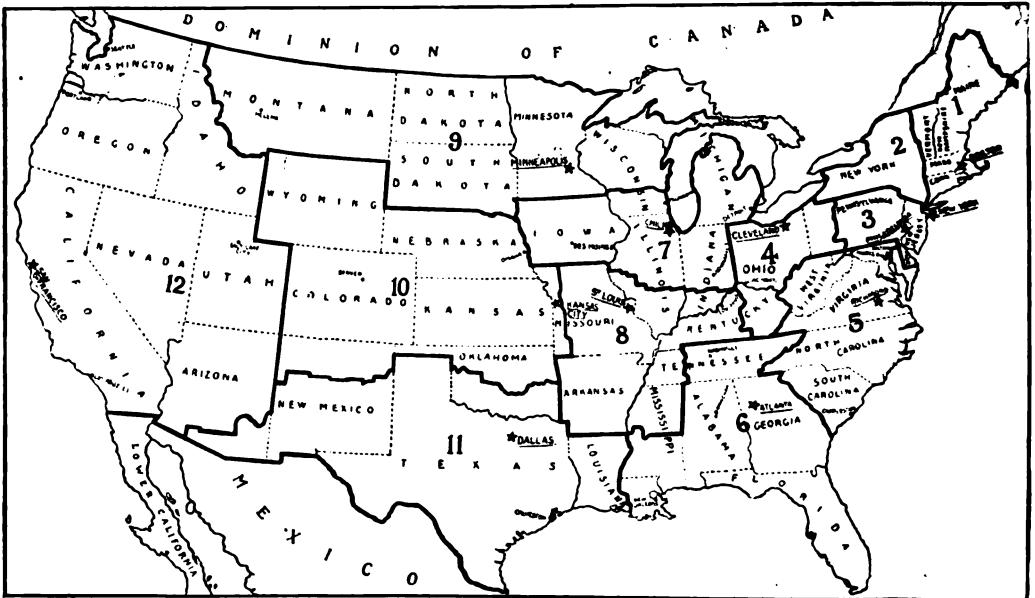
HON. WILLIAM G. M'ADOO, SECRETARY OF THE  
TREASURY

(Who served as a member of the committee that located the bank centers and reserve districts, and who will be a member *ex officio* of the Federal Reserve Board)

from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains, and includes the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and the northern parts of Wisconsin and Michigan. The Kansas City district (number ten) lies in the geographical center of the country, and comprises the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, with a western strip of Missouri and the northern parts of Oklahoma and New Mexico. The Dallas district (number eleven) includes the entire State of Texas, nearly all of Louisiana, the southern part of Oklahoma, most of New Mexico, and a part of Arizona. The twelfth (San Francisco) includes Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and nearly all of Arizona.

*A Hard Task  
Faithfully  
Performed*

It is obvious that these divisions are highly arbitrary. More than forty cities had been presented as serious candidates for selection as Federal Reserve centers. Only twelve could be chosen. The country does not naturally fall into exactly twelve banking districts. Many newspapers declare that the committee was



MAP TO SHOW NEW FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING DISTRICTS

governed by political reasons; others charge its members with acting from private and personal motives, while those of New York attack the committee from all standpoints, and particularly allege its animosity toward the banking power of the country's present financial center. It should be explained that the Federal Reserve Board, which will be named by President Wilson, will have power to rearrange the districts, to shift the centers, and to reduce the number to eleven, ten, nine, or eight. Messrs. Houston, McAdoo, and Williams collected an immense mass of evidence and information. It is our opinion, which we state with great deliberation, that a more intelligent committee could not have been selected, and that no men could have been actuated by motives more wholly disinterested. They had the benefit, for one thing, of the first, second, and third choices of every bank that had been enrolled in the membership of the new system.

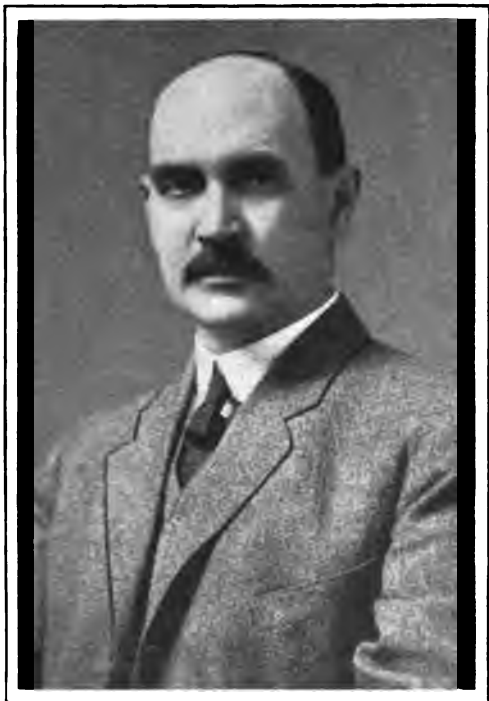
**Disappointments Were Inevitable** The choice of Dallas, for example, as against New Orleans, was based upon the overwhelming preference of the banks which belong to the region affected. The choice of Richmond, rather than Baltimore or Washington, was due to precisely the same show of preference on the part of the banks concerned, together with many other factors entitled to consideration. And similar arguments resulted in the selection of Kansas City, even though it happens to lie on the ex-

treme western edge of Missouri, just as St. Louis lies upon the eastern edge, so that two bank cities are in one State. The committee had a very difficult piece of work to perform, and if the newspaper editors and bankers who have so unsparingly denounced its decisions should listen for two hours to an explanation by Mr. Houston or by Mr. McAdoo, they would withdraw all their aspersions, even though they might continue to smart from their local disappointments. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Houston each retained his



WHERE THE BIG NOISE IS COMING FROM  
(This very humorous cartoon represents Wall Street as complaining, while the rest of the country rejoices, because New York's bank power is to be restricted)  
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)





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HON. DAVID F. HOUSTON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

(Who was associated with Mr. McAdoo on the organizing committee, and who has long been known as an authority in political and economic science and a constant student of financial and monetary problems)

own independence of judgment, and the members of the committee did not confer until each had made his own tentative map. They found that they had arrived at the same conclusions, based upon the evidence in hand, in view of the restrictions of the law. Their comprehension of the questions involved, as a result of their exhaustive study, is far superior to that of their critics.

*Prejudiced  
Critics*

Criticisms made upon the floor of Congress have been those of spokesmen from disappointed cities. They have not been broad or comprehensive, nor have they shown a grasp of the situation as a whole. Some of the New York newspapers have gone far beyond the limits of propriety in their attacks upon the organizing committee. Unfortunately, their comments have been as devoid of intelligent grasp of the problem as of courtesy to a committee which had been dealing ably with a difficult assignment that its members had not invited or sought. If the New York view had prevailed, there would have been established in that city one overwhelmingly large reserve bank, of which the remaining

seven or eleven would have been virtually branches. According to the New York view, there should have been no bank at Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, or Richmond. But it should be remembered that the New York bankers had always favored the Aldrich plan of a single great reserve bank, with branches throughout the country. The law, as enacted by Congress and signed by President Wilson, ordains a wholly different plan. It provides for from eight to twelve districts, as nearly equal in banking power as circumstances may allow, with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington to govern and unify the system as a whole. Experience may show that some improvements can be made, but the organizing committee was obliged to render a report based upon the law and the ascertainable facts. A part of New Jersey adjacent to New York City might better have been included in the New York district, and the line through Wisconsin, which separates the Chicago and Minneapolis districts, might perhaps have been drawn in a more advantageous way.

*An Elastic  
System When  
at Work*

Most of the critics seem to have forgotten that the law contemplates branches within the several districts; and thus, for example, it may happen that the Pittsburgh branch in the so-called "Cleveland District" may serve Western Pennsylvania just as well for all practical purposes as if Pittsburgh itself were the reserve center and Cleveland had a branch bank within that district. All these matters can only be worked out and adjusted upon the basis of experience. The law gives great discretion to the Central Reserve Board, of which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency will be members *ex-officio*. The President had not announced the remaining members of the board as these comments were written, but the appointments were expected at any time. An able Central Board can operate the system in such a way as to meet many of the criticisms, and mitigate many of the grievances of those who are attacking the work of the organizing committee. The system itself will be highly elastic and responsive to banking needs. It is not likely that much advantage will accrue to the twelve designated cities, nor that much appreciable inconvenience will ever be felt by the rejected applicants. Reserves will be as available in Denver and Omaha as in Kansas City; and Milwaukee will be as well supported in days of stress as Minneapolis.

*New Bank  
Laws for  
New York*

Something was said in these pages last month about the apparent failure of the New York legislature to enact important measures in the session which was coming to an end just as this magazine went to press. In the closing days of the session a few bills were passed which may serve to redeem, in a way, the legislature's reputation. One of these was the revision of the State banking laws known as the Van Tuyl Commission's bill. This measure, which was signed by Governor Glynn, harmonizes the banking laws of New York with the Federal Reserve Act recently passed by the national congress. Under its provisions State banks and trust companies are enabled to become members of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, and their general powers are conformed to the provisions of the federal law. The feature of the new State law which perhaps attracted more attention than any other was the requirement through which "private" bankers are for the first time brought under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks. The provision which prohibits a private banker from converting to his own use the deposits received by him, or loaning the moneys so received to a partnership of which he is a member, or to a corporation in which he is largely interested, would, it is believed, prevent the recurrence of so flagrant a scandal as that which recently developed in the City of New York in the case of a well-known department-store proprietor. There is also a provision compelling a private banker to segregate the assets of his private banking business, and to give depositors a first lien upon the assets purchased with their money. So far as the farmers of the State are concerned, the law provides for the organization of a land bank enabling farmers to obtain loans upon their personal credit or upon real-estate values on terms as easy as are obtainable under the coöperative system in vogue in several European countries.

*Other  
Legislation*

Another of the measures which was strongly favored by Governor Glynn, and which was finally enacted by the legislature, was the bill providing for a State system of labor exchanges similar to those maintained in several other States, the chief features of which are outlined on page 602 of this REVIEW. The failure of the Senate and Assembly to agree on State appropriation bills necessitated the calling of a special session of the legislature to consider financial bills only, and this ex-

traordinary session will meet on May 4. The New Jersey legislature completed its labors on April 9, after a comparatively uneventful session. Governor Fielder secured the passage of a bill for a State tax on bank stock of three-quarters of one per cent., all real estate otherwise taxed being exempted. The only other bill that attracted general attention during the session was the direct inheritance tax, which was enacted into law.

*New York's  
Constitution*

At a special election held in the State of New York on April 7, in which only about one-sixth of the State's voters participated, a small majority decided that there should be a constitutional convention held in the State in 1915, the work of which will be submitted to the voters at the November election of that year. Although the expense of this special election was very heavy, there was a distinct advantage in having the question decided at this time, since the holding of the convention and the referendum vote on a new constitution will thereby be accomplished in an "off" political year instead of in a Presidential year, when other issues will come before the voters, and a fair and unbiased consideration of State matters could not easily be secured. The convention to be held next year will consist of 168 members,—fifteen chosen from the State at large on a general ticket, and three from each of the fifty-one Senate districts. These members will be chosen at a State election at which the ballot will include the names of seven candidates for State officers, the legislative ticket, and local tickets. The great length of this ballot and the time required to mark it will emphasize the importance of the "short-ballot" reform, which is one of the changes that will be brought before the coming convention. Other proposed changes that will undoubtedly be considered are woman suffrage, reform of legal procedure, home rule for cities and villages, reform in tax methods and in the State's financial system, conservation of forests and water power, reorganization of the election machinery, and reorganization of the legislature. Other more radical reforms will, of course, demand a hearing, but their success in the convention will depend very largely upon the predilections and antecedents of the delegates who will be chosen next November on a partisan ballot. Indiana will vote next November on a proposition to hold a constitutional convention in 1915. If carried, the delegates will be elected at a special election and on a non-partisan ballot.



## MEXICO IN REVOLUTION

(The shaded area in the north shows the territory that had been occupied by the Constitutionalists up to the middle of last month)

*Villa's Victory  
at  
Torreon*

The dramatic outcome of the incidents at Tampico, which have already been discussed in these pages in their larger bearings, have partly obscured the fact that, during the last week of March and the first half of April, two of the bloodiest battles of the present Mexican revolution were fought. In each case General Pancho Villa, commanding the Constitutionalist forces, was the victor. On April 2, after nearly a fortnight of desultory, rather unscientific, but desperate and bloody fighting, Villa's army of some 12,000 men gained undisputed possession of the city of Torreon. It has been said that all revolutions beginning in the north of Mexico have broken and failed at Torreon. Just how important strategically this city is and what its capture means to the fortunes of both warring factions is set forth graphically in the stirring article, which we print on page 566 this month, by an American war correspondent who knows Mexico and Villa from first-hand knowledge. Most Americans have but an inadequate knowledge of the extent and topography of Mexico. The distance from El Paso to Mexico City is more than 1200 miles. A glance at the accompanying map will show the lay of the land between the American border and Mexico City and the distance the rebels have yet to go before they reach the capital.

*And Later  
at  
San Pedro*

After making Torreon and the immediate vicinity completely his own, which gave him control of several important railroad connections, Villa set out in pursuit of Velasco, Huerta's general, whom he had defeated. On the desert between the small towns of San Pedro de las Colonias and Sacramento another bloody battle was fought, on April 9, for the control of the eastern part of the state of Coahuila and the International Railroad. Velasco had received reinforcements and had attacked some of the advance guard of Villa's army. In two desperate engagements Velasco was defeated, and, during the last days of April, his scattered forces were being pursued through the desert country to the south and southeast.

*The Rebel  
Campaign  
Southward*

After the battles of Torreon and San Pedro, columns of the rebel army were sent out to the southwest, one of them, under General Obregon, aiming to take Guadalajara, the second city of the republic. It is reported also that Villa has come to some sort of an understanding with Zapata, the rebel outlaw chief in the south, who, with 20,000 men, has been menacing the capital city for months. Meanwhile, a desperate attack had been made on Tampico by another rebel army, and much oil property had been de-



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HUERTA'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE CELEBRATED AUTHOR, WHO MAY BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

(José López Portillo y Rojas, one of the best known of Mexico's fiction writers, governor of one of the states of the Madero regime, now Huerta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to be acceptable to President Wilson as the next provisional President of Mexico.)

stroyed. The warships of five nations, British, Spanish, French, German, and American, were in the harbor while the battle was in progress. It was during these days of fighting that the Mexican general in command ordered the arrest of the American bluejackets, thus precipitating that dramatic phase of the crisis, which, last month, held the attention of the world. Altogether the military situation, up to the end of April, was more unfavorable to Huerta than it had ever been before.

Following up the announcement of Carranza's Pronunciamiento—  
too

Carranza, the "Supreme Chief" of the Constitutionalist movement, announced that there had always been a complete understanding between the civil and military arms of the party. Villa, also, took pains to state publicly that he recognized Carranza as his chief. There is a good deal of shrewdness and wit in the crude, outlaw soldier, and, though, we believe, his personality been more graphically sketched than by Mr. Adson in our special article this month. A fully worded communication from General Carranza, dealing with what he terms

the "Constitutionalist foreign policy," was made public on April 6. Carranza expresses his admiration for Americans and his personal esteem for President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Furthermore, he recognizes the right of the United States to act in behalf of other nations. This recognition, however, has not deterred him from complicating our dealings with European nations by endorsing Villa's expulsion of 700 Spaniards from Torreon. These unfortunate exiles reached El Paso, on their way to the United States, on April 7, and immediately afterwards a formal protest was made by the Spanish government to the State Department at Washington. The government at Madrid has made it plain that it regards the United States as responsible for the safety of Spanish citizens in Mexico. On April 5 Carranza's investigating commission announced that William S. Benton, the British rancher, was not killed by Villa, nor was he executed by court-martial orders at Juarez. He was killed, we are now informed, in an altercation with some person unknown, at some distance from Juarez, and a certain railway official, named Fierro, is held responsible. Fierro



IS UNCLE SAM GETTING THE HABIT OF CUTTING THROUGH OTHER PEOPLE'S TERRITORY?

(This cartoon, from *Caras y Caretas*, of Buenos Aires, sets forth the general Latin-American view that having cut the Isthmus of Panama, the United States means to detach the northern part of Mexico and annex it.)



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VILLA'S TROOPERS CROSSING THE DESERT OF SOUTHERN COAHUILA IN PURSUIT OF VELASCO AFTER THE BATTLES OF THE TORREON AND SAN PEDRO CAMPAIGN

had charge of the railways in the territory conquered by Villa. The latter, therefore, must still be held as morally responsible for Benton's murder.

*Huerta  
and His  
Congress*

The Mexican congress met in its regular spring session on April 1. There was nothing sensational about the message which General Huerta delivered to the Senators and Deputies, who received without emotion his statement: "If to achieve the peace of the country your sacrifice and mine shall be indispensable, then you and I know how to sacrifice ourselves." The presidential message, among other things, proposed the immediate enactment of "an equitable tax on all uncultivated land." With the Federal forces being steadily defeated in the North, however, and funds becoming harder and harder to obtain, it was not easy to see how General Huerta could carry out any program of reform, even if the Tampico incident had not precipitated matters with the United States. While no reference was made to the United States in the message, Huerta was in constant conference with his cabinet and the congress during the crucial hours while the American warships were hurrying to Mexican waters. There are reports of recent concessions made to English capitalists for street railways in several

of the smaller cities of Mexico, and the establishment of a government pipe line, largely financed by British capital, to carry oil from the Tampico regions. A useful recapitulation of Mexico's material resources will be found on page 574 this month.

*Canadian  
Tariffs and  
Freight Rates*

An important announcement was made in the budget speech of the Hon. W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance, on April 6. In accordance with Canadian custom, tariff changes determined upon by the government and afterwards to be enacted into law by parliamentary action were then given out to the public. Changes in the tariff system in Canada become operative at once. The chief features of the new program are an increase of import duties on iron and steel, although certain drawback privileges will make it a little easier for the western provinces in their purchases of agricultural machinery from the United States. A significant item was the addition of a surtax of 20 per cent. ad valorem upon goods imported from any country "treating Canada less favorably than other countries in tariff matters and against any country discriminating against Canadian shipping." This clause is regarded as a notice that if the United States does not repeal the Panama Canal tolls exemption act, American goods entering Canada will here-

after face a very high tariff wall. At the same time as these tariff announcements were made, a decision handed down by the Canadian Railway Commission made substantial reduction in freight rates in the western

provided no adequate legislation against the cruel and wasteful exploitation of her laboring classes. Furthermore, there are peculiarities in Brazilian finances, notably, the valorization of coffee and the high export tax on rubber. These have produced a large revenue, but have had unwholesome effects on the industries they were supposed to foster. Moreover, it is charged that this revenue has been squandered by the Federal authorities. Add to this the taxes imposed by the different states, which are heavy, and it can be seen that Brazilian industry has a difficult road to travel. One of the wealthiest men in the country, Pinheiro Machado, sometimes known as the boss of Brazilian politics, although a beneficent one, has been a moving spirit in the agitation against the high cost of government at Rio de Janeiro. Senhor Machado was the chief backer of Dr. Wenceslau Braz Pereira Gomez, Vice-President, who on March 17 was elected President on a platform calling for financial reform and economy. Dr. Braz will be inaugurated on November 15 for the constitutional period of four years.



THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL, DR. BRAZ

(Dr. Wenceslau Braz Pereira Gomez, who was chosen President of Brazil on March 17 to succeed Marshal Hermes de Fonseca, will be inaugurated on November 15 for the term of four years. Dr. Braz was Vice-President under Marshal Fonseca)

provinces. The ruling, which decided cases nearly three years old, provided for a system of rate zones and the standardization of tariffs. The general economic and financial situation in the Dominion is set forth comprehensively by Mr. P. T. McGrath on page 594 this month.

*Vicissitudes of an Election in Brazil* Early in March reports began to reach this country of disorders in Brazil attending the presidential election. It was stated in the newspapers that a revolutionary movement had resulted in putting the states of Pernambuco and Para under martial law. Later, the capital itself, Rio de Janeiro, was declared in a state of siege. A number of the principal newspapers were suspended, a censorship was established, and business throughout the republic was greatly depressed. Brazil is apparently suffering from over-confidence in her wealth and resources. She has been lavish in her concessions to foreigners, and at the same time she has, as yet,

*France Taxing Incomes and Refusing Woman Suffrage* While the after-effects of the Caillaux-Calmette scandal are still discussed in France and the venality of more than one minister of the republic is being relentlessly bared to the public view, the great masses of the French people, of whom such a large proportion are small investors in government securities, are more concerned over the vote in the Chamber of Deputies, on April 2, by which it was decided that the income tax now under discussion shall be applicable to rentes and to all other French state issues of securities. Another important decision of a body of authority in the republic, the High Court of Cassation, was delivered on April 7. The Woman's Rights League had endeavored to register its members as voters for the parliamentary election on April 26. The lower court ruled that French women have not the right to vote, and the higher tribunal confirmed the decision. It was expected that the revelations of ministerial connection with financial scandals would result in a rebuke to the Government at the polls.

*Suppressing the North African Slave Trade* Announcement was recently made in the French papers that the Colonial Office had finally succeeded in doing away with the slave markets in Morocco. At the same time it was pointed out in one of these journals

(the *Echo de Paris*) that about 3000 slaves were imported into Morocco every year, most of them "being brought by the terrible desert routes from Equatoria and the Sudan, the trails of the slave caravan being marked by the bleaching bones of thousands." Some weeks ago Premier Asquith, of England, received a memorial signed by such eminent names as Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Bryce, asking for some Government action to suppress this slave traffic, which is conducted over boundaries controlled by England. The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protective Society has begun an investigation.

**A Threatened Moorish Attack on France** Meanwhile, rumors which appear to be well founded are afloat that France may soon have to face a general uprising of the tribes in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. An Italian traveler, returned from Tripoli, states that not fewer than 120,000 tribesmen, mounted and equipped with rifles and ammunition, are ready to take the field. They have been drilling and training under foreign officers in the fighting methods of the Boers of South Africa. They are reported to possess three aeroplanes, and the outbreak of hostilities is looked for during the present month. The resentment of these tribesmen against the French, particularly against General Lyautey, the French commander by whose orders the granaries of those in the occupied territory were recently burned or confiscated and their growing crops destroyed, is intense. According to dispatches in the Paris newspapers from Rabat, a town on the Moroccan coast, a large assemblage of these tribesmen, early in April, voted in favor of open war against France. Should hostilities actually break out and the Moors have any initial successes, the French Colonial Office fears troubles with Algeria and Tunis, the population of which is known to be disaffected.

**The New Phase of the Home Rule Problem**

Gladstone used to say that Home Rule for Ireland was more of a British imperial question than a purely Irish one. Many times during the life of the present Liberal ministry at London it has been admitted by both great parties that autonomy for the Emerald Isle, and even the reconciliation of the differences between the Protestant North and the Catholic South,—between Ulster and the rest of the island,—are of less moment than the freeing of the Parliament at London from the necessity for reckoning at every imperial crisis

with the united Irish membership at Westminster, which has heretofore cared for nothing but Home Rule. Moreover, ever since Cromwell's time the question of the government of Ireland has been used as a political football by English political parties. It has become the custom, furthermore, since 1906, when the present Liberal government came



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

SIR EDWARD CARSON IN HIS MOST BELLIGERENT MOOD

into power, for the Conservative opposition to use the Irish question to discredit the Liberal program of economic and political reform. During the last week of March this situation was again emphasized when the center of interest in Irish affairs was transferred from rebellious Ulster to the House of Commons at London.

**Resignation of the Generals**

While the Ulstermen and their supporters in England were preparing themselves for what seemed like certain civil war, the country was startled by the announcement that a number of officers of the highest rank in the British army, including Field Marshal Sir John French, Adjutant-General Sir John Ewart, General Sir Arthur Paget, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and Brigadier-General Hubert Gough, at the head of the troops in Ulster, had resigned. The occasion was the order issued by the Government to the troops to protect certain points in





Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

#### PREMIER ASQUITH AND HIS FAMILY ON A RECENT VISIT TO IRELAND

(This group, at the Chief Secretary's lodge, at Phoenix Park, Dublin, consists of (left to right, standing), Sir Henry Verney, Mr. Asquith, Jr., Lord Murray, the Master of Elibank, Mr. Asquith, Jr., II; (seated, left to right), Lady Verney, Premier Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Mr. Augustin Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Miss Violet Asquith)

Ulster. This was regarded as the beginning of an attempt to coerce the province by military force. It was reported that, before being sent to Ireland, General Gough and a number of officers under him had demanded assurances that they would not be called upon to undertake anything more than the maintenance of order and the protection of property. General Paget thereupon informed General Gough that he must obey all orders or resign. At the same time it was explained

to him that the movements indicated were not intended to "treat Ulster as an enemy's country," but were merely precautionary. General Gough then asked for a written statement from the Cabinet to this effect. This was given him, but, finding it not sufficiently explicit, he demanded a clearer assurance. Accordingly, two paragraphs were added to the document by Colonel Seely, Secretary of War, with the approval of Lord Morley, Lord President of the Council, but without the knowledge of the Premier.



Photograph by International News Service, New York

THE LEADER OF THE UNIONISTS ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. BONAR LAW

*Is It Army  
vs.  
Parliament?* The publication of these paragraphs aroused bitter opposition and indignation from Liberals and Radicals of all shades as evidence that the government was yielding to army dictation. Premier Asquith repudiated the unauthorized pledge given by Colonel Seely, who then took upon himself all blame and submitted his resignation. The resignations of Sir John French and the other officers followed. Mr. Asquith at first refused to let Colonel Seely go, but insisted that

so long as we are the responsible government of this country, whatever the consequences may be, we shall not assent to the claim of any body of men in the service of the crown to demand from the government in advance assurances as to what

they will or will not be required to do in circumstances which have not arisen.

At the same time, in order to prevent any future misunderstandings, the army council, in the presence of the generals who had presented their resignations, gazetted a new order to the effect that, in future, no British officer or soldier shall be questioned by his superior officers as "to what attitude he will adopt or as to his action in event of his being required to obey orders dependent upon future or hypothetical contingencies." Officers or soldiers are forbidden to ask for any assurances, and it is stated that their duty is to "obey all lawful commands given them through the proper channels." The Premier then accepted the resignation of Colonel Seely and himself assumed the Secretaryship of War. The resignations of General French and General Ewart were also accepted. According to British custom, since he had "accepted a position of profit under the Crown," this made it necessary for Mr. Asquith to resign his seat in the House of Commons and to go again before the people of his constituency for reelection. This he did, and was returned, on April 8, unopposed, from his home district of East Fife, Scotland, which he has represented continuously in the Commons since 1886.



JOHN REDMOND ADDRESSING A GATHERING OF HOME RULERS IN DUBLIN



Photograph by International News Service, New York

MR. CHURCHILL AND COLONEL SEELY IN CONFERENCE

(Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Colonel J. E. B. Seely, former Secretary of State for War, from a photograph taken immediately before the resignations of the generals in Ireland)

*The Larger Lines of the Contest*

From the utterances in the Unionist press and the speeches of Unionist leaders, like Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, and Sir Edward Carson, it soon became evident that the fight was being waged, not over the politico-religious division of Ireland, but that it was only another form of the battle of radical England to further limit the powers of privilege. The Unionist party is doing the work of the aristocracy in attempting to defeat the Liberal program of land and political reform. Unionist leaders have always maintained, up to the present, that a soldier must obey under all circumstances. A year or so ago Tom Mann, English Labor leader, was imprisoned for six months for daring to say that he didn't believe British soldiers should shoot down their brothers who might be on strike. Now Mr. Law and other Unionist statesmen come out in defense of the right of the soldier to be judge of what orders he will obey. Such a reversal of point of view is incomprehensible except in the light of the game the Unionists are playing.

*A Unionist  
Campaign  
Ruse*

The British army is largely officered by sons of noblemen, and it is difficult for artisans' sons to rise to any rank in the service. The sympathies of these scions of nobility in command of the army is naturally not with the program of the Liberal government. In fact, the Liberal papers are claiming that a number of peers, including the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Londonderry, and Lord Charles Beresford, army officers, among whom, for some unaccountable reason, the name of Lord Roberts appears, and the Unionist party leaders, chiefly Mr. Bonar Law and ex-Premier Balfour, were deliberately plotting to use the Ulster animosity to Home Rule for the purpose of bringing about the humiliation and overthrow of the Liberal ministry. The fortunes of the Unionist party in England have been at a low ebb for some time. The large landowners that make up this party have lost influence with the masses through the reforms inaugurated by Mr. Lloyd George. The Liberal government has taken away from the hereditary Upper House of Parliament its veto power. Home Rule for Ireland seemed to offer a new political rallying point. The struggle has been going on for years.



THE ONLY WAY

Sidney Carton Asquith: "Tis a far, far better thing that I shall have to do than anything that I have ever done."

(In this way the London *Daily Express* reflects the opinion of the Unionists that the coming general election will be a triumph for Mr. Asquith and the Liberal party)

Perhaps the end is not yet. But that end can only be the overthrow of the aristocracy.

*Land  
Reform  
Progressing*

Bonar Law and other leaders have repeatedly demanded the submission of the Home Rule question to a general election. If this referendum could be taken without endangering the entire reform program of the Liberals, Mr. Asquith would undoubtedly be willing to go before the people. The Liberals, however, want to be sure of carrying out their program of Welsh Disestablishment, Home Rule, and other bills vetoed by the House of Lords before going before the country. Then, in an election campaign which would turn, not on Home Rule for Ireland, but on the question of democracy versus reaction, the Liberals could count on victory. The settlement of the land question is going on slowly but surely. Chancellor Lloyd George, some time ago, appointed a land-inquiry commission. Early in April this body made a report, recommending the passage of a law insuring a minimum wage and regulating the labor market. It also recommends the compulsory purchase and leasing of land, and suggests that all local authorities throughout Great Britain be compelled to provide "decent houses for workers in urban areas and to promote transit schemes."

*Coming  
Dissolution of  
Parliament*

It seems probable now that Parliament will be dissolved in June, although constitutionally dissolution is not due until next summer. In view of the new cleavage along the lines of Parliament and people against army and aristocracy, the hand of Asquith and the Liberal-Radical party has apparently been strengthened and the Liberals have a good chance of being again returned to power. When this appeal to the country is taken, the new Parliament will probably have a new complexion. If the Liberals are not able to force Home Rule before dissolution, it does not seem likely that they can count on the support of the Irish members at a subsequent session. Furthermore, at a Labor party conference at Bradford, on April 14, it was decided to instruct the Labor members of the House of Commons hereafter to act independently of the Liberal party.

*Triumphant  
Democracy*

The temper of the Radical members of Parliament, which are increasing in number with each by-election, is shown by the speech of John Ward, a Labor member sitting as a

Count Bobrinsky, a Russian agent, who also sought to stir the Slav elements in northern Hungary; and a politico-religious intrigue at Debreczin in the Magyar territory of Hungary resulted fatally for its principals. The story of this affair, as set forth in great detail in the German and Austrian papers, is a curious illustration of the corrosive influence of race hatred and religious animosity in the internal affairs of a mixed state. Debreczin has always been regarded as the bulwark of Calvinism in Hungary. In order to force the Rumanians to use the Magyar language the Hungarian government had obtained from the Vatican its approval of the creation at Debreczin of a Greek-Catholic episcopate in which were included a large number of Catholic communities whose liturgical language is Magyar. This measure caused intense irritation among the Greek-Catholic population, composed principally of Rumanians who feared that this was the beginning of an era of Magyarization. Negotiations were opened between the government and representatives of the non-Magyar nationalities, but they came to nothing, as the new Nationalistic Prime Minister, Count Tisza, following his extreme policy of Magyarization, refused the demands of the Rumanians. Then one day in March a bomb was exploded in the office of the Greek-Catholic Magyar bishop that killed the vicar and two others. Evidence discovered later proved that the plot was of Russian origin, the purpose being,—as those implicated admitted,—to create trouble between Rumania and Austria-Hungary, which, in its turn, would embarrass the Triple Alliance. To prevent more serious complications, the Hungarian Government decided not to probe too deeply into the affair.

*Is Austria  
in Danger of a  
Breakup?*

While these and other matters were troubling the Hungarian Government, things in Austria were going far from smoothly. There the attack on the integrity of the Austrian General Staff and army went on openly. Officers in confidential positions were corrupted and swarms of Russian spies let loose over the country. A regular system of espionage was discovered. On March 20, nine of these spies were tried in Vienna, of whom two were acquitted and seven sentenced to several years' imprisonment. They had operated principally in Galacia. To these troubles were added the discords between the Germans and Czechs, which, after an attempt at settlement, ended in the adjournment of the

Reichsrath, the Austrian parliament, by imperial decree. As a matter of military precaution no male citizen between seventeen and forty-five is permitted to leave the country without special authorization. It was because of this regulation that, a few months ago, an agent of the immigration department of the Canadian Pacific Railroad got into trouble in Vienna.

*Fall of the  
Japanese  
Cabinet*

Three causes combined to bring about the downfall of the Yamamoto ministry in Japan, which had held office since February, 1913. During recent weeks, as we have already explained in these pages, the ministry has been the subject of bitter attacks in the Diet and in the press of the country because of revelations of corruption and graft in the supply and construction departments of the navy. A number of officers of high standing are known to have been implicated in these scandals, involving the taking of commissions from German manufacturers of munitions of war, and harking back to the time of the Krupp revelations which startled Germany last year. Several officials have been tried and condemned. The Yamamoto cabinet was criticized also very severely for its failure to deal more aggressively with the United States in the matter of the California land legislation. In this country, to judge from the silence of the American press on the subject, the question has come to be regarded in some vague way as having been disposed of. In Japan, however, it is still a burning question. There is an insistent popular demand that the government defend the rights of the Japanese in America. In the third place,—and this is the official reason for the fall of the ministry given by the government itself,—the lower house of the Diet cut the naval budget, recommended by the Minister of Marine, from \$77,000,000 to \$62,000,000, and the House of Peers reduced it to \$42,000,000. Thereupon, on March 24, Count Yamamoto and his ministry resigned.

*Okuma  
Forms a New  
Ministry*

After endeavoring, but unsuccessfully, to persuade Marquis Saionji, a former Premier, to choose another cabinet, the Emperor summoned Viscount Kiyoura to attempt that task. This statesman, however, could not persuade anyone to accept the post of Minister of Marine. The odium of the naval scandal was too great, and, moreover, the naval budget had not been passed. After considerable fruitless effort, Viscount Ki-

youra abandoned the task, and the Emperor summoned the veteran Elder Statesman, Count Shigenobu Okuma, who, despite his seventy-six years, is known as Japan's foremost Progressive. On April 12, Count

In 1881 he formed the Japanese Progressive party, a forerunner of the present National party. He has been a member of three or four ministries, and was Premier in 1898. He is the founder of Waseda University, the largest private institution of learning in Japan, and he is now its president. Okuma is in favor of pressing the United States in the California Japanese question.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

COUNT OKUMA, LEADER OF THE JAPANESE PROGRESSIVE PARTY, WHO HAS BECOME PREMIER

Okuma began his task of forming a new ministry. The overthrow of the Yamamoto cabinet because of its unpopularity is an indication of the growth of real democratic government in Japan. Yamamoto, Saionji, and Katsura were all members of either one of the two famous clans of Satsuma and Choshu, which, alternately, have ruled Japan under constitutional forms since the overthrow of the Shogunate in 1868. Count Okuma, on the other hand, is of the Saga clan, and, moreover, is the choice of the younger business men, who, during recent years, have been coming to the front and demanding an active share in the government.

*Okuma,  
Octogenarian  
Progressive*

Count Okuma is a man of international reputation. He has traveled and studied in Europe. He was one of the earliest advocates of the abolition of the feudal system and the establishment of constitutional government. He has been minister and secretary in various capacities, and president of the Japanese commission at the Exposition of Vienna in 1876.

When the nine deported labor agitators of South Africa reached England late in March, and were received as martyrs by the English labor party, it was predicted that their exile would be the defeat of the Botha Government. During the summer and fall of last year these leaders, it will be remembered, had engineered a great strike of mine workers against conditions at the mines, and the strike had been put down by the use of the military. Premier Botha had claimed that a state of war existed and had forcibly put these leaders on board a ship for England, securing later in the South African parliament the passage of an Indemnity Bill legalizing the deportation. On March 19 the elections for the Transvaal Provincial Council resulted in a triumph for the Labor party. Twenty-three Labor candidates were chosen, giving that party a majority in the Council, which now consists of forty-five members. This is regarded as a rebuke to Premier Botha for the suppression of the strike in the Rand mines. Lord Gladstone, who was the subject of much criticism for his action in this strike, has resigned as Governor-General, and his place will be filled some time during the summer by Sydney Buxton, former Postmaster-General of Great Britain. A measure introduced in the South African parliament, on March 27, known as the Railway Strike and Service Amendment bill, by the Minister of Railways, accepted back into the service the railroad workers implicated into the recent strike. Commenting on the result of the election to the Transvaal Council, the Johannesburg correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* says that there are now two political parties in South Africa, one headed by General Botha, composed of the land owners and mine owners, and intensely Conservative, and the other consisting of the Labor party and all the radical sections of the other parties. Many English settlers are leaving for Australia. "Between the natives, the Hindus and the Boers, there is no longer any place for the Englishman."

*National  
Prohibition*

Last month it became evident, for the first time, that the amendment to the federal Constitution providing for nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic has a surprisingly good chance of passing the House of Representatives. A test vote taken in the Judiciary Committee on a motion providing that the date should be fixed for a vote on the pending resolution submitting the amendment, resulted in a tie. It was the freely expressed opinion of members of the committee that if the resolution is once reported to the House, as last month seemed assured, it will undoubtedly be passed. Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who represent the dominant party, were almost panic-stricken by the prospect that the issue would come up for decision in the Senate within a few months. Few, perhaps, who are not directly concerned with the prohibition movement, are aware of the immense gains that have been made in the States during the past decade. The Anti-Saloon League has recently published figures to show that more than two-thirds of the area of the United States is now under "no-license" laws enforced with greater or less effectiveness, and that more than one-half of the population of the country is now living under such laws. There are now nine States under total prohibition, seventeen States which have between 50 per cent. and 90 per cent. of their population under prohibition, thirteen States which have between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of their population under prohibition, and nine States in which less than 25 per cent. of the population is affected by prohibitory laws. Prohibition, therefore, has a foothold in 48 States. It is not strange, therefore, that when the issue of a national prohibitory law is squarely presented to Congress members of the House and Senators representing States in which prohibitory laws are already in existence hesitate to imperil their political futures by having their votes recorded against the proposed amendment.

*Votes  
for  
Women*

As to woman suffrage, the reform which, in so populous a State as Illinois, is advancing hand in hand with prohibition, a majority of the members of the United States Senate is already committed to the principle. By the proposed constitutional amendment, whenever 8 per cent. of the voters of any State petition for the privilege of voting on the question of equal suffrage, the authorities of

that State must submit the question to a vote. The Chicago municipal election, held on April 7, the first in which women have participated, was not decisive as showing any direct effect that may be looked for from the granting of the suffrage to women. The results, so far as they have manifested themselves, were not unexpected and were not greatly different from the results of municipal contests in Chicago during the past twenty years. Outside of the city of Chicago, the votes in the country districts greatly increased the "dry" territory of the State. This has been attributed to the vote of the women. It should, however, be noted that a strong anti-liquor movement was well under way in the State before equal suffrage was a fact.

*Child  
Labor in  
Congress*

In the current session of Congress legislation on the subject of child labor has taken the form of a bill to prevent interstate commerce in the products of any mill, mine, quarry, or manufacturing establishment, where the labor of children below a certain standard is employed. In mines and quarries this standard is the age of sixteen years; in mills, factories, or workshops, fourteen years, with the further provision against the night work of children, and also a requirement of an eight-hour day for children between fourteen and sixteen years of age. Earlier bills framed for the purpose of keeping out of interstate commerce the products of child labor have put the burden upon the carrier, making it unlawful for any common carrier to receive or ship goods manufactured under the prohibited conditions. The Palmer-Owen bill (so called because it was introduced in the House by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and in the Senate by Mr. Owen, of Oklahoma) makes it a misdemeanor for the producer himself to put into interstate commerce an article produced under the forbidden conditions. The House Committee on Labor invited the employers of children to present their side of the case, and it was planned last month to hold hearings for that purpose. It was also announced that a hearing would be held before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. It seemed likely that the bill would be reported favorably to the House, and in case it fails to reach the Senate at the present session of Congress, the question will undoubtedly have a prominent part in the Congressional and Senatorial campaigns of the coming fall. The Progressive party is already committed to the principles of the bill.



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## A PORTION OF THE WATERFRONT AT TAMPICO, MEXICO, SHOWING SOME OF THE MANY OIL TANKS WHICH SURROUND THE CITY

(Tampico is the great oil port of Mexico, and in these tanks are stored many million dollars' worth of oil from English and American refineries. During the recent attack upon Tampico by the revolutionists, a large number of the tanks were destroyed or set on fire by the shells.)

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From March 20 to April 21, 1914)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

March 15.—The Senate begins debate upon the Panama Canal tolls question; the international convention relating to safety at sea is ratified.

March 17.—The Senate passes a bill regulating trade in certain "licences." The House, after two days' debate, passes a bill relating to foreign loans; the debate on the measure repealing the Panama Canal tolls exemption clause; Mr. Cawley, Democratic leader, speaks in opposition to the repeal.

March 18.—The Senate passes the Army appropriation bill, \$10,000,000.

March 19.—The House, by vote of 247 to 162, passes the bill, introduced by President Wilson and passed by the House, repealing the three-part provision of the Panama Canal tolls. Speaker Clark himself opens the debate by taking the floor and denouncing the canal as degrading and humiliating to the nation and nation.

March 20.—In the Senate, the bill repealing the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act is passed; the House and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. . . . The House, by vote of 247 to 162, passes a bill granting pensions to widows and children of veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer uprising.

April 1.—In the Senate, Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.) defends the President's position in the Panama Canal tolls controversy.

April 2.—The Senate rejects, by a single vote, the resolution of Mr. Kevon (Rep., Ia.) which would admit the public to all sessions except when treaties are being considered; the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals decides to hold hearings for fifteen days on the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill.

April 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) speaks in support of the President's position in the matter of Panama Canal tolls.

April 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Cummins (Rep., Ia.) charges that a persistent campaign has been conducted, not only for increased freight rates, but to destroy public confidence in government roads.

April 14.—In the House, the administration's proposed anti-trust legislation is introduced by Chairman Clayton, of the Judiciary Committee, in the form of a single measure supplanting the four bills previously introduced.

April 20.—Both branches assemble in the House chamber and are addressed by the President on the Mexican crisis; he sets forth the facts in the Tampico incident, and asks authorization for the use of armed force. . . . The Senate adopts without debate the bill (passed by the House on December 3), providing for the raising of a volunteer army in time of actual or threatened war. . . . In the House, a resolution authorizing the President to use force in Mexico is adopted by vote of 337 to 37.

April 21.—The Senate adopts, with broadening amendments, the resolution authorizing the President to use the army and navy in Mexico.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

March 20.—The President nominates Robert Lansing, of New York, to be Counselor of the State Department, and Cone Johnson, of Texas, to be Solicitor for that Department.

March 21.—The Department of Justice announces that a complete agreement has been reached for the dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's monopoly of transportation systems in New England.

March 24.—The Arkansas Democratic primary results in the renomination of Senator Clarke and Governor Hays. . . . In the South Dakota Republican primary, Governor Byrne is renominated and Congressman Burke defeats Senator Crawford for the United States Senatorship. . . . The New York Assembly rejects the bills urged by Mayor Mitchel for the reorganization of police administration in New York City.

March 26.—The Massachusetts House adopts a woman-suffrage provision, previously passed by the Senate.

March 27.—The New York legislature adjourns without passing the appropriation bill.

April 1.—The permanent form of government for the Canal Zone, with Colonel Goethals as Governor, goes into effect. . . . Major-General



William W. Wotherspoon is appointed Chief of Staff of the Army.

April 2.—Announcement is made by the Organizing Committee of its selection of twelve Federal Reserve districts, with their central banking cities, created under the new Currency law. . . . The railroads' presentation of evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in support of their bill for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, is formally ended.

April 5.—Secretary Daniels issues an order forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors in the navy.

April 6.—Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader of the House of Representatives, defeats Congressman Hobson in the Alabama Senatorial primary; Braxton B. Comer is successful in the Democratic gubernatorial contest.

April 7.—The administration suffers its first loss of a seat in Congress; in the Seventh New Jersey District, Dow H. Drukker (Rep.) is elected by a large plurality over three other candidates, to succeed the late Mr. Bremner (Dem.). . . . James A. Gallivan (Dem.) is elected to Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts District, the seat formerly occupied by Mayor Curley of Boston. . . . The women of Illinois participate in an election for the first time, for local offices; all of the eight women candidates for alderman in Chicago are defeated. . . . A small minority of the voters of New York carry the proposition to revise the State constitution in April, 1915. . . . In Milwaukee, Mayor Gerhard Bading is reelected on a non-partisan ticket, defeating the Socialist candidate, Emil Seidl. . . . In Kansas City, Mayor Henry L. Jost (Dem.) is reelected, defeating a non-partisan ticket pledged to commission government. . . . The Government loses its suit in the Circuit Court against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, as an alleged illegal and monopolistic combination.

April 16.—Governor Glynn of New York signs the bill revising the State banking laws.

April 17.—An attempt is made to assassinate Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York, by an elderly, half-demented man named Michael P. Mahoney; the bullet injures Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, seated beside the Mayor in an automobile.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

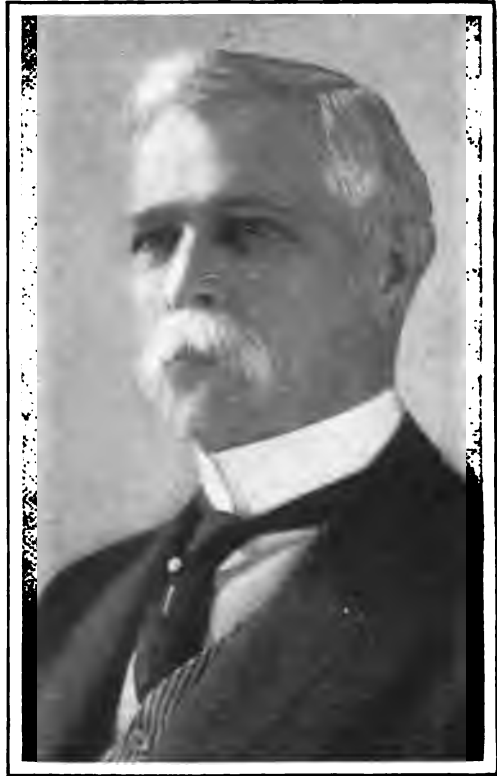
March 20.—The British Government's military activity in Ulster, to coerce the opposition to Home Rule, causes the resignation of many officers of regiments in Ireland.

March 21.—Mexican revolutionist troops, under General Villa begin a long-threatened attack upon Torreon, the northernmost stronghold controlled by the Huerta government.

March 23.—The Japanese Emperor suspends the sessions of the Diet—deadlocked over the naval appropriation bill—for a period beyond the date of adjournment.

March 24.—The Japanese cabinet, under Count Yamamoto, resigns.

March 26.—The political and military crisis in Great Britain, arising from differences over Irish Home Rule, is further complicated by the resignations of Field Marshal Sir John French, Chief of the General Staff, and Adjutant-General Sir John



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HON. W. S. WEST, GEORGIA

(Colonel West has been appointed by Governor Slaton to the seat in the United States Senate left vacant by the death of Senator Bacon; and he will serve until the people elect his successor in November. He is a lawyer by profession, and has served his State for many years in the legislature.)

Spencer Ewart. . . . The Acting President of Peru, Vice-President Roberto E. Leguia, resigns.

March 30.—Premier Asquith accepts the resignation of Col. J. E. B. Seely, Secretary for War, and assumes the portfolio himself.

April 1.—The Mexican Congress convenes after an adjournment of four months.

April 2.—The city of Torreon is captured by the Mexican revolutionists under General Villa, after eleven days' severe fighting; the revolutionists lose 1500 killed and wounded, and the Federals 2000. . . . Premier Salandra announces the policies of the new Italian ministry upon the reassembling of the parliament.

April 4.—A mass-meeting in Hyde Park, London, is attended by 400,000 persons, who protest against the enactment of Home Rule legislation without an appeal to the electorate.

April 5.—The Italian minister secures a majority of 180 against the Socialists and Radicals in a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies.

April 6.—The Irish Home Rule bill, by vote of 356 to 276, passes its second reading on its third passage through the British House of Commons.

April 7.—The Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners orders reductions in freight rates on the railroads of Western Canada.



Photograph by Haeseler, Philadelphia

DR. WILLIAM W. KEEN

(Dr. Keen, the noted Philadelphia surgeon, has been elected president of the next congress, to be held in Paris in 1917)



DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO

(President of the American Surgical Association. Dr. Mayo's sanitarium at Rochester, Minn., is famed throughout the world)



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS

(Dr. Gorgas, noted for his sanitary work at Panama, has recently been appointed Surgeon-General of the United States Army)

#### DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN SURGEONS PROMINENT AT THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, IN NEW YORK, LAST MONTH

April 8.—Premier Asquith, to legalize his assumption of the ministry of war in Great Britain, is reelected to the House of Commons, unopposed, from his constituency in East Fife, Scotland.

April 8-9.—The scene of war in Mexico shifts to Tampico, the great oil port on the Gulf of Mexico; many large oil tanks and commercial warehouses are set on fire by the revolutionists or by shells from the Federal warships.

April 13.—The attack upon Tampico by Mexican revolutionists comes to an end, and the refugees are landed from warships in the harbor. . . . The Chinese constitutional convention concludes its deliberations; the new constitution is said to abolish the cabinet and to narrow the powers of the parliament.

April 14.—The Mexican revolutionists enter San Pedro de las Colonias, near Torreon, after eleven days' fighting.

April 15.—Count Shigenobu Okuma succeeds in forming a ministry in Japan.

April 18.—It is announced that the Swedish elections, which began on March 27, resulted in the defeat of the Liberals by the Conservatives; the new parliament will be responsive to the popular demand for increased armaments.

April 19.—The revolutionary movement in Ecuador assumes serious proportions.

March 31.—Osman Mizima Pacha is named as Turkish Ambassador to the United States.

April 3.—John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, leaves Vera Cruz for the United States.

April 5.—A special commission appointed by General Carranza, head of the Mexican revolution, reports that the Englishman William Benton was neither formally executed nor killed by General Villa, but was killed by a member of Villa's staff.

April 6.—General Villa and his subordinates among the military leaders of the Mexican revolution order the immediate expulsion of all Spaniards living in acquired territory.

April 7.—A treaty between the United States and Colombia, signed at Bogota, awards an indemnity of \$25,000,000 to Colombia, for her loss, through the revolt of Panama in 1903, of the territory which now constitutes the Panama Canal Zone. . . . Spain requests British aid, through the commander of the cruiser *Hermione* at Tampico, for Spanish subjects in Mexico who may need and apply for it; the United States vigorously protests to the revolutionist chief, Carranza, against the expulsion of Spaniards.

April 10.—A number of American sailors, landing at Tampico in an emergency to secure a supply of gasoline for their small boat, are arrested by Mexican government troops, but are afterwards released with an apology; Rear-Admiral Mayo, in command of the United States vessels at Tampico, demands a further apology in the form of a salute to the flag, which is refused.

April 11.—Italy informs Turkey that she will

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

March 28.—It becomes known that the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Denmark will fail of ratification in the Sen-  
n' countries.

continue to hold certain of the Egean Islands, unless she is awarded railroad and other concessions in Asia Minor.

April 13.—The Huerta government in Mexico orders the military commander at Tampico not to accede to the United States Admiral's demand for a salute to the flag.

April 14.—President Wilson orders the Atlantic fleet of fourteen battleships and cruisers to proceed to Tampico, Mexico, to enforce the demands of the United States.

April 15.—It is reported from Haiti that Germany has offered to take an active part in the administration of the republic, to straighten out its financial affairs.

April 16.—General Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico, agrees to order a salute to the American flag under certain conditions.

April 18.—President Wilson gives General Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico, until 6 p.m. on April 19 to salute the American flag; in the event of non-compliance he will ask authorization from Congress to use force.

April 19.—The time limit fixed by President Wilson expires, President Huerta refusing to order a salute to the American flag.

April 21.—President Wilson orders Rear-Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz, to seize the custom house there, with its large stores of ammunition.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

March 23.—The battleship *Oklahoma* is launched at Camden, N. J.

March 27.—A prison sentence of one year is imposed upon Frank Tannenbaum, the young leader of the recent demonstration by the Industrial Workers of the World in the churches of New York City.

March 31.—Seventy-seven of the crew of the sealing steamer *Newfoundland* are frozen to death while stranded on an ice floe in the Strait of Belle Isle; the steamer *Southern Cross*, with her crew of 173, disappears. . . . A new aeroplane height record of 20,564 feet is established by the German aviator Linnekogel, at Johannisthal.

April 1.—All coal mines in Ohio are closed down as a result of the failure of negotiations for an agreement on a new basis of payment.

April 2.—A strike among the coal miners of Yorkshire, England, who demand a minimum wage, enlists the active support of 170,000 men. . . . Fire destroys a large portion of the waterfront section of St. Augustine, Fla.

April 7.—The Government's crop report indicates the third largest harvest of winter wheat in thirty years.

April 10.—Dr. Alexis Carrel, the eminent New York surgeon, announces that he has been able to operate successfully upon the heart of an animal by suspending the circulation of blood for several minutes.

April 13.—The International Surgical Congress convenes at New York City.

April 15.—A bust of William T. Stead, the distinguished English journalist and peace advocate, is unveiled in the Palace of Peace at The Hague on the second anniversary of his death.

April 16.—"General" Coxey and his second army of the unemployed begin at Massillon, Ohio, their march on the capital at Washington.

#### OBITUARY

March 20.—Wilton Lockwood, the portrait painter, 52. . . . Marie Jansen, formerly a prominent comic-opera singer, 65.

March 21.—John Norris, the newspaper man and advocate of free paper and wood pulp, 57. . . . Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis, missionary and authority on Christian missions, 71.

March 23.—Dr. Burr J. Ramage, an authority on water transportation in the United States, 55. . . . Harry Thurston Peck, formerly professor of Latin at Columbia University, 57. . . . James Parker, naval veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, and an authority on admiralty law, 82.

March 25.—Frederic Mistral, the French poet, 83. . . . Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, professor of English literature at University of Minnesota, 46.

March 26.—Fitzhugh Smith, noted for his services to the Union Army at the second battle of Bull Run, 78.

March 30.—Francis Wiley Jones, a distinguished electrical engineer and inventor, 67. . . . Dr. Egbert LeFevre, dean of the Medical College of New York University, 56. . . . Tito Mattei, the Italian composer and conductor, 72. . . . George W. Hill, formerly editor-in-chief of the Department of Agriculture, 68. . . . William Dewart, known as the "father of the Canadian protective tariff," 77.

March 31.—Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the noted artist, 65. . . . Timothy D. Sullivan, the Irish patriot, 86. . . . William Richardson, Representative from the Eighth Alabama District, 73. . . . Rt. Rev. William Woodruff Niles, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, 81.

April 2.—Paul Johann Ludwig von Heyse, the German novelist, 84. . . . Robert Hirschfeld, the Austrian composer, 56.

April 4.—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, owner of thousands of acres of timber land in the Northwest, 79.

April 5.—Thomas Ryan, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, 75.

April 6.—Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 70. . . . Edward Marston, a well-known publisher and author, 89.

April 7.—Cy Warman, the Western poet and short-story writer, 58. . . . Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the distinguished New York surgeon, 69.

April 9.—Dowager Empress Haruko of Japan, 64. . . . Eben S. Draper, recently Governor of Massachusetts, 55.

April 11.—Rear-Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., retired, 69. . . . Col. T. H. Smith, president of Beaumont College, 70.

April 14.—Sir William Whyte, former vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Premier of Manitoba, 70.

April 15.—George Alfred Townsend, formerly a noted war correspondent for New York newspapers, 73. . . . William S. Shallenberger, ex-Congressman from Pennsylvania and for many years an Assistant Postmaster-General.

April 16.—Dr. George W. Hill, the noted astronomer, 76.

April 19.—Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the Scottish novelist, 53.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONVENTIONS, CELEBRATIONS, AND EXPOSITIONS, 1914

## CELEBRATIONS AND EXPOSITIONS

	PLACE
Anglo-American Exposition.....	London, England
Baltic Exhibition .....	Malmö, Sweden
International Exhibition .....	Manchester, England
International Exhibition for the Book Industry and Graphic Arts, New York	New York
International Urban Exposition .....	Lyon, France
National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial.....	Baltimore, Md.
Pagant and Masque Commemorating Founding of St. Louis.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Spanish-American Exhibition .....	Seville, Spain
Swiss National Exposition.....	Berne, Switzerland

## EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS

Catholic Educational Association .....	Atlantic City, N. J.
Catholic Summer School of America .....	Cliff Haven, N. Y.
Chautauqua Assembly .....	Chautauqua, N. Y.
National Education Association .....	St. Paul, Minn.
Summer School of the South.....	Knoxville, Tenn.

## MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES

American Baptist Home Mission Society.....	Boston, Mass.
American Christian Missionary Society.....	Atlanta, Ga.
American Sunday School Union .....	Providence, R. I.
American Unitarian Association .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew.....	Boston, Mass.
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, General Assembly .....	Atlanta, Ga.
Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church .....	Wagoner, Okla.
International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons .....	Buffalo, N. Y.
International Sunday School Association .....	Detroit, Mich.
National Spiritualists' Association .....	Chicago, Ill.
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union .....	Boston, Mass.
Northern Baptist Convention.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Northfield Conferences and Summer Schools.....	Boston, Mass.
Missionary Education Movement.....	Blue Ridge, N. C.
	{ Silver Bay, N. Y.
	{ Lake Geneva, Wis.
Presbyterian Church (North) U. S. A., General Assembly.....	Chicago, Ill.
Presbyterian Church (South) U. S. A., General Assembly.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Reformed (Dutch) Church in America .....	Asbury Park, N. J.
Reformed (German) Church in the United States .....	Lancaster, Pa.
Reformed Presbyterian Church of No. America, General Synod .....	Bloomington, Ind.
Southern Baptist Convention.....	Nashville, Tenn.
United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America .....	St. Paul, Minn.
United Presbyterian Church of No. America, General Assembly.....	New Castle, Pa.

## SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL GATHERINGS

American Academy of Medicine.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
American Association for the Advancement of Science.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Bar Association .....	Washington, D. C.
American Chemical Society .....	Montreal, Canada

## SECRETARY

Arthur Wiener, Aeolian Building, New York City.

Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.  
Luther Ely Smith, Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Francis W. Howard, 1651 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
Charles Murray, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City.  
E. H. Blichfeldt, Chautauqua, N. Y.  
Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Dr. E. E. Rall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

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Hubert Carleton, Broad Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.  
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Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.  
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A. G. Moody, East Northfield, Mass.

Harry Wade Hicks, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Thomas H. Law, D.D., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Wm. H. DeHart, D.D., Plainfield, N. J.  
Rev. J. Ranch Stein, Bethlehem, Pa.  
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Lansing Burrows, D.D., First Baptist Church, America, Ga.  
Rev. J. C. Roseland, 515 Holly Avenue, Crookston, Minn.  
D. C. McGill, D.D., 224 Ridge Avenue, Ben Avon, Pa.

Charles McIntire, M.D., 59 North Fourth Street, Easton, Pa.  
L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.  
George Whitlock, 407 Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.  
Charles L. Parsons, Washington, D. C.

June 29-July 2  
June 6-Oct. 1  
July 2-Aug. 30  
July 4-11  
June 23-July 31

June 17-18  
Oct. 7-14  
October 20-22  
May 12  
May 25-29  
Oct. 14-18  
May 21-27  
July 1-5  
July 30-June 3  
June 23-30  
October 6-10  
November 13-18  
June 17-25  
June 19-Sept. 30  
June 10-19  
August 4-13  
May 21  
May 21  
June 4  
May  
June 3  
May 13  
June 18-25  
May 27-June 3

June 19-22  
Dec. 28-Jan. 2  
October 20-23  
September 8-11

American Climatological Association ..... Atlantic City, N. J.  
 American Federation of Musicians ..... Des Moines, Iowa  
 American Historical Association ..... Chicago, Ill.  
 American Institute of Electrical Engineers ..... Detroit, Mich.  
 American Institute of Homoeopathy ..... Atlantic City, N. J.  
 American Library Association ..... Washington, D. C.  
 American Medical Association ..... Atlantic City, N. J.  
 American Optical Association ..... St. Louis, Mo.  
 American Osteopathic Association ..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 American Pharmaceutical Association ..... Detroit, Mich.  
 American Public Health Association ..... Jacksonville, Fla.  
 American Society of Mechanical Engineers ..... New York City  
 American Therapeutic Society ..... Albany, N. Y.  
 Association of American Physicians ..... Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America ..... London, England  
 International Dental Congress ..... London, England  
 International Veterinary Congress ..... London, England  
 National Association of Retail Druggists ..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 National Eclectic Medical Association ..... Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Southern Medical Association ..... Richmond, Va.

# POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL CONFERENCES

American Association for Labor Legislation ..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 American Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality ..... Boston, Mass.  
 American Economic Association ..... Princeton, N. J.  
 American Home Economics Association ..... Cleveland, Ohio  
 American Political Science Association ..... Chicago, Ill.  
 American Prison Association ..... St. Paul, Minn.  
 Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association ..... New York City  
 Conference of Governors ..... Madison, Wis.  
 International Conference on Social Insurance ..... Paris, France  
 International Conference on the Blind ..... London, England  
 International Congress on Home Education ..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation ..... New York City  
 Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration ..... Mohonk Lake, N. Y.  
 National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis ..... Washington, D. C.  
 National Conference on City Planning ..... Toronto, Canada  
 Purty Congress ..... Kansas City, Mo.

# OTHER OCCASIONS

American Bankers' Association ..... Richmond, Va.  
 American Federation of Labor ..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Associated Advertising Clubs of America ..... Toronto, Canada  
 Esperanto Association of North America ..... Chicago, Ill.  
 Farmers' National Congress ..... Fort Worth, Texas  
 Grand Army of the Republic ..... Detroit, Mich.  
 International Council of Women ..... Rome, Italy  
 International Sunshine Society ..... Chattanooga, Pa.  
 National American Woman Suffrage Association ..... Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 National Association of Manufacturers ..... New York City  
 National Electric Light Association ..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 National Negro Business League ..... Muskogee, Okla.  
 National Newspaper Conference ..... Lawrence, Kan.  
 Sons of American Revolution, National Congress ..... Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Sons of Confederate Veterans ..... Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Commandery-in-Chief ..... Detroit, Mich.  
 United Confederate Veterans ..... Jackson, Fla.  
 United Daughters of the Confederacy ..... Savannah, Ga.  
 United Spanish War Veterans ..... Louisville, Ky.

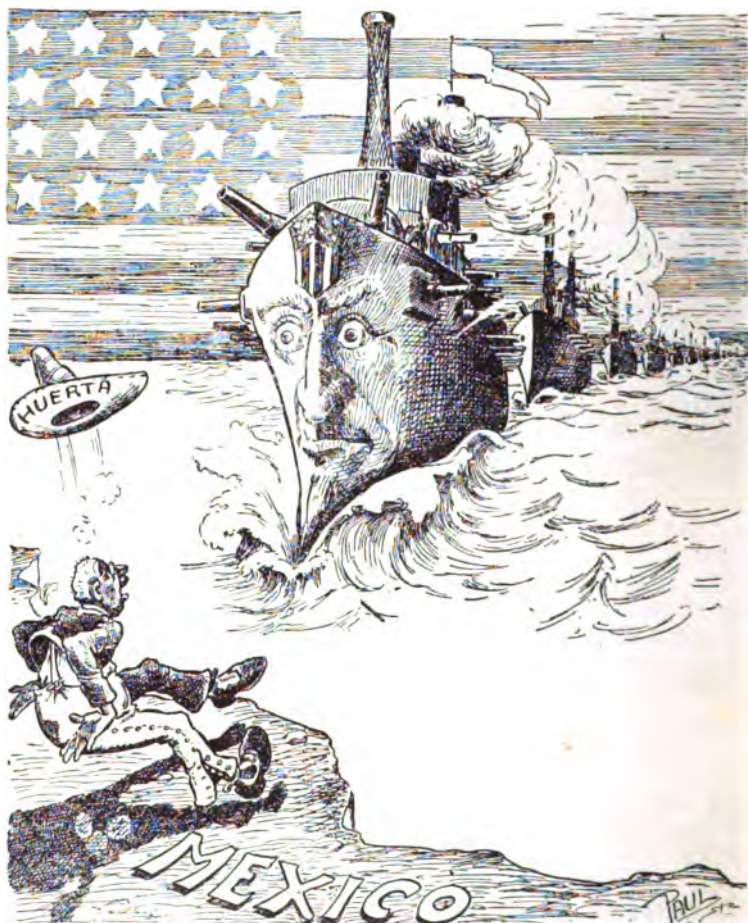
Guy Hinshale, M.D., Hot Springs, Va.  
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 W. G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
 F. L. Hutchinson, 38 West 29th Street, New York City.  
 Dr. Sarah M. Holston, 917 Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Ill.  
 George B. Utley, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Alexander R. Craig, M.D., 635 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 E. E. Arrington, 26 Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.  
 H. L. Chiles, 5 Ivy Court, Orange, N. J.  
 H. H. Beal, Seaboard, Ohio.  
 Prof. S. M. Guinn, 755 Royston Street, Boston, Mass.  
 Lester G. French, 90 West 30th Street, New York City.  
 Dr. George Koher, 1810 O Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Franklin H. Martin, M.D., 31 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Lewis H. Taylor, The Cecil, Washington, D. C.  
 Norman G. Bennett, 19 Hanover Square, London, W., England.  
 Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.  
 Thomas H. Potts, 122 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. William P. Best, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Dr. Seale Harris, Mobile, Ala.

John B. Andrews, 131 East 23rd Street, New York City.  
 Gertrude B. Knapp, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Isabel Ely Lord, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 W. F. Dodge, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
 Joseph P. Byers, Trenton, N. J.  
 Wilfred H. Schoff, Crozer Building, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 June 9  
 Prof. Edouard Fuster, 4 Rue du Moulin Vert, Paris, France.  
 Henry Stainsby, 206 Great Portland Street, London W., England.  
 Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 William H. Tolman, M.D., Director.  
 H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.  
 Livingston Farrand, M.D., 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.  
 Flagg Shurtleff, 19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.  
 B. S. Steadwell (President), La Crosse, Wis.

Fred E. Farnsworth, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.  
 Frank Morrison, 801 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 P. S. Florea, 141 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Dr. C. H. Jessenden, 34 Pelham Street, Newton Centre, Mass.  
 O. D. Hill, Kendallia, West Va.  
 Henry J. Seeley, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Dr. Phil. Alice Salomon, Neue Ansbacher Str. 7, Berlin W. 60, Gy.  
 Mrs. Minnie W. Debridge, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 Mrs. Mary W. Demmett, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 George S. Boundnot, 30 Church Street, New York City.  
 T. C. Martin, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.  
 Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.  
 Merle Thorpe, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.  
 A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.  
 Nathan Bedford Forrest (Adjutant-General), Memphis, Tenn.  
 H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.  
 Major-Gen. William E. Mickle (Adjutant-General), New Orleans, La.  
 Mrs. Edward Carl Schnabel, Box 1654, New Orleans, La.  
 G. E. Rausch (Adjutant-General), Washington, D. C.



# CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



**"BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT"**  
From the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City)



**"NOT YET, BUT SOON!"**  
From the *Picayune* (New Orleans)



**"COME, SEÑOR, BE POLITE"**  
From the *Record* (Philadelphia)



THE END OF WATCHFUL WAITING  
From the *Sun* (New York)

THE cartoons on the Mexican situation all indicate the end of the period of "watchful waiting." It can hardly be denied that Uncle Sam has been exceedingly patient with the provisional President of Mexico, in view of the numerous atrocities committed on American citizens and indignities offered to the United States Government. Our border States especially have chafed at the restraint of our policy of peace.



INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES  
—Take off your hat!  
—I will if you will.  
From the *Tribune* (New York)



YOU NEVER CAN TELL  
From the *Picayune* (New Orleans)



"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"  
From the *Sun* (New York)





DOING THE SIR WALTER RALEIGH ACT  
UNCLE SAM: "Step right on it, Miss!"  
From the *American* (Baltimore)



WHAT ELSE COULD THEY DO?  
From the *Tribune* (New York)

The Panama Canal tolls question, after a safe but stormy passage in the House, encountered further rough sailing in the Senate.



THE HOLD UP  
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)



"CANALIMONY"  
From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle, Wash.)



MONROE TURNED TO THE WALL  
From the *Chronicle* (San Francisco)



WILL SHE LET HIM HAVE IT?  
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



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STIRRING TIMES, THESE—A GREAT DEAL TOO  
STIRRING!  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



A PROMISING BROOD  
From the *Central Press Association* (Cleveland)



ROUGH RIDING THE IRON HORSE  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The subject of railroad freight rates has been agitating business circles for some time. Apropos of this, an article on the present financial crisis confronting American railroads will be found on page 560 of this issue.



BOUND  
From the *Sun* (New York)



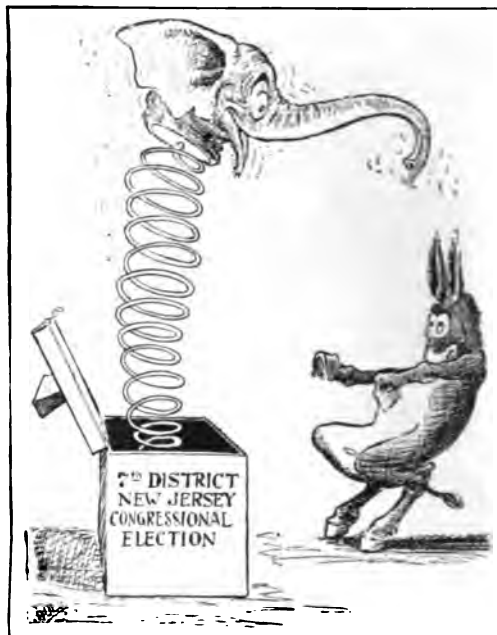
"SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED, BUT STILL IN THE RING"  
From the *Central Press Association* (Cleveland, Ohio)



"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS"  
From the *Daily News* (Chicago)



BAGGING THE SENATORSHIP  
(Representative Underwood won the Senatorial primaries in Alabama against Representative Hobson)  
From the *Star* (Washington, D. C.)

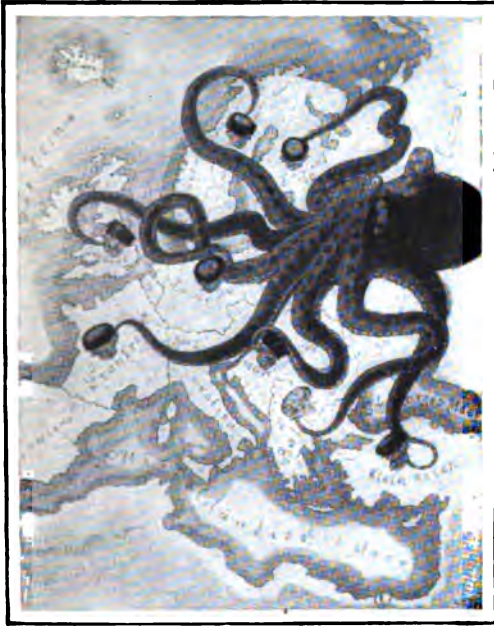


OH, MERCY!  
From the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City)

The women of Illinois, although not successful in electing any of their aldermanic candidates, are supposed to have helped considerably in making many Illinois towns "dry." The Congressional election in the 7th District of New Jersey was especially noteworthy, as it was expected to reflect some opinion as to the administration at Washington.



THE CALL OF THE NEW YORK "MOOSE"  
From the *Herald* (Rochester, N. Y.)



THE OCTOPUS OF EUROPE

(A German view of Russia's ambitious statecraft. See comment in editorial pages of this issue)  
From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart)

Russia's tentacles, in the opinion of some world statesmen, aim at embracing the whole of Europe. The cartoon from the *Bulletin*, of Sydney, Australia, seems to indicate that the American Beef Trust is effecting an entrance to the trade of the Antipodes. Ulster's



IN ONION THERE IS STRENGTH  
(But if they want it out—)

From *London Opinion* (London)



A FALSE ALARM

THE MAN WITH THE JEMMY (to the Tory press):  
"For goodness' sake put that penny whistle away. You gave me a start, I thought it was the Cops."

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.)

attitude on Irish home rule continues to occupy attention in England.



THE WOOLING

MISS ULSTER: "An' what's the good of him sendin' me flowers when I've told him 'no' already?"

MR. PUNCH: "Well, now, come, my dear—won't you just take a good look at them before you start turning up your pretty nose?"

From *Punch* (London)



# WHY THE PANAMA TOLLS EXEMPTION SHOULD BE REPEALED

BY ROBERT L. OWEN

(United States Senator from Oklahoma)

THE President's Message gave three grounds requesting the repeal of the toll-exemption provision for coastwise vessels belonging to citizens of the United States passing through the Panama Canal:

1. That it was in plain contravention of the meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901.

2. That it was economically unwise.

3. That it would greatly embarrass the President in managing our foreign affairs.

## THE NATIONAL HONOR

A nation should be as sensitive of its national honor as a private individual. We should, therefore, scrupulously regard our treaties and respect a fair interpretation put upon the treaties.

In 1850 we entered into the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for the express purpose of obviating a very serious and dangerous condition which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain, which latter had set up a protectorate in Honduras and was proposing to take possession of certain points on the coast of Honduras and Nicaragua, and had seized Tigre Island. We agreed with Great Britain that neither country should control any interoceanic canal across the American Isthmus, but that such canal (Art. VIII) shall be

open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state, etc.

The Civil War followed in the United States, with its difficult problems. The construction of the canal had not been accomplished up to 1900, but then the United States, having learned by the Spanish-American War the great importance of an interoceanic canal, determined to undertake it.

The Convention of 1850 forbade the United States or Great Britain to undertake to build or own such canal. It became necessary to obtain release from the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. This was accomplished by

the Convention of 1900, which provided in the preamble that in making a new agreement it was intended to do so

without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention (referring to the convention of 1850). (Supra.)

It provided in Article II as follows:

Art. II. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention (which convention is hereby superseded) adopt, as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople October 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce, and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

It will be here observed that the Senate confirmed this agreement, recognizing the principle of neutralization in Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which meant equal treatment to the ships of all nations using the canal; that the article also referred to the Convention of Constantinople, which provides the same treatment to the ships of all nations, and then in Section I, again emphasizing that the canal should be free and open on terms of entire equality, with no discrimination, in two paragraphs emphasized the policy of no discrimination against a citizen of any nation, and in three different ways.

This principle appears, therefore, in this form of the treaty, in four different ways.

This treaty, however, was recast and was ratified in a somewhat changed form, on the 16th of December, 1901. The new draft of the treaty again, in the preamble, referring to the construction of the canal, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, states that it shall be done,

without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention (1850).

Article III recites:

The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, *substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople*, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal *shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations* observing these rules, on terms of *entire equality*, so that there shall be *no discrimination* against any of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be *just and equitable*.

Again, the preamble also provides the principle of "no discrimination" against the citizens of any nation, and terms of "entire equality."

Senator Bacon moved to strike out the words in the preamble, recognizing Article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, giving equality, and his motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

Senator McLaurin, on December 16, 1901, moved to strike out of Article III the reference to the Convention of Constantinople, which recognized "equality," and his motion was overwhelmingly defeated. It should be remembered that the amendment proposed by Senator Bard to the Convention of 1900, as follows:

The United States *reserves the right*, in the regulation and management of the canal, *to discriminate* in respect of the charges of traffic in favor of vessels of its own citizens engaged in the coastwise trade

was voted down in the United States Senate, —nays 43, yeas 27.

It is contended by those who favor the toll exemption that the convention of 1901 must be interpreted as giving the right to the citizens of the United States to have toll exemption, because the United States is not one of the nations referred to in Article III, Section I, as the term "all nations observing these rules," does not include the United States; that while the United States adopts these rules and enforces the observance of these rules, the United States itself does not observe these rules.

In point of fact the United States *does* observe these rules, and compels their observance, but observes them in a different way, because the United States has some rights as sovereign and as owner, which it

acquired by the Panama Treaty of 1903, two years after the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, through which it acquired sovereignty and the ownership of the land for the purpose of building and maintaining the Panama Canal.

To grant the toll exemption to coastwise vessels belonging to citizens of the United States would result in a necessary discrimination against the citizens of other nations, because the legislative authority exempting such vessels from paying tolls, would lead to the adjustment of the tolls disproportionately upon the shipping of other nations. It would require, under the Act, no necessary record of such coastwise shipping, thus opening the way to discrimination. It would permit, also, coastwise shipping unavoidably to take freight through the canal from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast and there be reshipped in other bottoms, thus giving a lower freight rate to foreign shipping in competition with foreign ships not having this favorable discrimination.

The President states that it is the unanimous opinion of the representatives of foreign powers that the toll exemption act is a violation of the treaty provision. The President of the United States, representing the people of the United States, has declared it to be his opinion that this is true. A majority of the House of Representatives has acquiesced in this view. Apparently a majority of the Senate entertains this opinion.

It is not denied that if the tolls are just and equitable and apportioned on the traffic, the United States may grant such subsidies as it may see fit, and since this way is open without offending the nations of the world, it would seem to be much wiser to observe the terms of the treaty, by granting no discrimination and making the charges equal to the ships belonging to citizens of all nations, including the United States, and then giving such subsidy as the United States may deem wise. But those opposing the repeal provision strongly oppose this suggestion on the ground that the people of the United States will not approve the giving of subsidies. It is obvious that whatever the form, whether the remission of tolls before collecting, or remitting the tolls when collected, it is, nevertheless, a subsidy, as Senator Lodge, Senator Gallinger, Mr. Taft, and others, have so expressly stated.

President Taft said, in his official memorandum of August 24, 1912, to accompany the Panama Act:

The policy of exempting the coastwise trade from all tolls really involves the question of

granting a government subsidy for the purpose of encouraging that trade, in competition with the trade of the trans-continental railroads.

In the Declaration of Independence the American colonies assured the world of their "decent respect to the opinions of all mankind." When we find that all mankind agree that this treaty means "complete equality," means "no discrimination," means "just and equitable charges," means the principle laid down in the eighth article of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, means the principle controlling the Suez Canal,—when we find our own statesmen such as leading Republicans like Senators Lodge and Root and Brandegee, and the leading Democrats expressing the same opinion as to the meaning of the treaty, it would not be showing a "decent respect to the opinions of all mankind" to ignore or express defiance of that opinion, which, after all, is based upon sound sense and sound principles of justice and equity and supported by the best American opinion.

Still less are we justified in flouting the opinions of the world, in order to give out of the public treasury a million dollars a year to the coastwise monopoly, shown to be in control of the coastwise shipping to the extent of 93 per cent. of the freight (see Report, Committee on Merchant Marine, 1909, also Report of Commissioner of Corporations on Transportation by Water in the United States, Part 4, December 23, 1912).

Senator Lodge patriotically took the position that he would hold up the hands of the President of the United States because he represented *all the people of the United States* and not a part of the people, in dealing with foreign affairs, and because if the President were discredited before the world, it would weaken the prestige and dignity of the United States before the world. This patriotic position taken by a Republican leader, an avowed strong partisan,—should appeal with especial force to those who are further bound by ties of party loyalty.

## THE FREIGHT RATE INCREASE: A CRISIS IN RAILROAD FINANCE

THE country hopes for an early decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the railroads of the Eastern territory—north of the Potomac and east of the Ohio River—for a horizontal increase in freight rates of 5 per cent. It was reported in April that the decision of the Commission might very likely be handed down by the month of June or before.

During the past month, the spokesmen for the railroads have added many strong arguments in the shape of facts and figures to their plea for increased rates, and many associations of business men representing the shipping interests have come forward to express their willingness and desire to stand higher charges in their transportation expenses, in the belief that the relief the railroads would obtain from a rate increase and the consequent stimulus to industry would be more important to business men than the handicap of a 5-per-cent. increase in their own shipping charges. The plea of the railroad men for the necessity of higher rates has been given further strength by the enormous decreases in net earnings of the roads during the first quarter of 1914, and by the passing or reduction of dividends of a number of roads.

The wide publicity very properly given to the struggle of the railroads for higher rates has had the consequence of bringing the question of the coming decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission into first prominence as the undetermined factor in financial and industrial problems, and, indeed, has resulted in making this single factor seem of even much more permanent and fundamental weight than the very real importance it actually possesses. But there can be no doubt that this factitious prominence of the rate decision is, in our present halting state of enterprise and industry, only an added reason for a prompt determination by the Commission.

### THE RATE QUESTION IN RETROSPECT

It will be remembered that it was in 1910 when the railroads made their first application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates. At that time they asked for an increase of 10 per cent. In the hearings nearly four years ago, the spokesmen for the railroads did not have the convincing data at hand that are now furnished by the recent figures of railroad earnings and expenses and cost of new capital. It was also true that the facts then at hand were not



presented with nearly so much skill and convincingness as have been shown in the present hearings before the Commission by such men as President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and President Rea of the Pennsylvania.

In 1910, too, the application was made in a period of expanding gross earnings and at a time when the state of public opinion was such that it would have been difficult to imagine numerous bodies of shippers working actively as they are now doing for the privilege of paying higher shipping rates.

Thus, although it was undoubtedly true four years ago that the best railroad men were honestly convinced by the facts confronting them—which had not been skilfully marshalled and co-ordinated—that the situation absolutely demanded higher rates; and although competent detached observers had come to the same conclusion from a study of the rapidly increasing costs of railroad operation in the face of stationary revenue rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided against any increase. By the opening months of 1913, the managers of the railroads had been confronted by so many reasons of growing strength for the necessity of charging more for freight transportation, that they began a more carefully planned campaign, and the application now being considered was made in May of 1913. The present question has, then, been under consideration by the Commission for nearly a year.

#### A RAILROAD CRISIS NOW

The most recent reports of the operations of the railroads seem to justify their contention that a real crisis is at hand. So far as concerns the roads in the Eastern classification territory, not only has there been a very sharp decline in gross earnings—a matter of much import in a country where traffic has been doubling every ten or twelve years; the falling off in net earnings has been unparalleled in the history of our roads.

During the seven months to February 1st, these lines suffered a loss of \$5,600,000 in gross earnings and \$52,000,000 in net earnings. For the months of January and February of this year, the net earnings of the New York Central were only 24 per cent. of the figure for 1913, and the net for the Pennsylvania system fell off no less than 52 per cent.

It is reported that the Eastern railroads laid off, during the past half year, more than 100,000 men. Numbers of trains have been withdrawn from the schedules. Not since the panic of 1907 and the following depression

has there been such a wholesale cancelling of railroad orders for equipment, supplies, and material.

It is estimated by financial statisticians outside the railroads that the year 1914 will show a decline from last year in net earnings of the country's roads of from ninety to one hundred million dollars.

#### A SUMMARY OF THE CAUSES

Assuming that the railroads are facing a crisis, what are the causes? Many, if not most economists are of the opinion that the great fundamental cause of the present plight of our transportation systems is the extraordinary rise in prices due to the appreciation of gold following the phenomenal increase in production of the metal, which since 1890 has more than quadrupled in yearly output. Such economists point out that with the price of the railroad commodity—transportation—fixed, while all the elements going into the cost of producing the commodity have increased enormously with the gold inflation, no other result than a railroad crisis could have been looked for. It should be said that the advocates of this theory did point out, years before the present crisis was reached, that it was coming in just about this way.

But the more immediate causes which the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad heads must attempt to cope with were well summarized by President Rea of the Pennsylvania system in his testimony last month: inadequate rates; increasing costs of operation; the high cost of railroad capital due to the fright of the investing public over increasing wages, taxes, and governmental restraint, and inability of the railroads to offer the higher returns to capital which it is insisting on in response to the general higher cost of living.

As to the increased cost of railroading, the officers of the Lehigh Valley have presented figures showing that as compared with 1898, maintenance of way expense per mile of track has increased from \$725 to \$1524; that locomotives cost \$25,000 now as against \$15,000 in 1898, and that steel coaches cost \$12,000 now, while wooden coaches cost \$8000 in that year.

#### DIVIDEND RECORDS BEGIN TO SUFFER

During the past half year a number of the weaker roads and some that had for a generation been considered strong have omitted or scaled down their usual dividends. Among those that have passed their divi-



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## THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COM-

(Left to right: Commissioners Henry Clay Hall, C. C. McChord, J. C. Clements,

dends entirely are the Cincinnati & Northern, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (common dividend). Toledo, Columbia & Ohio River (part of the Pennsylvania system), the New Haven, the Boston & Maine, the Colorado & Southern (first and second preferred dividends), and the Norfolk & Southern.

Roads that have reduced their dividends in these recent months are the Youngstown & Ohio River (from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.), Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis ("Big Four") (from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.), and the St. Louis & Southwestern (from 5 per cent. to 2 per cent.).

In arguing for the rate increase, Mr. Newman Erb presented a calculation showing that since 1906, when the Interstate Commerce Commission was given power over rate-making, the value of railroad securities in the United States has depreciated, measured in market price, by no less than \$3,000,000,000,—a total which gives a striking suggestion of the public concern as to the future of railroad dividends, even after considerable allowance is made for a comparison of present prices with those of a period of inflation and abnormal speculative activity.

## COST OF NEW CAPITAL TO THE RAILROADS

Although during recent months there has been an abundant supply of money, bringing the call loan rate in Wall Street to 2 per cent. or less, and allowing first-class commercial borrowers to obtain money for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., the railroads have been forced, owing to the widespread and deep apprehension concerning their future, to pay from 5 per cent. to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for money to be used for short terms, from six months

to five years. This is true even of roads whose credit in their class should compare fairly with the credit of gilt-edged commercial borrowers in their class.

Thus, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad was forced to pay 6 per cent. for its one-year loan, the Southern Railway could not obtain a three-years' loan at better than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. cost, and even the Michigan Central, the most successful of recent short-time borrowers, was forced to pay 5 per cent. In recent flotations of long-term bonds, such sterling issues as the Lehigh Valley general mortgage bonds cost the company 5 per cent., the Southern Pacific convertible 5s were floated at a cost of 5.25 per cent., and the Oregon Short Line guaranteed  $4\frac{1}{2}$ s cost the issuer 4.75 per cent.

## LOW EARNINGS OF NEW CAPITAL

The railroad managers have given, in recent hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, some striking figures to explain the reluctance of capital to build and improve railroads. They point out that since 1910 the Eastern railroads have increased their investment in property and equipment by the sum of \$660,000,000.

During that period, their gross earnings increased \$186,000,000, but the expenses of doing business increased \$203,000,000. This means that instead of adding to their net earnings some \$40,000,000, which would have been the condition if the new capital had succeeded in obtaining a return of six per cent., without any loss in the return on the old capital,—they actually find themselves poorer by \$17,000,000 annual net than they were before this new investment of \$660,000,000 had been made.

In accounting for this remarkable result



#### MISSION AS NOW CONSTITUTED

James S. Harlan [chairman], Edgar E. Clark, B. H. Meyer, Winthrop M. Daniels)

the figures of the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad show that the rates of pay for labor on that system were last year 37 per cent. higher than those which prevailed in 1910. The Eastern roads, as a whole, calculate that on the basis of the same working force employed in 1910 as was employed in 1913, the wages paid in the latter year would have been greater by \$48,000,000 than they were in 1910.

#### HIGHER TAXES AND EXPENSIVE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

In explaining why, with a greater investment, the net return is smaller, the railroads add to the greater labor cost the increase in taxes and the drain of expensive legislative requirements. They report that taxes for the Northeastern roads have increased more than 111 per cent. in the past ten years. The extra-crew laws passed by several States have cost over \$6,000,000 per year without, according to the railroads, aiding the safety or efficiency of train operation.

As a sample of legislative drains, they point out that the State of New Jersey has passed a law making the railroads pay the entire cost of changing grade crossings, and they say that if all these grade crossings had to be removed at once, the cost would be at least \$60,000,000.

It is obvious to an impartial observer that the managers of the railroads are honestly puzzled by the number and variety of legislative restrictions, many of which are ill-advised or even directly conflicting with one another.

The remarkable showing of expenses and revenues noted above and the fact that at present the credit of the railroads is nothing like so good as the credit of the average

commercial borrower help to explain the news that the railway industry is being extended now at a rate slower than in any period since 1897. According to figures of the *Railway Age Gazette*, the new mileage of railroads in the United States was last year practically the same as in 1912 and 1911, and these three years show a falling off from every year since the great depression between 1894 and 1897. The new mileage in 1913 was 3071, while in 1902 there were constructed 6026 miles of new track. Railroad men believe that at least 100,000 miles of new road ought to be built during the next twenty years to serve the country's needs.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The railroads must be in a position to earn a fair return on capital after making the costly improvements inevitable in systems built up gradually from disconnected straggling lines, originally planned with no prevision of the enormously increased demands upon them.

The present average capitalization of our roads, about \$60,000 per mile, must tend to come closer to the average capitalization of the English roads,—about \$275,000 per mile, to give adequate service to a country tending to approach the English density of population and industry.

The conditions described here make it difficult for the necessary capital to be raised. And over and above these general and specific difficulties is the undetermined factor of the loss in shipping to our railroads from the use of the Panama Canal. Certainly not all of the Isthmian traffic will be new traffic, and the conditions noted in this article show that any subtraction whatever from the traffic and revenues of the roads in the years just before us will be a serious matter.



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GENERAL VILLA SIGHTING A RAPID-FIRE GUN BEFORE TORREON

## PANCHO VILLA, MAN AND SOLDIER

By N. C. ADOSSIDES

[The author of this article is an experienced war correspondent of extended acquaintance with Mexican affairs.—THE EDITOR.]

**A**FTER thirteen days of bloody and desperate battle Torreon fell under the fist of Pancho Villa. This was, up to that time (April), the most terrific blow that the iron-clad paw had dealt the Federal Government of Mexico, as it captured one of the most important strongholds of that government.

Torreon is a town in North Central Mexico. It has a population of 35,000; it is the greatest railroad junction in the Republic; it is the heart of the vast cotton and mining interests, and it has an architectural and business-like air that is more American than any other city in Mexico. Upon taking possession of this flourishing capital of the State of Coahuila, General Villa ordered the expulsion of the Spaniards, and, according to dispatches from Mexico, has shipped for the profit of the Constitutionalists one million dollars' worth out of six million dollars' worth of confiscated cotton. It is doubtful if even these measures will satisfy Villa's hatred for the Spanish, whom he considers as the aiders and abettors of the Federal

Government, and therefore his own noxious enemies.

With the capture of Torreon the Constitutionalists are in possession of practically all of Northern Mexico, with the exception of Saltillo and Monterey, which towns were expected to be the scenes of the next engagements. Indicative as the downfall of Torreon may seem, it does not necessarily mean that Pancho Villa will have a "walk-over" to Mexico City. Several hundreds of miles lie between the conquered Torreon and the unconquered Mexican capital, and many of these miles are desert. If the Constitutionalists continue to be victorious southward and succeed in taking the two important points, Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, they will press on to the flat and open country where Victoriano Huerta might strike a decisive blow for the preservation of the adjacent capital and the Federal Government. And he is capable of a victory, provided his army remains loyal, for the provisional President is the ablest military man in Mexico, and, regardless of what may be said against his



PANCHO VILLA. FIELD COMMANDER OF THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONALIST FORCES

provisional presidency, he is an actual military and diplomatic power.

#### A RECORD OF PLUNDER AND RAPINE

From an American point of view the success of the Constitutionalists at Torreon is more advantageous than their defeat would have been. Villa has won for the present-day rebels what Orozco lost for the rebels of two years ago, and in this instance the issue was of tremendous consequence, for had Huerta triumphed at Torreon his increased prestige would have further complicated the position of the Administration in Washington, from a practical as well as an international viewpoint.

Interesting and romantic to a degree is the

fact that the presiding genius of this prospering rebel campaign is the notorious bandit and freebooter, Pancho Villa, the bold and ambitious scavenger of the very country which is now so distressed and baffled by his amazing generalship. It was at Mapimi that I had the doubtful pleasure of meeting, under intimate circumstances, this Fra Diavolo of Mexico. Then a war correspondent with Madero's Federal army (in the year 1912), I found myself at the little mining town in the company of Raoul Madero, a younger brother of the assassinated President. Madero, an enthusiastic admirer of the reinstated outlaw, was anxiously awaiting Villa's return from the battle of Parral. There were rumors of his defeat and possible an-



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## ONE OF THE MARKET-PLACES IN TORREON, MOST AMERICAN OF MEXICAN CITIES

nihilation. After five days the suspense was ended by the arrival of the defeated Colonel Villa, who, to compensate himself for his rebuff and satisfy his craving for bullying and looting, had, before evacuating Parral, robbed its bank of 180,000 pesos and on the retreat annexed to his procession one thousand sheep.

His approach was a marvelous spectacle. With intense curiosity I watched him fling himself from his horse, this swaggering and ferocious master of six hundred worn-out men—the remnant of his army; 180,000 stolen pesos, borne in sacks; scores of half-starved horses and mules that were being led away to shelter, and 1000 bewildered sheep, a toothsome gift to the Federal army. Madero flew to meet him, and in a few minutes I received an invitation to dine with the ravenous adventurer. So occupied he was with gorging that he paid the most meager attention to Madero and myself, but later, when he had led us to his primitive quarters upstairs, he relieved himself of pistols, cartridge belts and various other warlike trappings and, spreading his huge bulk on a rickety bed, began

to smoke *cigaros* and be as sociable as his reticent nature permitted. He explained his defeat at Parral. Orozco had several times the number of his own men, he said, and went on to recommend to us his own courage and contumacy. "Orozco will never forget Pancho Villa and the battle of Parral," was his boastful climax to the tale.

"And the sacks?" I ventured to inquire.

"Full of flour," interrupted Madero, agog with admiration for his hero.

At that moment Madero was called away by General Tellez and I was left alone with the bandit. Clad in picturesque charro costume, big-boned and alert, with heavy, bronzed face set with eyes bright and cunning enough to serve a tiger, he looked as one might imagine a robust representative of the lower regions who has disguised himself

just enough to visit without fear of detection a more civilized realm. His speech was somber and slow, his silence deep and suspicious.

LEVYING TRIBUTE  
ON A COUNTRY  
BANK

"Are the sacks really filled with flour, Colonel?" I asked him.

He grinned. "Flour from the



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## THE POST-OFFICE AT TORREON



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#### VILLA DIRECTING THE MOVEMENTS OF HIS TROOPS FROM AN AUTOMOBILE

(A little over a year ago Pancho Villa joined the present Constitutionalist revolution and has won a brilliant series of victories, capturing enormous quantities of ammunition and guns, war supplies, and provisions. The most important strongholds in Mexico have fallen into his hands after bloody battles. He now controls the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic)

bank of Parral—Terrazas's flour that financed Orozco's revolution," was the chuckling reply. He then volunteered the following information: "I took Parral after a fierce battle and for eleven days I was the master of the town, but, receiving no reinforcements and being surrounded by superior forces, I decided to abandon it. Before evacuating, however, I went to the Banco Miniero, owned by Louis Terrazas, and approached the cashier's window. 'My name is Pancho Villa,' I said. 'How much cash have you on hand?' The cashier answered in a weak voice, 'One hundred and eighty thousand pesos, Señor.' 'I need them right away,' said I. 'Fill the sacks that are loaded on the mules outside of your building and *muy pronto*.'

"Upon obeying, the frightened little man begged me for a receipt for the money, a matter for his personal protection. I handed him one that read: 'I have received from the Banco Miniero of Parral the sum of 180,000 pesos as a booty of war which the Federal authorities will not have to repay.' Then I folded up the paper and wrote on top of it: 'You have been for a long time supporting and paying money to the rebels in the North; just for a change pay some

to the Federals in the South.' Then I patted the little man, gave him the receipt and a cigarette, and left him with a '*Muchas gracias, Señor.*'"

#### BEGINNING OF A BANDIT'S CAREER

After this recital and various other hints at his methods and principles, it was not difficult to believe in Villa's biography as it had been told to me by Raoul Madero, then his intimate and trusted friend and today his constant companion and adviser. From this source I learned the origin of Villa's career of brigandage.

At the death of his father, Francisco, or Pancho, was left in charge of the Villa ranch in the state of Chihuahua and with it assumed the responsibility of his mother and a young sister, the latter a Mexican beauty of coquettish tendencies. Becoming enamored of the county sheriff of the city of Chihuahua, the girl eloped with him. Forgetful of the marriage ceremony the couple fled to the mountains. The enraged Pancho, with an escort of cowboys and a priest, pursued the runaways. Overtaking them, he forced matrimony upon the unwilling sheriff, then handing him a shovel, commanded his brother-in-law to dig a grave. That hor-





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## APPROACH TO TORREON

rid task completed, Pancho shot down the terrified bridegroom and rolled his body into the pit.

This incident was lurid enough to startle authorities hardened to crime and lawlessness and it was necessary for the murderer effectually to absent himself from the justice that was soon on his trail. With that escape began his life of bandit and marauder. For fifteen years he roamed the Durango and Chihuahua Sierras. Porfirio Diaz had bid \$20,000 for his head and the inspired rurales tracked him from hiding-place to hiding-place. Villa himself told me much of this period. "I have had forty-eight en-

counters with the rurales and killed thirty-seven of my enemies," said he. "I was wounded nine times, but never seriously."

## RESPECTING A WOMAN'S COURAGE

It would take more than wounds to feaze this toughened brigand. Villa is, above all his allotted virtues and deficiencies, a man of superb courage and tenacity and at rare intervals he can be even kind and chivalrous. During his bandit days he went one afternoon with a few of his faithful followers to a ranch near the town of Santa Rosalia. This

ranch was owned by a Mr. Gunther, a Belgian and a naturalized American citizen who had married a Mexican woman renowned for her beauty and spirit. Mr. Gunther raised the finest racing horses in Mexico and these were the object of Villa's visit. Arrived at the ranch he was informed that the owner was away, whereupon he instructed a servant to announce him to Mrs. Gunther. That lady decided to receive the famous outlaw, but under the protection of the American flag. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted in the court-yard and the hostess appeared. Villa, unabashed by the formality of his reception, asked permission to



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## THE SIEGE OF TORREON

visit the stables, coolly urging that his own horses were old and worn out and that it would be necessary to replace them. Mrs. Gunther refused to grant the permission, reminding him that her husband was not there to authorize such a proceeding.

"Very well," was the amiable assent, "but would you not allow me to smoke a cigarette and look into your beautiful eyes?"

The lady pointed to the American flag, and while the bandit's sentimental gaze was so distracted she covered him with her pistol. "But why?" he queried; "you are my countrywoman!"

"But an American citizen," was the calm retort.

Overcome with admiration for the woman's pluck, the daring rover gallantly removed his sombrero, bowed and departed, promising that he would never under any circumstances attack the Gunther property. And he kept his promise.

#### A PARTISAN OF MADERO

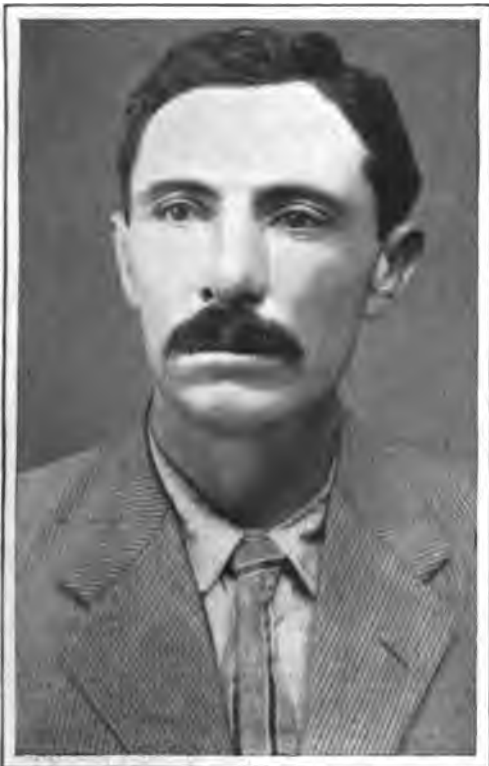
When Francisco Madero started his revolution against Porfirio Diaz he enlisted Villa in his cause, assuring him immunity for past

crimes. The outlaw immediately began a Maderist propaganda among some of his kindred spirits in Chihuahua and was to have risen in arms on November 20, 1910. He



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GENERAL VELASCO, COMMANDER OF HUERTA'S FORCES AT TORREON, WHO WAS DEFEATED BY PANCHO VILLA



GENERAL PASCUAL OROZCO, VILLA'S RIVAL AND ENEMY

(Former lieutenant of Diaz, leader of a revolution against Madero, later fighting for Huerta)

chose as lieutenant a certain José Salgado, who was at that time the chief butcher in a local packing-house. Salgado weakened as the momentous hour approached and decided to inform the authorities of the plot.

Villa, hearing of this intention, rode over to the packing-house where Salgado was at work and after a few tart reproaches, shot him before the affrighted eyes of his fellow workmen. Then mounting his pinto broncho, Villa calmly rode away, and such was the fear he inspired in Chihuahua that he was not pursued until several hours had elapsed. Safe in the mountains, Villa changed his mind about the twentieth of November. Without waiting for that date to arrive he gathered about thirty men and took San Andres, a small town on the Chihuahua North-Western railroad. From that time he continued at the head of an ever-increasing force, fighting and running down the Federal armies until Madero crossed



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A PORTION OF VILLA'S ARTILLERY

the frontier with seven hundred well-armed men. With this assistance the tide turned in favor of the revolution, at that moment apparently doomed to failure.

When the revolution triumphed Madero thought best to dismiss Villa from active service and so gave him a large sum of money and the slaughter-house monopoly of Chihuahua City. According to his enemies, Villa made a considerable fortune during the year he held this concession, as he is supposed to have stolen the Terrazas's cattle for the city's consumption.

#### WINNING HIS SPURS AS A FIGHTER

The amazing military ability of Pancho Villa was revealed at the battle of Juarez in May, 1911, where he fought with that mixture of bandit ferocity and genius for strategy and military cunning that makes him the remarkable general he is to-day. While Orozco and other chiefs were seeking to shelter themselves under a bridge, Villa was in the thickest of the fight and remained there from the start to the finish. No other general of Francisco Madero fought so bravely and skilfully. His intense hatred for Porfirio Diaz, who had hunted him for so many years, and a lust for vengeance were his inspirations and potent they were. At Ahumada, Casas Grandes,

and at Juarez he fought for the downfall of Diaz rather than for the success of Madero. Up to that time, Americans knew little of Villa. To them he was one of the numerous bandits and outlaws. The papers in this country were filled with the praises of Orozco. Villa's name was hardly mentioned. Villa nursed a bitter hatred for Orozco, who scoffed at him and gave him no credit for courage or ability. This hatred and jealousy brought about a quarrel which just escaped the annihilation of Orozco.

#### CRUSHING THE OROZCO REBELLION

Several months later Orozco endeavored to extort from Francisco Madero the exorbitant sum of 200,000 pesos, this as payment for his services to the revolution. Not content with the 50,000 pesos that had already been given to him and enraged at Madero's refusal to comply with his unreasonable and ungrounded demand for the second enormous amount, Orozco deserted the Maderistas, gathered a powerful army of his own, and conquered the greater part of northern Mexico. Immediately Pancho Villa returned to the battlefield as the upholder of the Madero Government, relishing this chance to crush Orozco and his popularity and perhaps to kill him during a conflict. After his evacuation of Parral, Villa said to me: "Orozco, Señor—I will catch him yet and I shall not be satisfied until the coward perishes under my sword."

During Madero's anti-Orozco campaign, Victoriano Huerta was general-in-chief of the Federal army, but the inspiring, popular figure was Pancho Villa, who with his regiment of volunteers was always at the head of the fighting army. After a long series of battles Orozco was finally defeated and completely crushed, his army having fled in small detachments throughout the Sierras. This was the destruction of Orozco's revolution.

#### PERSONAL ANIMUS AGAINST HUERTA

Huerta, impatient of Villa's popularity and irritated at the latter's refusal to submit himself to military discipline, had the ex-bandit arrested and threatened with death. Madero saved his life, but Huerta threw him into jail, whence he contrived to escape. Again he took to the mountains.

In March, 1913, Villa joined the Constitutional revolution and took the field with the equipment of a borrowed mule, a few sacks of flour, and nine men. In a very short

time he gathered about himself an army of drunk with victory as he must be to-day, several thousand volunteers. Now he re- will not be truly gratified until he has per-  
 venges himself upon Huerta. He has won sonally solved the problem of Huerta, and I  
 battle after battle, dislodged the Federals am convinced that Villa does not aspire to the  
 from their strong positions, conquered vil- position from which he plots to dislodge the  
 lages, towns, and provisional president.  
 states, driving the en- Ambitious he is, but  
 emy before him. He aiming at the thrilling  
 has captured enorm- place of the "people's"  
 ous quantities of idol and terror, and  
 ammunition, scores he is astute enough  
 of artillery batteries to realize that for his  
 and quick-firing guns; he, undisciplined and un-  
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 of war supplies and dency is not that place,  
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 and property. The not to argue with  
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 ern Mexico,—Tierra Vain he is, but not  
 Blanca, Juarez, Ojin- vain enough to reason  
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 reon, and San Pedro popularity would  
 —have fallen into his cushion the thorny  
 hands after bitter and bloody battles. He throne of Mexico. Illiterate he is, and  
 has driven the enemy southward and remains yet not so illiterate as to miss what is  
 in control of Northern Mexico from the written between the lines or the ominous  
 Pacific to the Atlantic. writing on the wall, and so suspicious

Whether or not his magical successes will continue remains to be seen, but on one point life by seating himself under a sword of  
 I am certain, namely, that Pancho Villa, Damocles.

He throne of Mexico. Illiterate he is, and yet not so illiterate as to miss what is written between the lines or the ominous writing on the wall, and so suspicious is he that never would he risk his charmed life by seating himself under a sword of Damocles.



HE'LL SOON HAVE NO PLACE TO GO  
 From the *News-Press* (St. Joseph, Mo.)



DR. VILLAREAD, CHIEF OF VILLA'S HOSPITAL CORPS (IN CENTER)

# MEXICO'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES

BY A. G. ROBINSON

THE economic resources and the industrial possibilities of the Republic of Mexico are alike beyond measure or estimate. Its 767,000 square miles, politically divided into twenty-seven states, three territories, and one federal district, now sustain a population of approximately 15,000,000. Under conditions of no more than fair development, the country could easily maintain 100,000,000 people.

In latitude, Mexico lies between the parallels 14° 30' 42" north and 32° 42' north. A large part of its area is within the tropics. Its surface configuration, however, distinctly modifies its temperature. It presents three fairly defined zones, thus: the hot country (*tierra caliente*), in which are included the coast line and a comparatively limited interior area of low altitude; the temperate country (*tierra templada*), including the great central plateau ranging between 3000 and 6500 feet elevation above sea level; and the cold country (*tierra fria*), in which lie the higher slopes and levels, up to 12,500 feet. Above that are a few peaks of which three are perpetually snow-clad, Orizaba, Popocatepetl, and Ixtaccihuatl.

The soil products of the various zones range from the distinctly tropical to those of the temperate zone, from bananas to corn and beans, from pineapples and cocoanuts to wheat. The forest growth ranges from mahogany and other tropical trees to the oak and the pine. In the minerals buried in the hills and mountains, and in the products and the possible products of its soil, Mexico stands among the notable phenomena of the earth's surface. It is best known as a mining country, only because of the relatively limited development of its pastoral, agricultural, and pomological resources.

## MINERAL WEALTH

The history of mining in Mexico runs, not improbably, through nearly 2000 years. The Aztecs, the Toltecs, and the Mayas are known to have obtained gold, silver, and other metals, and to have employed them for various purposes. Modern history of the enterprise begins with the Spanish Conquest in the early years of the 16th Century. From

estimates and records, it may be asserted that, from that time to the present, metals valued at not less than \$5,000,000,000 have been taken from Mexico's mines.

The general trend of the great mining region is from the northwest to the southeast, covering an area of approximately 1600 miles in length and about 250 miles in width. In that region, the Spaniards began their mining work in the year 1526. Silver has been the substance of greatest extraction, but recent years have seen a far greater gain in gold than in silver. Other substances secured are copper, iron, lead, zinc, coal, and mineral oil. These are obtained in important commercial quantities. In addition, there are less important yields of a considerable list of such substances as antimony, tin, quicksilver, sulphur, manganese, graphite, opal, turquoise, and numerous others.

There can be no question that the quantity thus far taken out, in all the centuries of activity, is small in comparison with what still remains. The yield of silver, in recent years, has averaged about \$40,000,000 a year, and the output of gold about \$20,000,000. The normal export of mineral products is about \$90,000,000. This is a little more than double the exports of ten years ago. The interruption of the mining industry, by the various revolutionary activities of the last few years, has been far less serious than might be supposed, but there can be no doubt that the disturbances have so frightened capital that, for a considerable time, there will probably be little if any money invested in new enterprises or in the expansion of those already in operation.

## LIVE STOCK

No exact figures or reliable estimates are available, but Mexico counts its live stock, its cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine by the million head. In recent years, a notable improvement appears in breeds. Doubtless many of these animals have been killed during the revolutionary operations, but a return to peace and security would see the restoration and extension of the industry. The grazing lands are there, in many millions of acres, easily capable of supporting

many times the number of cattle at any time hitherto maintained.

#### TIMBER RESOURCES

It has been estimated that Mexico has not less than from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres of first-class timber. The hot and humid coast strip affords mahogany and other cabinet woods, dyewoods, and gumwoods; and the higher altitudes carry the oak and the pine, cedar, cypress, poplar, ash, beech, walnut, and many others. Many of these are suitable for and are used for construction and cabinet work. Such woods as cedar, mahogany, ebony, and the like, are exported in considerable quantities. Rubber, chicle, and vanilla are natural growths, but the greater part of the present supply is produced by cultivation. A Forestry Service has been organized, and effort is made to regulate cutting and to extend the timber industry.

#### PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL

It has already been said that "if the capital expended on mining in Mexico had been applied to the cultivation of the soil, the country would have been four times as rich as it is at present."

Some of Mexico's products, like cotton, cacao, banana, and others, are native. Some, like sugar, coffee, oranges, wheat, olives, grapes, and others, are of Spanish introduction. Only a small part of Mexico's surface is under cultivation. The natural and cultivated products of the tropical region, the coast strip and its associated lowlands further inland, are sugar, coffee, oranges, bananas, cacao, pepper, vanilla, limes, tobacco, henequen, rice, cocoanuts, and numerous others. Much of the land suitable for these products is now a dense jungle that would have to be removed, as it has been elsewhere, to make cultivation possible. The jungle cleared away and the land brought under treatment, the conditions of life would be immeasurably improved.

#### THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

As far as soil and climate are concerned, Mexico's lowlands may be regarded as little short of ideal for sugar production, a commodity of which the world's present requirement is nearly 20,000,000 tons a year. Sugar is already an export product, some 24,000 tons, valued at nearly \$1,250,000, having been shipped in 1912. The present total sugar output of Mexico is about 160,000 tons annually.

Most of the present sugar plantations are and have for generations been owned by old families with immense land holdings. On perhaps all of these estates there is employed the labor system that is one of the causes of the disorder in Mexico to-day. The system has been widely and grossly misrepresented, but it undoubtedly does secure to the proprietor an undue economic advantage over his employees, and by means of it he secures service in field and in sugar-mill at prices that are economically indefensible. It is more than probable that modern methods in the fields and modern machinery in the mill would yield much larger profits on a much higher wage scale.

#### SUCCESSFUL COFFEE-GROWING

Coffee has been cultivated in Mexico for about a hundred years, and the present output ranges from 75,000,000 to 110,000,000 pounds a year. In this industry also is seen the inefficient method of cultivation. While some coffee is grown on the west coast as far north as the territory of Tepic, in about 22° north latitude, the great producing area is in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The best results are secured in a hot and moist climate at an elevation from 2000 to 4000 feet above sea level. Mexico has many square miles that fully meet those conditions, and the high quality of the Mexican berry is already established. It is probable that, if it were necessary, Mexico could supply at least half of the world's coffee requirement.

#### THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON

The cotton plant is undoubtedly indigenous. The Aztecs and the Toltecs and, in all probability, their predecessors spun and wove the native fiber. The soil and climate are thoroughly adapted to its production throughout a large part of the Republic. A serious drawback is encountered in the boll-weevil, a pest that has crossed the border to the serious injury of cotton-growers in our own Southern States. There are, however, extensive areas in Northern Mexico where, under irrigation, a large output can be secured with general safety.

#### CEREALS AND FRUITS

Almost endless opportunities are open for profit in the scientific and systematic cultivation of rubber, guayule, henequen (sisal), ixtle, chicle, vanilla, cacao (the basis of chocolate), and many other plants of field or

forest. One of the chief articles of food among the Mexicans is the tortilla, made from Indian corn. The value of the corn crop may be given, roughly, as \$50,000,000 annually. Conditions of soil and climate are entirely favorable throughout a large part of the country, but the crop suffers from frequent drought, and imports are required to meet the local demand. A similar condition exists in the production of wheat and other cereals. The *frijol*, or Mexican bean, is also a staple article of diet among all classes. It is produced in millions of bushels and practically the entire crop is consumed within the country. The cultivation of fruits and berries also offers endless opportunity for scientific industry. There is both local and export demand for bananas, pine-apples, strawberries, oranges, and many other fruits for the production of which Mexico's conditions are unsurpassed perhaps in any other nation in the world. Tobacco-raising is another industry of almost unlimited possibilities.

#### MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

The greater part of Mexico's commercial history is a record of the production and exportation of raw materials and the importation of finished products. A material change has taken place in recent years. Mexico is not yet a land of extensive manufacturing interests, but the shriek of the factory whistle is becoming more and more a familiar sound in Mexican ears. Official figures for January, 1909, show the then existence of 139 cotton-mills with a total of 726,278 spindles and 25,372 looms. The cotton-mill sales in

1908 amounted to \$27,357,000. There are woolen-mills and silk-mills, paper-mills, breweries, distilleries, cigar and tobacco factories, iron and steel works, foundries, tanneries, shoe-factories, potteries, and establishments producing glassware, furniture, paints, candles, matches, soap, hats, etc. There are also meat-packing establishments.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Yet, notwithstanding a large and rapid expansion of local manufacturing concerns, Mexico is an importer to the extent of about \$100,000,000 a year. Proper allowance being made for the trade disturbance caused by the recent and present disorder, the development of Mexico's commerce may be indicated thus:

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1888.....	\$36,614,000	\$37,241,000
1893.....	43,413,000	59,093,000
1901.....	65,083,000	72,992,000
1909.....	78,266,000	115,550,000
1910.....	97,433,000	130,023,000
1911.....	102,937,000	146,877,000
1912.....	90,966,000	148,399,000
1913.....	97,495,000	149,602,000

It may be assumed that both the inward and the outward movement of merchandise would have been greater if the era of peace had continued unbroken. Probably to many the increase in exports, under the circumstances, will come as a surprise. The inflow has been somewhat affected by the disturbance, by reason of hesitation on the part of merchants to import heavily under conditions of political uncertainty. The character and class of merchandise exported is quite as surprising as is the fact of increase. Official reports show the following:

#### EXPORTS

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Mineral products.....	\$72,136,413	\$78,260,037	\$90,002,983	\$98,103,401
Vegetable products.....	33,965,277	38,857,899	45,633,601	41,793,475
Animal products.....	6,969,673	10,062,092	8,401,070	9,930,596
Manufactured products.....	1,273,940	1,768,326	1,804,835	3,301,739
Miscellaneous products.....	1,205,006	1,084,781	1,034,331	865,301

The United States takes about 75 per cent. of Mexico's total exports, and supplies about 56 per cent. of the total imports. Compared with the corresponding period, in 1912, the trade between the two countries for the last half of 1913 shows an increase of 10 per cent. in imports from Mexico and a decrease of 25 per cent. in exports to Mexico.

While progress has been, is being, and will be made, the development of Mexico's resources, on large scale, will be in all probability a matter of coming generations, rather

than of an immediate future. Billions of dollars must be spent and invested, and the habits and the customs of life and thought of millions of people must be wholly changed. Moreover, the development will respond to pressure from outside the country rather than to local and native activity. The present disorder will certainly impede seriously the progress of the country, but it will, with perhaps no less certainty, lead to conditions more favorable to national growth than those hitherto existing.





ANTWERP'S NEW HARBOR ADDITION

(All of this docking space was dredged from cow pastures twelve feet above the water level)

## CONTRASTS OF NEW YORK AND FOREIGN HARBORS

BY WILLARD C. BRINTON

[In the April number of this magazine there appeared an important article on the "Reconstruction of American Ports," by B. J. Ramage, whose untimely death occurred while the magazine was in press. In the following pages an American engineer, Mr. Willard C. Brinton, presents some interesting contrasts between New York Harbor and those of certain European seaports—contrasts existing not only in physical features, but in methods of management and development.—THE EDITOR.]

**T**HE construction of the Panama Canal has caused a world-wide interest in harbor development and harbor management. New York, the world's leading seaport, should, because of its commanding geographical location, receive a greater benefit than any other world-port. Though the harbor of New York is almost perfect in those facilities provided by nature, the hit-or-miss management of the harbor is stunting the growth of commerce for the city and for the nation. The superior management of European harbors will give the European seaports the greater benefit from the Panama Canal unless immediate action is taken in New York.

The joyful homeward-bound traveler coming up New York Bay on the upper deck of an ocean liner is prone to say, "Why is New York so far behind that it has no docks like Liverpool and no cranes like Hamburg?" Few people realize how fortunate is New York that it has no docks like those of Liverpool. True, the docks of Liverpool are great pieces of engineering work, but New York is favored in that it does not need to have that kind of docks. The Liverpool docks are built with stupendous masonry walls and massive lock-gates, simply because

the tide at Liverpool rises as much as thirty-three feet.

Ships at Liverpool pass through the gates at high tide into basins of still-water. Should a steamer miss one tide, it must wait for the next tide before reaching the pier. Water entering the dock at high tide is held inside by the gates to float the ship after the tide has receded. Should an earthquake, at low tide, destroy the walls and gates, the water would rush out and the ship would rest in mud beside her pier. There are ordinarily two pairs of gates to each dock entrance to make certain that one pair will always be in working order.

It would be almost impossible for Liverpool to build piers on the banks of the Mersey similar to those of New York on the banks of the Hudson. In order to have forty feet of water at low tide at Liverpool there would be over seventy feet of water at high tide. A pier would have to have such stilt-like foundations that it would be extremely costly. Then, too, there is so much shifting silt in the Mersey, that continual dredging would scarcely keep the mud from collecting between piers to such an extent as to prevent use at low tide.

Even if river piers could be built at Liver-



A TYPICAL DOCK ENTRANCE AT LIVERPOOL—A VIEW OF THE DOCK ESTATE, LOOKING NORTH FROM CANADA TOWER

(Thirty-three-foot tides made necessary closed dock basins. The closed dock gates prevent the free movement of loading trains and make stationary trains desirable)

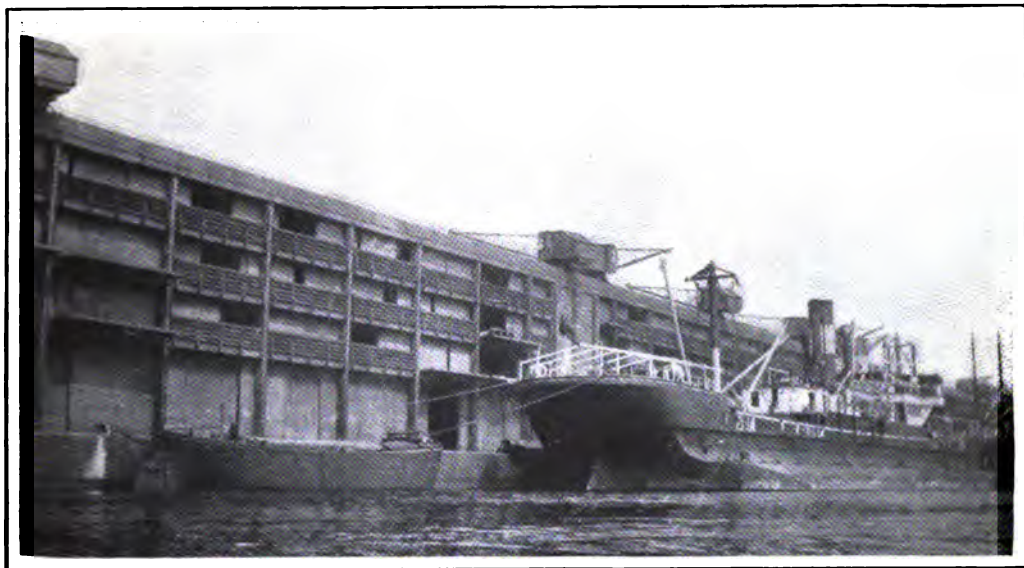
pool at reasonable cost, the piers would be undesirable to operate. The rise and fall of a ship during every twelve hours would be so great as to seriously interfere with loading and unloading. A ship would usually be too high or too low for the pier.

By using the closed dock system of Liverpool, with gates to hold in the water at high tide, it is possible to construct the actual piers, inside the dock gates, as though there were no tide whatsoever. The piers need not have deep foundations. Ships at the pier do not rise and fall even as much as in New York Harbor, where the tide is from four to five feet. Though the piers inside the dock gates are not expensive, there is a vast expenditure required for the heavy masonry-work of the dock entrance. The masonry must be strong enough and tight enough to stand the water pressure, due to the great difference between high and low tide,—in Liverpool over thirty feet.

Weather conditions prevent running transatlantic steamers on exact schedules. Express steamers frequently reach Liverpool at such a stage of the tide that the vessel cannot go to her berth in the docks. Though some of the docks are built with entrances deep enough to permit ships entering at half tide, it is true, as a general rule, that ships

at Liverpool must wait for the right condition of the tide before going through the dock gates to the pier. As it would be a very serious inconvenience to have passengers wait several hours for the tide, passengers at Liverpool are ordinarily landed at the great landing-stage, built in the river. This landing-stage is a platform floating on steel pontoons. The platform is in the neighborhood of one-half mile long. Connection with the shore is made by several inclines for foot-passengers, and a roadway in the form of a floating bridge with the shore end stationary and the river end rising and falling with the landing-stage to which it is attached.

Though the landing-stage provides fairly well for the passengers, freight must wait until the steamer can get a high enough tide on which to float through the dock entrance to an unloading berth inside the gates. Just consider what it means if a ship like the *Mauretania* must wait for even a few hours. There is interest on the ship, interest on the inbound cargo, and interest on the outbound cargo which is on the pier waiting to be loaded. Then there is interest on the dock and interest on the pier itself. The wages of the crew and the numerous operating expenses, together with depreciation of the ship and of the various harbor equipment, run



FOUR-STORY FIREPROOF PIER OF THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY

(Piers now in construction are being built of reinforced concrete, five stories high and half a mile long)

into very large figures, even though the ship is delayed but a short time.

In New York Harbor the tide is so small that it can practically be neglected in so far as the construction of piers is concerned. New York piers cost much less per foot of mooring space than docks and piers at Liverpool. Vessels may come and go at any time desired. In most parts of New York Harbor there is a bottom of mud or sand which permits the driving of piles, giving about the cheapest pier foundation which could be imagined. In many portions of the world, particularly in tropical countries, the teredo bores into piles to such an extent that the piles are soon honeycombed so that the strength is gone, and the pier in grave danger of collapse. The teredo is almost negligible in New York Harbor, perhaps due to the fact that the water of New York Harbor contains enough sewerage to give the teredo a rather slim chance for his life. In New York, piles will last long enough to make it almost unnecessary to think about the future. Anyway, piers usually become obsolete from an engineering standpoint before the

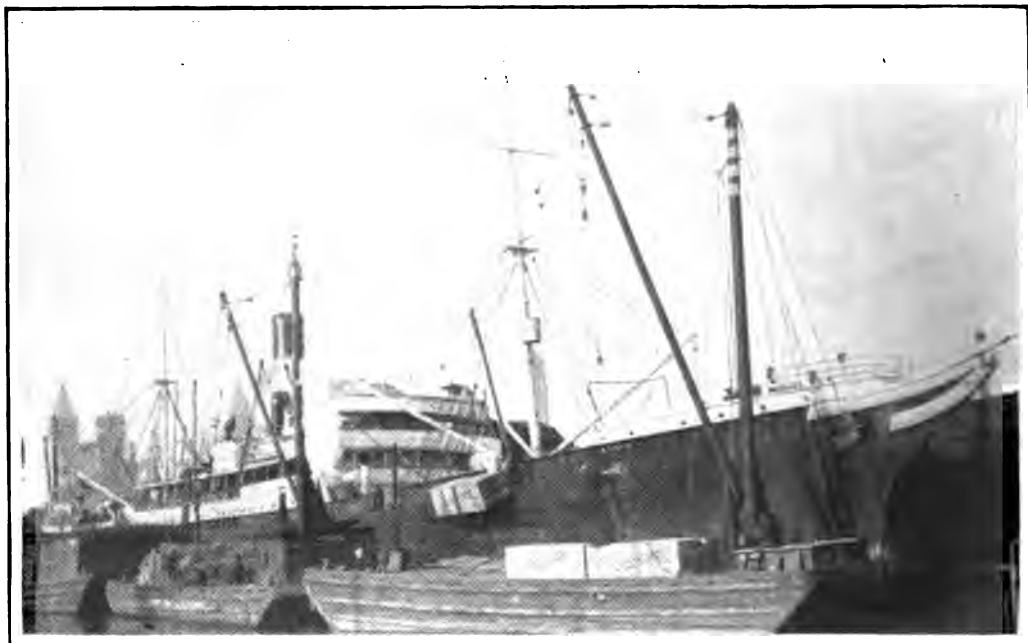
wooden piles are rotted, so that, for New York, the wooden pile is a perfectly satisfactory form of construction which can be installed at low cost.

There are numerous parts of New York Harbor where piers twelve hundred feet long can be constructed without any difficulty whatever. All that is necessary is to start a pile-driver to driving pile foundations, and a dredge to scooping out some of the sand or mud between the piers. Only in certain sections of the district, as, for instance, where the new piers are to be built above Forty-second Street, is there rock



HAMBURG'S LAND CRANES

(Hamburg bridges enforce low-built barges without derrick masts. Flood levels necessitate high walls along the waterfront. Cranes on the land are essential for the handling of large cargo)



#### NEW YORK HARBOR LIGHTERS

(High bridges and an almost insignificant tide permit the free use of lighters, each with its own derrick mast or power crane)

which would cause trouble in getting deep enough water and trouble in getting a satisfactory and cheap support for piers. The piers for one thousand-foot ships are to be placed in the district above Forty-second Street, not because of the ease in constructing piers in that district, but because it is the fashion for everything to move uptown, and the steamship piers are following the fashion.

Harbor cranes are very conspicuous at Hamburg. The cranes at Liverpool are also noticeable. There are real reasons for the installation of cranes in European seaports,—





**THE CITY OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN PROVIDES MUNICIPAL CRANES FOR UNLOADING COAL**  
 (The cranes travel on elevated tracks and can deliver to large areas of storage space. Storage space is rented to coal dealers. Coal is delivered to any storage section by municipal cranes at a charge of about five cents per ton. This arrangement permits intensive use of a limited waterfront)

reasons which do not exist to such a great extent in this country. At Hamburg there is much fluctuation in the height of the river Elbe at different times of the year. During most of the year, the river is, at normal level, considerably below the height of the piers and the marginal quays. When the river is at normal flow, there may be a height of twenty feet between the water level and the level of steamship piers or marginal quays. Some means must be provided for getting freight up and down, through this distance. The result is that cranes have been installed on the river bank at about every point where it might be desirable to unload or to load freight of barges floating below.

Hamburg has a network of canals which are used to receive and deliver freight. Fuel, brick and miscellaneous mixed freight, which in America would be moved on land, are, in Hamburg, moved by small canal barges as nearly as possible to the point of use. The canals are spanned by low bridges, which make it impossible for the barges to carry masts which could be used as derricks. Even the Rhine barges, which carry loads up to eighteen hundred tons, do not have a mast equipment of sufficient strength for cargo-hoisting purposes. As the barges cannot carry their own cranes, the cranes must be placed on land, where they are so conspicuously seen. A stationary crane on land cannot give as good economy as a floating crane which goes with the work and can be kept steadily busy.

Plans for the Brooklyn Bridge were made in the "sixties," before the full development of modern steel construction. Was it due to the great engineering genius of Roebling, or was it just pure luck that the plans called for a bridge so high that the bridge will probably never interfere with the masts of vessels passing underneath? The Hamburg tugboat has its smokestack jointed like a jack-knife blade, in order to let the tug go under some of the bridges. In New York Harbor battleships pass to and from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and there is no danger of masts scratching the paint on the under part of the Brooklyn Bridge. In Europe the crane is on the land, where it can be used only when a boat comes to it; in New York the crane is on the boat, where it can go to the freight.

Practically every open lighter in New York Harbor has a derrick mast and boom capable of lifting a ton. Many of these outfits can handle three tons without danger. Usually there is a hand winch which is operated by the crew of the boat, and many of the lighters are equipped with power-hoisting apparatus which gives a power-crane, often more speedy than the slow German crane and more flexible in that it can be taken wherever the work may be. New York Harbor has about two thousand lighters with cranes. Though the cranes are of a type not so noticeable, there are probably more cranes in New York than in Hamburg and Liverpool combined.



**FLOATING CRANES FOR HANDLING BUILDING MATERIALS WITH GRAB BUCKETS**

(On the Main at Frankfort. The city provides ample space for handling and storing building materials)

Liverpool is not handicapped by bridges. Liverpool could use lighters and floating cranes like those of New York Harbor in so far as overhead space is concerned. In Liverpool, however, it would be impossible to use floating equipment to the best advantage, because there is no way of moving floating equipment from dock to dock, except at the time of high tide. If there is a ten-ton block of marble to be hoisted from the hold of a ship in New York Harbor a telephone call is sent for a floating derrick. The derrick comes alongside of the ship, makes the hoist, and at once tows away the marble, probably to some vacant part of the water-front where the marble is landed on the bank. When the marble is desired again, the derrick comes along, reaches out its arm for the ten-ton stone, picks it up and carries it away. Should a pier manager in Liverpool want a derrick he must have forethought to get it into the dock on the high tide, and he must keep the derrick there at least twelve hours until the tide is again high enough for opening the dock gates. New York Harbor, with no dock gates and no low bridges provides facilities by which business may be transacted at all times in the quickest and easiest possible manner. Nature has been kind to New York Harbor, in that the tide movement is small. Fortunately also the man-made bridges are high so that freedom of traffic

movement has not been in any way throttled.

Most of the great harbors of Europe are situated on rivers of such size that, without artificial aid, the harbors would be entirely unsuited for modern ships. The cities were originally located to suit sailing vessels requiring less than ten feet of water. The ships having developed in size, the harbors have been made to suit the ships. Almost without exception it may be said that the harbors of Europe are the creation of man, rather than the gift of Nature. What the

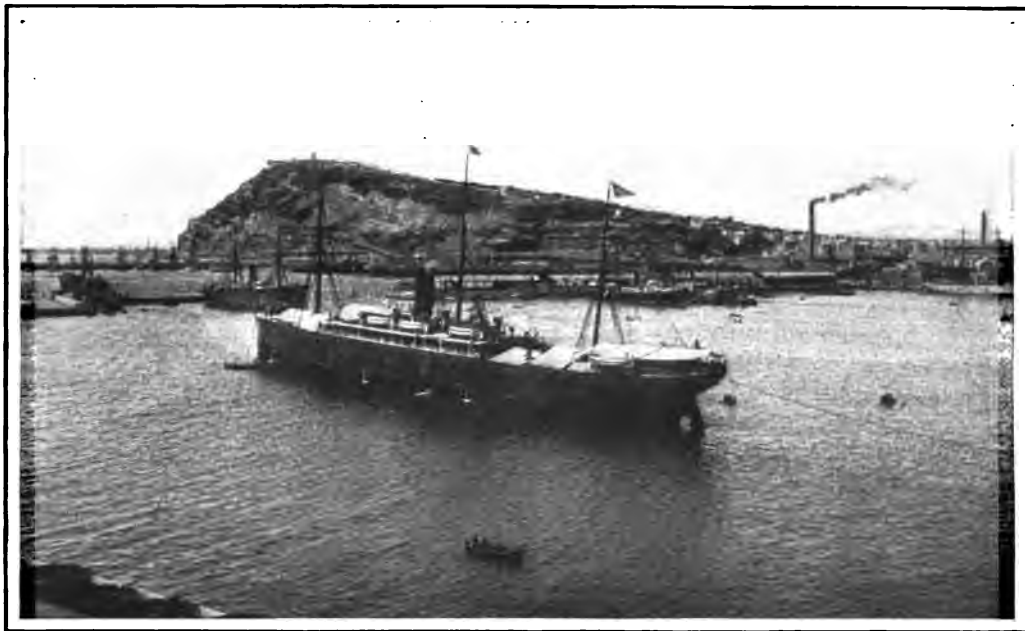
New Yorker has taken for granted the thrifty European has had to create by the greatest exercise of engineering ability, ingenuity, and expense.

Antwerp expects to change the course of her river Scheldt, that she may have a better harbor. Already Antwerp has dredged hundreds of acres of harbor from cow pasture situated twelve feet above the water-level. The dredging still continues in advance of the actual need for steamship berthing space. The idea is that, if the facilities are created, the trade will come. There are men in Antwerp whose job it is to lie awake at night thinking of ways to get more ships to fill the harbors which are being dredged.

Manchester, England, built a canal to take ocean-going ships thirty-five and one-half miles inland, raising them sixty feet above sea-level on the way. Manchester intends to get its share of steamship trade. Look in the New York telephone book and you will



**SIMILAR CRANES IN USE ON THE SEINE AT PARIS, WHERE SPACE IS ALSO PROVIDED FOR HANDLING AND STORAGE**



THE HARBOR OF BARCELONA

find listed an office of the Manchester Ship Canal Company. It is the function of this office to have cargo shipped direct to Manchester, rather than by the combination water and rail route through Liverpool. The office has been in New York for eighteen years. Manchester appreciates the value of its limited inland water-front and is building fire-proof concrete piers, five stories high, in order that more freight may be handled per lineal foot of docking space.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad wanted a harbor on the Atlantic Coast which would be free from ice throughout the year. A

highly trained engineer gave his time to the study of various shore possibilities. After careful consideration it was decided to concentrate on St. John, even though there was a narrow river, a rather unprotected harbor, and a tide of about thirty feet. If Canada had had an Atlantic coast harbor like that of New York the history of the Western Hemisphere might be quite different from what it is.

#### DIFFERENCES IN HARBOR MANAGEMENT

Though the physical resources of European harbors and the harbor equipment are



THE DOCKS OF SEVILLE





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THE HARBOR AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND  
(Southern & Western Railway station in foreground)

in striking contrast with New York Harbor, it is, after all, in the field of harbor management that the greatest differences exist. European harbors have a continuity of policy and management which New York has never known. Consider the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. It has twenty-eight members, of which twenty-four are elected by those firms and individuals who pay harbor dues. Members elected by business men should surely give a business administration. Though the members of the board may change, they do not all change in one year. The staff of officials who have the real active work to do remain year after year. The general manager of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board retains his position without regard to political shakeups affecting the city as a whole.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board controls the docks of Birkenhead, a separate municipality situated on the opposite side of the river from Liverpool. Interests of the two cities are the same, and there is every advantage in having one board rather than two boards. It is a serious misfortune that the New Jersey state line was placed in the middle of the Hudson. Not only is the harbor of Greater New York divided between several different cities, but the harbor is split

between two states. There is at present no executive body having sufficient scope to consider and act on the problems of New York Harbor in the broader aspects.

Rumors spread of a new navy-yard to replace the Brooklyn yard. Good locations for such a new navy-yard are not numerous. Probably the best location would be on the west side of New York Bay, on the Jersey City and Bayonne shore. That location is, however, in the State of New Jersey, and it is not likely that the active politicians of New York would let the Brooklyn navy-yard move to another state without the most strenuous opposition. Instead of determining the site on the basis of the best location in the harbor as a whole, the decision would likely depend on state lines.

The Dock Commissioner of New York City advocates a dry-dock large enough to take the largest ocean liners. The Dock Commissioner cannot study the harbor as a whole in determining the best location for the dry-dock. He could not recommend a location on the Jersey shore, if that were the best position, for the simple reason that he has jurisdiction only in Greater New York. Any location on the Jersey side would be not only in another city, but in another state.

New York has had a definite policy to acquire control of the city water-front as rapidly as finances would permit. Though it is desirable for the city to own the water-front, there is a difference between ownership of a water-front and executive management of a water-front. On the portions of the water-front already owned by the city many piers have been leased for long periods running up to thirty years. A pier leased for such a long time is practically beyond the control of the city. If it should be desirable to tear down the present pier and build a larger pier in the same location, but for a different kind of shipping, the corporation having the thirty-year lease can block progress just as effectively as if it owned the pier. Any business is likely to quadruple its size within thirty years. In order to do business at all, a steamship company must at first lease space greater than needed. Within a few years the space is likely to be outgrown and additional space desired adjacent to the pier already leased. Neighboring piers are, however, usually leased to others on long-time leases, with the result that the piers are not available. There is no governing body in New York Harbor which can broadly reassign piers as required so as to give each tenant facilities best suited to his needs. As

a result most piers in New York Harbor are working at more than full capacity or else at less than full capacity. On an average, piers are used at less than full capacity, simply because each company must lease enough space to provide for an indefinite future growth which may come years hence. As additional space cannot be counted upon, the only safe policy is to take at first enough pier space to provide for the future growth.

Boston now has a State Commission actively providing facilities best suited to the needs of the port of Boston as a whole. The boundaries of cities need

not trouble the Boston Port Directors, for they have their power from the state. Work already completed and planned for immediate construction will undoubtedly give impetus to Boston's commercial development. The creation of the state board would seem to insure continuity of effort, which cannot but have effect in the future. It is of interest to note that the salary of the chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston is exactly twice the salary of New York's Commissioner of Docks and Ferries. The Director of Docks, Wharves and Ferries in Philadelphia receives one-third more salary than the New York Dock Commissioner.

Even on crowded Manhattan Island there is a great quantity of water-front property not at all developed, or else developed in such manner as to be of little service. There is need for more open piers which can be used for general purposes in each section of the city. The trouble with open piers rented from day to day is that they require real executive management on the part of the city if the investment is to be made a paying one. Piers rented for a period of years require little further thought, but piers and bulkhead space rented from day to day are always uncertain as to earnings.

Contractors in New York have grave difficulty in finding piers at which to dump dirt taken from cellar, sewer, and subway excavations. The few piers available for such dumping are mostly controlled on long leases by large contractors who do not care what becomes of the smaller contractor.



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A PORTION OF COPENHAGEN'S HARBOR

Since much of the material to be dumped is from city contracts for sewers, subways, etc., it seems evident that the city must in the end pay high for its failure to provide adequate dumping piers.

A broad organization, empowered to manage the harbor of Greater New York as a whole, could undoubtedly make a very handsome thing out of the dumping piers. The quantities of material dumped from Manhattan could be used to fill in the mud flats of the Jersey side of New York Bay. Contractors would need pay no more than at present for getting rid of their excavated material, while the square miles of land reclaimed would furnish, in time, the best commercial water-front that will ever be possible in New York Harbor; but again it is a question involving two states.

Rough building materials coming to Manhattan Island arrive almost entirely by water. Landing facilities for building materials are of the crudest kind that could be imagined. Sand, gravel, and crushed stone are pushed up on inclined planks by wheelbarrow gangs, handling thousands of tons daily. The incline on the plank limits the height of the storage pile and causes valuable water-front to be used at less than a quarter of the economical capacity. Water-front landings for building materials are so scarce, or are so closely controlled, that many contractors working on city contracts dare not buy their material by barge loads. They know they may not be able to obtain unloading and storage berths at times when absolutely nec-

essary to complete the job according to contract. The contractors are forced to buy materials from firms who control the unloading berths. If the prices of the building material are high, the high prices are simply passed on to be paid by the city, included in the size of the bid.

European cities apparently appreciate the advantage of providing water-front space where building materials, fuel, etc., may be unloaded by power machinery and stored until needed. If floating cranes are used for unloading, the city need furnish only sufficient bulkhead space to provide berths for barges and storage-room for the unloaded material. With such arrangement, any contractor could buy his materials by bargeloads and do the unloading with his own equipment on bulkhead space rented only for the duration of the contract. Where water-front space is very limited the municipally owned elevated cranes of Frankfort show the way for handling vastly more material from a given water-frontage than could be handled on a simple marginal bulkhead street.

Though Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities have found municipal warehouses a success for ocean freight, there seems to be no present necessity for considering municipal ownership of warehouses in New York Har-

bor. The warehouse business is one of very great complexity because of the variety of commodities handled. Material can be warehoused in any part of the harbor, since goods in quantity are easily transported from ship to warehouse by means of lighters. Water-front facilities, such as piers, must be provided at definitely determined sections of the city. Warehouses, however, will to a great extent take care of themselves, due to the efforts of private capital.

New York is now the world's greatest seaport. It handles, roughly, six times as much tonnage as either Boston or Philadelphia. New York's supreme position among world ports has been reached because of its almost ideal harbor, coupled with a hinterland of vast producing and consuming capacity. The leadership has come in spite of changeable dock policies and in spite of the divergent interests of various cities comprising the harbor. If New York Harbor could have a continuing governing board empowered to manage the whole of the harbor without regard to city and state boundaries, the most courageous imagination could not adequately picture the great development which would accrue to the district around our national harbor, which now handles forty-seven per cent. of the nation's foreign commerce.



SCENE IN THE MODERN HARBOR OF HAMBURG

# FIRST AID FOR LEGISLATORS

BY CHARLES FREDERICK CARTER

**F**ORTY-SIX organizations, scattered throughout the country from Maryland to California, and from Michigan to Texas, have been created for the purpose of rendering first aid to legislators. These organizations are known by various names, but the purpose they serve is designated by the comprehensive term "legislative reference work." Lest this information should still be insufficiently enlightening, the explanation may be added that a legislative or municipal reference bureau is a sort of omniscient institution which undertakes to tell those upon whom devolves the duty of making laws for their State or city whether or not proposed statutes or ordinances are already upon the books in substance, if not in form; whether they conflict too flagrantly with the constitution or the charter, or with acts already in effect; how they compare with similar laws elsewhere, and what the results in operation of similar laws have been. A large proportion of these first-aid bureaus combine bill-drafting with the task of dispensing information. In other words, they not only tell the legislator what he wants to say, but they also say it for him.

Here are the nine States that have established independent legislative reference bureaus: California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

These twenty-one State libraries or State universities have been authorized to take on legislative reference work as an added function: Alabama Department of Archives and History, California State Library, Colorado University, Connecticut State Library, Georgia State Library, Iowa State Library, Kansas State Library, Maine State Library, Massachusetts State Library, Michigan State Library, Montana State Library, New York State Library, North Dakota Public Library Commission, Oregon State Library, Rhode Island State Library, South Dakota Department of History, Texas State Library, Virginia State Library, Washington State Library, Washington State University, and West Virginia Department of Archives and History.

These eight cities maintain municipal ref-

erence departments: Baltimore, Chicago, Newark, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, and St. Louis.

These eight universities are carrying on volunteer municipal reference work to provide hospital practice, so to speak, for students who are being trained to cure municipal ills: Indiana University, Illinois University, Kansas University, Washington University, Wisconsin University, California University, Michigan University, Texas University.

## A PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DRAFTING BUREAU

Even Congress is progressing hopefully toward a legislative reference department and a legislative drafting bureau. At least Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, has been pegging tirelessly away at the idea for a dozen years, both House and Senate have held hearings which elicited much illuminating information on the subject, and, finally, Senator Root, chairman of the Senate Committee on Library, on February 20, 1913, submitted a favorable report on Senator La Follette's bill creating a "Legislative Drafting Bureau." In his report Senator Root said:

There is a general agreement that there are serious defects prevailing in our legislation, both in Congress and in our State legislatures. These defects arise in part from the fact that many provisions are drafted as matters of first impression. Words are used which seem to the draftsman adapted to accomplish his purpose, but when the words are considered in connection with all the existing laws of which they are made to form a part they may have an entirely different effect from that which was intended, and when considered with reference to all existing decisions of the courts by which they may be construed they are often found to be utterly futile or to produce quite unexpected results. The effect of continually thrusting provisions into the body of the law without considering carefully what is already there is to make a jumble of the statutes which creates uncertainty, breeds litigation, and makes the law ineffective. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the drafting of statutes demands exceptional capacity for clear and definite statement, and many very strong and useful legislators have not that capacity.

Several other bills seeking by various

means to accomplish the result aimed at in the La Follette bill have been introduced from time to time, but none has yet been enacted. Meanwhile several Congressional committees employ counsel to perform the services that would be rendered by a bill-drafting bureau.

#### REDUCING QUANTITY, IMPROVING QUALITY

From what Senator Root said it will be seen that the purpose of legislative reference and bill-drafting bureaus is not to increase the already vast volume of legislation, but to decrease the quantity and, if possible, to improve the quality of the remainder. The benefits are expected to be two-fold: first, improvement in substance by the assurance of adequate data upon which to base conclusions; and, second, improvement in form through the employment of experts whose duty it is to consider nothing but form.

Certainly no necessity for increasing the production of laws is apparent. In quantity of output American lawmakers, like Cap'n Cuttle's watch, are "ekalled by few and excelled by none." The legislatures in session in forty-one States in the winter of 1906-7 enacted 17,134 laws; in the following winter the remaining seven States, with such assistance as could be given by those having annual sessions, added 6293 more statutes to the list, making a grand total of 23,427 new laws added in the biennial period to the vast quantity already existing.

Congress is not less prolific. The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced grew from 20,893 in the Fifty-sixth Congress, of which 1948 became laws, to the astounding total of 44,363 in the Sixty-first Congress, to which must be added 1504 resolutions. Of this tremendous total 882 bills became laws.

Any one who will take the trouble to divide the total number of minutes Congress was in session by the number of bills introduced, or even by the number that became laws, the quotient being the average length of time during which each may be supposed to have received the collective consideration of Congress, though as a matter of fact the greater part of the time was monopolized by a small number of bills, may obtain a most impressive idea of the amount of care and attention bestowed upon the majority of the laws under which we live—if we can. If the investigator will further bear in mind that an uncomfortably large proportion of this annual eruption of law is drafted by men inadequately informed, if not grossly mis-

informed, concerning the subjects with which they seek to deal; that many of them may be but poorly versed in the science of law; and, to cap the climax, may be unskilled in the use of language, he will perceive that the less said about the quality of American laws the better. Any lingering doubts on this score may be resolved by looking up the number of laws that have been declared unconstitutional and the number of different constructions placed on others by various courts under identical conditions.

As a horrible example, take the present interstate commerce law, the "Hepburn act," so-called. This will be conceded to be a very important statute; yet it is obscure, contradictory, and verbose. It begins with an amendment to itself without telling how much of the prior law is repealed. After quoting the interstate commerce law of 1887 almost in full it adds a rambling maze of repetitions, contradictions, and amendments which are thereupon nullified by other amendments, amends previous legislation by inference, and drags in extraneous matter. It closes with the customary repeal of "all laws in conflict with the provisions of this act," leaving the courts to figure out what it is all about if they can.

Since it is the custom for Wisconsin to claim, or to be conceded unsought, the credit for originating all good ideas, it is not surprising to find that that progressive commonwealth is popularly supposed to have been the pioneer in legislative reference and bill-drafting work. Indeed, Governor McGovern, in his 1911 message, blandly assured the legislature that this "idea of great value" had been "copied by over twenty other States and as many cities, and foreign countries and municipalities have also adopted it."

#### BILL-DRAFTING IN OTHER COUNTRIES

As a matter of fact the United States, for many years, has been entitled to the distinction of being the only country having popular law-making bodies which do not employ specialists in statutory law to assist them. France, Germany, and other continental countries have long given their law-making bodies such assistance. Away back in 1837 the British Government appointed a bar-rister of experience to draft bills for the administration. In 1869 the importance of the task assigned to this official had become so fully recognized that parliament reorganized the work by creating the office of "Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury." The counsel, who receives a salary of \$12,500 a year, has

an assistant at \$10,000 a year and a treasury allowance for office expenses and the payment of such outside legal assistance as he may require.

Both head counsel and assistant are barristers of talent and experience, thoroughly trained in law and draftsmanship, whose business it is to prepare every bill which is to be introduced in parliament by the administration, which means practically all the important measures.

When a bill is to be prepared the minister in charge of the department interested holds a council with his own department heads to consider the substance of the proposed bill. When this is decided upon he sends for the parliamentary counsel who discusses the matter with him. It is the counsel's particular province to point out any conflict with existing statutes or decisions, and the difficulties to be expected. In short, counsel gives the minister a complete view of the way in which his bill, if introduced, will affect existing law, so as to be sure it will not do more than is intended, and, above all that it will not leave untouched various contingencies or legal provisions of existing statutes which ought to be dealt with to make the bill, when enacted, work in a satisfactory way. When all criticisms have been considered the counsel prepares a bill pursuant to his instructions and sends it to the department. The bill is considered by the department and probably there are more conferences with counsel and possibly a new bill, or several new drafts before something thoroughly satisfactory is threshed out. Counsel is in no way responsible for the policy of a bill; he is merely a sort of consulting engineer who builds to order, but builds skilfully.

When a bill of first-rate importance is under consideration in committee the parliamentary counsel has a seat in the room so that the minister in charge may consult him at a moment's notice about amendments offered. The English theory is that in order to make legislation finished and effective and avoid subsequent difficulties the form of the bill cannot be considered too carefully. The result of employing the highest legal talent to draft bills is to secure a harmony in legislation that was previously lacking. Acts of parliament are shorter, clearer, better expressed and less litigation arises upon them, due to the fact that the laws are prepared on uniform principles; that certain forms of expression have been adopted and are adhered to with a certain degree of uniformity.

Thirty-two years ago the American Bar

Association passed a resolution recommending "the adoption by the several States of a permanent system by which the important duty of revising and maturing the acts introduced into the legislatures shall be intrusted to competent officers either by the creation of special commissions or committees of revision or by devolving the duty upon the attorney-general of the State." In 1886 the Bar Association reiterated its suggestion, even offering the draft of a bill providing for a joint committee on revision of bills to which all bills after passing both houses should be referred for examination as to clearness of expression and harmony with existing statutes.

#### REFERENCE BUREAUS IN THE STATES

The legislative reference movement was begun in this country in 1890 by Melvil Dewey, who was trying to make the great library of the State of New York an active and notable agency in the service of the Government and people of the Empire State. Mr. Dewey selected William B. Shaw, a young Wisconsin man, who had specialized in political science at Johns Hopkins University, to initiate the work of legislative compilation and reference by preparing for publication a summary and index of legislation in all the States as a yearly bulletin. E. Dana Durand, later Director of the Census, succeeded Mr. Shaw in this work.

While the Wisconsin legislative reference bureau was not created till 1901, it is, at least, entitled to credit for being the most energetic, progressive, wide-awake thing of the kind in the country. Dr. Charles McCarthy, who established the bureau and has been its head ever since, has the faculty of arousing a spirit of enthusiastic coöperation so well developed that it is said he had great difficulty at first in restraining the ardent legislature from killing his idea with kindness. From the outset his bureau has been regarded as a training school for the rest of the country.<sup>1</sup> Young men are so eager to work under his direction without pay for the sake of the training they receive that he always has a waiting list of applicants for the privilege of working for nothing. As soon as they are qualified Dr. McCarthy's

<sup>1</sup> The demand for experts to take charge of legislative and municipal reference libraries throughout the country has led to the establishment of a special course of study under the direction of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in conjunction with the State University. Seven students are enrolled in this course, which is eminently practical, each student being assigned to do some real work for one of the State commissions. This work is under the guidance of Professor Clarence B. Lester, formerly connected with the New York and Indiana State reference libraries.

graduates are snapped up by other institutions.

One secret of Dr. McCarthy's success in Wisconsin is that he is very successful in anticipating the needs of the legislature. By keeping a weather eye on the trend of public opinion he is able long before the legislature convenes to go to the members and tell them what legislation they have in mind.

The famous railroad commission and public utility laws of Wisconsin are notable examples of what a good legislative reference bureau can do. The first thing members of the legislature thought of when they decided to present such bills was to get a copy of the gas commission act of Massachusetts. Seeing this would not do they appealed to Dr. McCarthy, who promptly enlisted the aid of the State Department at Washington and similar departments all over the world in a search for all available information on the subject of public utility control. After some six months work they were ready for the meeting of the legislature. There were separate collections of information to show how depreciation funds were kept in different countries, how sliding scales were worked out, what administrative devices were used and so on. The committee members agreed upon the system used by the Sheffield Gas Company in England. Dr. McCarthy was called upon to submit rough drafts in accordance with the principles selected. The committee was not satisfied with the first drafts, so the work was done over and over twenty-two times before all hands were satisfied. The result is generally conceded to be the best thing of the kind on any statute-book in America.

Again, when a water-power bill came up, Europe was raked for analogous laws until a bill that the Prussian Government was about to introduce was turned up. This served as a guide to enable the Wisconsin legislature to do just what it wanted to do.

Though Indiana's legislative reference and bill-drafting bureau is less heard of than that of Wisconsin the results attained by it have been no less satisfactory than in the case of the Badger State. It was found in Indiana that each legislature began its work in ignorance of the experience of its own State except as it was handed down in parts by inter-

ested individuals. Such a condition was fatal to good legislation. The first thing the bureau did was to index, in cumulative form, bills introduced in former sessions so that legislators could formulate their proposals in the light of many similar proposals of former years, thus avoiding mistakes and profiting by any good features found. Governors' messages were indexed for twenty years. The Governors' proposals and veto messages accompanied usually by strong, well-balanced reasons prove to be valuable protection against weak and fallacious proposals. Since much valuable material which would help in solving live problems is buried in reports of State officers and legislative journals this is hunted up and indexed. The department also secures, digests and tabulates official and scientific data from other States and foreign countries as an aid to better-planned and more carefully-digested legislation. The printed bills of twenty-five States are secured in exchange. Those which are of general value are selected and filed under subject headings so that on any given subject may be found bills from several States. If a new law can not be founded upon actual experience in other States that have adopted it, the legislators can at least see what others are trying to do.

In order to know how a law works in practice, reports of administrative and executive officers, court reports, books, magazines and newspapers, personal letters and actual observation are used. The department secures all the printed material available and sorts from it anything which will aid in the analysis of laws or conditions demanding laws. A separate index of court decisions affecting constitutional and administrative law is kept.

An important part of the department's work is the preparation of bills under direction of members of the legislature. During the session of 1909 more than three hundred bills were prepared or revised by the department, much of the work being done prior to the convening of the legislature.

It may be of interest in this connection to add that President Wilson, while Governor of New Jersey, recorded his entire approval of the proposal to establish a legislative reference and bill-drafting bureau for Congress.





# SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

BY JAMES MELVIN LEE

(Director, Department of Journalism, New York University; Secretary and Treasurer of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism)

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE was talking with a journalist from the North as they sat together on the porch of his home in Lexington, Va. The Great Chieftain of the South talked freely about the work of Washington College, of which he was at that time the president, but he refused to be interviewed about General Grant and turned the conversation to the subject of the press and its influence. As the journalist arose to go, General Lee is reported to have said, "War is over and I am trying to forget it. The South has a still greater conflict before her. We must do something to train her sons to fight her battles, not with the sword, but with the pen."

What he did was to establish at Washington College fifty press scholarships to be awarded to young men "intending to make practical printing and journalism their business in life." Such students were required to work in a local printing-office the equivalent of one hour a day. In the practical instruction given the Washington students in the plant of Messrs. Lafferty & Company were the elements of the first school of journalism.

Even before Washington and Lee University, as the institution is now called, had removed the notice about the scholarships in journalism from the catalogue—its last publication was in the issue for 1877-1878—Cornell University had taken up the matter of technical instruction. Its president, Dr. Andrew D. White, proposed not only the giving of practical instruction in the university printing-office but also the awarding of a "Certificate in Journalism" in addition to the baccalaureate degree. Circumstances prevented Cornell from carrying out President White's program in detail, but some practical work was actually done.

In 1888 Eugene M. Camp, of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Times*, collected the opinions of a number of the leading editors and publishers on technical instruction in journalism. Finding most of them favorable, he made a special plea before the

alumni of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania for the establishment of courses in journalism in that institution. To the University of Pennsylvania belongs the honor of doing the first real work in technical instruction, as that term is now understood. The courses were given by Joseph French Johnson, formerly of the *Chicago Tribune* and now dean of the School of Commerce of New York University.

A few other institutions of higher education added a course or two in journalism to the curriculum, but it was not until 1907 that Merle Thorpe, now director of the Department of Journalism at the University of Kansas, organized in the University of Washington the first permanent school or department of journalism. In the meantime, Joseph Pulitzer, of the *New York World*, had provided in his will (1904) for the gift of \$1,000,000 to Columbia University for the founding of the school of journalism that now bears his name, and also for a second bequest of \$1,000,000, but the school did not open until the fall of 1912,—a year after the death of its founder. Since 1907 schools or departments of journalism in American universities have increased at an astonishing rate.

## INSTRUCTION IN THIRTY-FIVE INSTITUTIONS

By way of proof of the last assertion, let me give the following list of colleges and universities at which work of some sort is now, or will be shortly, offered in journalism: Beloit College, Boston College, Boston University, Chicago University, Colorado University, Columbia University, De Pauw University, Iowa State College, Illinois University, Indiana University, Kansas University, Kentucky University, Louisiana University, Maine University, Marquette University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Michigan University, Minnesota University, Missouri University, Nebraska University, New York University, North Carolina University, Notre Dame Univer-

sity, Ohio State University, Oklahoma University, Oregon University, Pittsburgh University, South Carolina University, South Dakota University, Texas University, Tulane University, Utah University, Washington University, Western Reserve University, Wisconsin University.

At Boston College the work consists simply of a number of lectures by prominent journalists in connection with the extension courses. At Western Reserve University, on the other hand, the courses are to be post-graduate in character and open only to college graduates. As dean of the school, Western Reserve has just called H. F. Harrington from the Department of Journalism of Ohio State University.

The Pulitzer School at Columbia, because of the special emphasis it lays upon the editorial rather than the business side of the newspaper, stands in a class by itself. Its work has received so much attention in the press that it is not necessary to outline it in detail. In another year this school will receive the second million from the Pulitzer estate. The director is Dr. Talcott Williams, formerly of the *Philadelphia Press*.

#### HOW THE CANAL TOLLS MESSAGE WAS "HANDLED" BY STUDENTS

When the movement was new Frederick Hudson, then managing director of the *New York Herald*, was asked whether he had heard about the proposed training of journalists in a special department of a university. His answer was as follows: "Only in connection with General Lee's college, and I cannot see how it could be made serviceable. Who are to be the teachers? The only place where one can learn to be a journalist is in a great newspaper office." As similar views are held by some editors of the old school, it may be well to take up some news "story" and show how it is handled in a school of journalism. New York University has been selected because its work is familiar to the writer; President Wilson's address to Congress on "The Repeal of Panama Tolls" has been chosen because his message is familiar to the reader.

The message was unusually brief, consisting of about 400 words, and yet it had a news value out of all proportion to its length. My own class in newspaper-making wrestled with the problem of how to give the President's words suitable display on the front page. Each student had to decide for himself the mechanical way in which he would set up the message. Some preferred

to put it in a "box," or frame. Others thought it would be a better way to set it in larger type than that used in the body of the paper. Each had to pick the striking sentences or phrases to "feature" in the headlines.

The message had a local end. What did New Yorkers think of the President's words? This was "covered" in the news-reporting class conducted by George T. Hughes, city editor of the *New York Globe*. He sent out his student reporters to interview a number of men about the message. Albert Frederick Wilson, formerly a member of the editorial staff of the *Literary Digest*, next took up the matter in his class in current topics. He required his students to read the editorials about the message found in leading papers on file in the Journalism Laboratory in order to note the different points of view taken by the American press. Later the leaders in the English papers were studied in the same way.

Members of the editorial-writing class, under the direction of its instructor, Royal J. Davis of the editorial staff of the *New York Evening Post*, wrote their comments on the message. For classroom purposes, the point of view was of necessity that of the paper with which the instructor is connected. Yet students were urged to write what they believed. Conflicting opinions were regarded as "Letters to the Editor." The international law involved in the message was subsequently considered by Dr. Gerdes in the special law course designed to meet the needs of students in journalism.

#### WORKING IN A REAL "CITY ROOM"

Whether such instruction is serviceable the reader must decide. "Who are the teachers?" has been answered. Taking up another point raised by Mr. Hudson, I may say that the class in news-reporting has its regular meetings in the city room of the *New York Globe*. In order to duplicate, so far as practicable, the work of the newspaper office, the class begins its work at five in the afternoon—or as soon as the last edition of the *Globe* has gone to press—and continues until eleven in the evening. In case of emergency, members of the class may have to work even later. Students write New York letters for out-of-town papers. Finger exercises of the class in editorial writing often break into print as "Letters to the Editor." A few editorials have actually been sold to publications. Arthur Guiterman, who is connected with the staff

of *Life* and also with that of the *Woman's Home Companion*, gives a course in newspaper verse. His students have had remarkable success in selling their MSS. to Sunday editors. The work in the magazine-making and writing classes—in some respects the most important work done in this department at New York University—must be, with apologies to Kipling, another story.

Other things may help to train the newspaper worker besides the "cussings" of the city editor and the blue-pencilings of the copy desk. The Police Commissioner helped when he issued cards which allow New York students to pass through police lines to get news.

#### PRACTICAL FEATURES OF SCHOOL WORK

Work in other schools of journalism is just as practical as that at the New York. At Marquette University students accompany regular reporters as the latter make their rounds in Milwaukee. Students at the University of Wisconsin take regular news assignments on two of the daily papers of Madison. The *Seattle Times* has a Sunday page which is written and edited by the students in the Department of Journalism at the University of Washington. At the University of Pittsburgh, where the journalism courses are under the supervision of T. R. Williams, managing editor of the *Press*, students not only do work for his paper but also help out at times on other dailies in that city. Arrangements have already been made to have the journalism students at Western Reserve University supplement the teaching of the classroom with practical work on two daily papers of Cleveland. Some of the Western universities, like Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, etc., have printing-plants and issue daily papers. These publications are to be regarded not as ideal papers, as some shallow critics try to imply, but as practice sheets in which students may print the classroom exercises.

The school of journalism may render a distinct practical service to the press of the State in which it is located. Possibly the Department of Journalism at the University of Kansas has done the largest amount of work of this sort. By way of illustration some of its activities may be outlined. It gets out a monthly trade-paper, the *Kansas*

*Editor*, which is mailed free to all editors of that State. It acts as a broker for the sale of newspaper properties, without cost either to the buyer or to the seller. It has compiled a cost system for job offices that enables a printer to know whether every piece of work yields a profit or entails a loss to his plant. It takes the worn-out type of the country office, melts it, and ships back new type to the rural editor. It prints sets of "Instructions to Correspondents" which are mailed free to publishers. A blank space in which a local paper may print its name is left on the front page. It acts as a legal adviser in settling suits about official State and county printing. It gives short-term courses in advertising and newspaper-making for country editors. It has just arranged for a great newspaper conference to be held at the university in May.

The school of journalism may be of practical assistance to the Fourth Estate at large. The School of Journalism at the University of Missouri has issued a number of bulletins dealing with newspaper problems. These pamphlets have been approved by State editorial associations and have been widely circulated. Prof. Fred Newton Scott who has charge of the journalism courses at the University of Michigan writes a critique of the English used in the columns of the *Chicago Tribune*. (He is paid for this service by the newspaper.) Several teachers have written text-books which have been marked O. K. by metropolitan editors. In various other ways teachers are trying to render some service in a practical way to American journalism.

Supplementing the laboratory work of journalism schools are other courses, such as advertising, circulation, newspaper management, history of journalism, literary and dramatic editing, magazine writing, etc.

Lest the pedantic critic think that too much attention is paid to the technical instruction, I hasten to add that courses in politics, finance, sociology, economics, law, literature, etc., are not neglected in the curricula of most schools of journalism. No longer can it be said, as was so often said before such schools were started, that the newspaper office is the only place to learn journalism. Editors are sending their sons to schools of journalism.

# CANADA IN 1914—AT THE PORTALS OF A CHANGE

BY P. T. McGRATH

THE present year sees Canada at the portals of a great change, passing from a constructive to a productive era. No other country, all things considered, has made such material progress or bulked so largely in the world's eye during the past decade as has the Dominion. Her advance in every respect has been marvelous, probably the most marvelous in history; and that this has been arrested to even a slight degree occasions surprise, though why this should be is difficult to understand.

By her census of 1901 Canada showed, despite the inrush of immigrants then beginning, only the same increase in population as her tiny neighbor, Newfoundland, with no immigration whatever; a fact proving that there must have been a substantial exodus of her own people across the Atlantic border, though statistics as to this are not easily available. In the early part of the decade the tide turned. The boundless wealth of the prairies was made manifest. Thousands of American farmers rushed to the newest West. Other thousands from Europe began to pour in, towns and cities sprang up like mushrooms and the map was gridironed with railways.

## RAILROAD-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY

The figures are a romance in themselves. Starting with 5,000,000 people and having probably about 8,000,000 to-day, Canada in that period has obtained nearly \$900,000,000 for the extension of her railway system; not all of this, however, raised by borrowing, as the whole of the money expended by the Dominion itself on its national transcontinental line has been provided out of its surplus revenues. But in the last seven years, since 1907 began, the total amount of capital she has raised in England for railroad and kindred purposes has been \$1,120,000,000, exclusive of the large amount of private capital placed there for land purchases and private investments. Including these, Canada has, up to date, borrowed or secured for investment, considerably over \$2,500,000,000 of capital from Britain and over \$500,000,000 from the United States—a sum on which, figur-

ing the interest at 4½ per cent., Canada has now to pay interest of \$135,000,000 a year.

Out of that money she has built some 10,000 miles of railway and has 9000 miles more under construction, most of which will be completed and opened for traffic by the end of 1915, so that her railroad trackage then will be at least 36,000 miles, against 17,000 at the end of 1903. This increase includes the double-tracking of most of the Canadian Pacific line, the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, or National Transcontinental line and the Canadian Northern line from ocean to ocean, and the provision of countless branches.

The startling charge embodied in the recently issued report of Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Stanton, the commissioners appointed by the Borden Government after taking office in 1911, to inquire into the construction of the National Transcontinental Railroad (associate with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway) that the line had cost \$40,000,000 more than was necessary, is an unpleasant circumstance for Canada at the present juncture, when she needs so much money for her industrial requirements and general developing purposes, especially in the West; and the confidence of British investors, already somewhat shaken by this, is not likely to be increased by the fact that following almost immediately upon it came a request from the Canadian Northern Railway magnates,—MacKenzie and Mann,—for a loan or bond guarantee of \$35,000,000 to enable them to complete the third railroad system across Canada. The attitude of the public men and newspapers of the Dominion is that much greater economy must be demanded in the future in the case of railway building and much greater caution be exercised by the Federal and Provincial administrations in providing bonuses and other guarantees for railroads, if Canada is to maintain her standing in the money markets.

## BUSINESS DEPRESSION

The raising of all this money and the building of all these railways within so short

a period represents, in the opinion of experts, a unique performance in financial history. It has inevitably involved, however, a reaction, the evidences of which have been accumulating during the past year or two. Pessimists recall the parable of the fat kine and the lean to explain Canada's present situation, but a more apt simile would perhaps be that of the western newspaper, which asserts that Canada's present condition is due to the fact that she has been climbing the hill of progress so rapidly that she has had to stop to get her second wind. In either event the wave of depression that has affected the world the past year or two has not left Canada undisturbed. The very rapidity of growth in the West created its own difficulties, some of which have been painfully realized of late.

Even in the fall of 1911, when the writer crossed Canada, westward from Halifax to Vancouver, and northward from the American border to Edmonton, all was buoyancy and optimism; and the weak points he then discerned in the West,—the inflation of land values, too large a proportion of the people in the cities, and "mining" wheat without practising mixed farming as a reserve,—were explained away with an airy disregard for possible eventualities that is pathetic under present circumstances.

When the Balkan War started in the autumn of 1912 and European countries and investors began to tie up their money bags, the situation changed materially, funds for development in Canada proved less easy to secure, the banks became cautious, and a period of economy and retrenchment was necessitated. A year ago two of the big railways,—the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern,—had to appeal to the Dominion Government for financial aid, and the Canadian Pacific launched a stock issue of \$60,000,000 to advance its vast projects. Perhaps the most striking testimony, however, to the altered conditions is the statement of the Canadian banks for last December, issued at Ottawa late in January, showing that, compared with the previous twelve months, there was a decrease of nearly \$59,000,000 in current loans in Canada. It is not difficult to imagine the serious effect upon business operations which such a considerable withdrawal of money must have had.

English capitalists are also understood to be viewing askance some of the new methods by which the Western provinces and municipalities are endeavoring to maintain their advance. Government ownership is by no

means proving the panacea for all evils that was expected, and the Manitoba telephone project has failed to realize fully the expectations entertained regarding it. Saskatchewan is now trying to stimulate farming by loans to the agriculturists on farm mortgages, and has appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the problem. British Columbia, in its turn, has developed perhaps more than any other province an idea akin to Henry George's single tax, by levying a rate on the land itself and exempting all improvements. Doubtless every system such as these that has been devised has features of good in it, but all have their weak points as well.

Government-owned telephones labor under the disadvantage that in every department of their upkeep and administration it is found difficult, if not impossible, to secure from employees as efficient work as would be given by the employees of private corporations; public "land banks" are difficult to carry on because politicians, depending for their success on electors who are obliged to have resource to these banks, throw difficulties in the way of recovering monies even in cases where laxity is inexcusable; and as to the "single tax," the difficulty was illustrated to the writer by an ecclesiastic at Vancouver,—namely, that he had to pay the same tax on his church where he took toll only on Sundays and even that from only one floor, as had the owners of a fourteen-story hotel on the opposite corner of the street, where they took toll from each of these floors every day of the week.

#### CANADA'S MAIN HOPE,—THE FARM

It is impossible, of course, to believe that present conditions can long prevail in a country with such vast and varied national resources as Canada possesses, but, equally, no permanent and very decided betterment will be experienced until an entirely new situation is created. This will follow, in a measure, from the transformation which must necessarily result in the West. Armies of men there have been employed in railway construction for years past and the end of this is now in sight,—a warning that these workers will have to seek new avenues of employment. That they can find these on the farms is beyond question, but that they will avail themselves of that opportunity is by no means so certain. The most serious drawback to the assured progress of the Canadian West in late years has been the tendency to flock into the cities, and un-

less this can be counteracted the problem will not be easy of solution.

There is ample opportunity for countless thousands to make a profitable livelihood on Canada's farms. In Britain and Germany alone there is a vast and steadily increasing market for all farm products. To-day Britain produces only one-third of the wheat she uses and Germany but two-thirds, and as their populations grow, the home product must become less and less a factor. The United States, moreover, from her tremendous increase in population, must annually provide less wheat and kindred products for export, and soon have none at all available except for domestic demand. Hence Canada's vast wheat belt cannot produce food supplies at too rapid a rate for the requirements in Europe, and as mixed farming is more generally practised,—which the Western grain growers are coming to see is a necessity,—her exports of other food products must proportionately increase. Therefore, an ample market is assured, even if immigrants to the total of 400,000 a year, as at present, continue to pour into Canada. But to insure real progress implies that these must be settled on the farms.

#### THE DEMAND FOR FREER TRADE

The charge that trade trusts have conspired to hamstring both the farmer and the consumer has been made so frequently and forcefully of late as to compel the Borden Government to appoint a commission to prove the high cost of living, while the Laurier Opposition has formulated a political battle cry of "free food." In Canada the Borden, or Conservative, party stands for protection and the Laurier, or Liberal, party for freer trade. It was openly charged that the manufacturing interests helped largely to defeat Laurier in 1911, and a clash between these and the grain-growers came a year ago, when the latter called for an increase in the "British preference" to 50 per cent. to stimulate trade with the mother country. It is freely asserted that Canadian wheat can to-day be carried from the West to tidewater and then across 3000 miles of ocean to England, milled into flour there, and sold for two-thirds the cost of the like article in Canada, and that the same is true of farm implements and other necessities of the great producing classes.

Canada presents in its tariff situation more contrasts than the United States does, because the latter country is settled more generally from coast to coast and the interests

of the various sections are more interwoven, but in Canada the Great Lakes separate, as it were, the interests of the East and the West; the newer provinces, pushful and hustling, embodying most modern ideas as against the less radical ones of their Eastern brethren. This condition is likely to be more accentuated after the Panama Canal is built and freights are "routed" to Europe via Vancouver. Then Western eyes will turn more to the Pacific slope than elsewhere, as in Eastern Canada the St. Lawrence is the objective, these divergent feelings tending to split the two sections farther asunder than to-day, and as the West grows in population and naturally in political strength at Ottawa the claims of the Westerners will have to receive more attention than heretofore.

#### GROWING PARLIAMENTARY STRENGTH OF THE WEST

Exactly this position is manifesting itself in Canada at present through the introduction of a redistribution bill. The Canadian electoral system, like the American, provides for a redistribution of seats after each decennial census, but on a different basis. The Province of Quebec is the unit, being allowed 65 members always, and that number divided into the total population gives the electoral factor for every other Province, the membership from which is increased or reduced accordingly. In the last Parliament the membership was 221. In the new House it will be 235. In the last House, older Canada, east of the Great Lakes, had 186 members and new Canada, west of the Great Lakes, 35. In the next House the Eastern provinces will have 177 and the Western 58, their proportion increasing from about a sixth to a fourth.

Obviously, then, the influence of the West will be proportionately greater, even apart from membership, than heretofore, and some of the politicians in the older provinces are looking forward to the day when they hope to bring Newfoundland into the Union and thus provide the East with another ten members to help check the growing ascendancy of the Western division. Concurrently with this redistribution measure for the Commons the membership of the Senate will be enlarged. The West, until now, has had fifteen Senators, but it is proposed now to add nine more and make a fourth group of 24 members there; and with the legislative machine thus reconstructed Canada will face the future and the altered conditions the future will bring.

## HIGH OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR CANADIAN GRAIN

It may be predicted with certainty that one of the West's first demands will be for a revision of freight rates in the West and of steamship rates on the Atlantic. One of the greatest menaces to Canada's future prosperity to-day is the problem of ocean freight rates. It is charged that within the past three years the rates for carriage by steamer of grain and other products from Canadian to British ports have increased from 30 to 50 per cent. and the heaviest increases occur to ports where the largest shipments are made. Last autumn the Canadian Government sent the chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. Drayton, to Great Britain to investigate this matter so that, if possible, ocean freight rates might be put under the jurisdiction of the Railway Board, and the Dominion's Trade Commission, which will visit Canada the coming summer, will also look into this matter.

## EXPORT TRADE BY WAY OF NEW YORK

The *Montreal Journal of Commerce* recently pointed out that whereas during 1911 36,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat passed through the Canadian Sault Canal, nearly 49 per cent.,—almost half,—reached the Atlantic Ocean through Buffalo and New York, and in 1912, 40 per cent. found an outlet in the same manner. It is thought that the new Erie Canal, with its greatly enlarged transportation capacity, will tend to increase the wheat export trade by way of New York. The latter port has in its favor availability of ocean tonnage, lower ocean rates, and lower insurance rates. The first is a serious drawback to Montreal, as the transatlantic steamers from New York are very many and mostly take grain as ballast or to supplement other cargoes, so they carry it at relatively low rates. On the other hand, Montreal has natural advantages over New York in distance, in canal mileage, in canal depth, in canal capacity, and in time, but all these are neutralized, according to complaints, by the discrimination against Canada carried out by the Atlantic steamship pool in enormously increasing the rates for the products of the Dominion.

A London authority maintains, however, that if Atlantic rates are excessive, it is because there is not enough British freight going to Canada to make it profitable to send ships to bring back Canadian grain at the low rates which full cargoes both ways

would permit. Argentina, whose railways, like those of Canada, were built for the most part with British capital, buys her rolling stock and rails and machinery and other heavy goods in England and thus provides the outport freight for tramps. Canada, for various reasons, supplies most of her heavy needs of this kind from the United States or makes the goods herself. The annual British sales of iron and steel and machinery to Argentina are about \$30,000,000, the British sales to Canada are \$15,000,000, and the American sales to Canada \$70,000,000, which figures, it is argued, go a long way to explain why the British shipper does not give the Canadian producer the low rates which he desires, and it is suggested that an increase in the preference granted to Britain by Canada's tariff, thus helping to bring in more British products to Canada, would help materially in coping with this situation.

## IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES COMPARED

Hence the agitation by the Western grain-growers for an increase in the British preference, which would serve three purposes,—first, to stimulate imports from Britain and thus help curb the trusts at home; second, provide better cargoes for British ships, and more of the latter and thus reduce the rates on grain carried to British ports; and, third, to help promote imperial solidarity. The striking, and, to the mind of Imperialists, disappointing, feature of Canada's present economic situation is the gradual decline of the imports into the Dominion from the British Isles. Canadian imports from the United Kingdom, according to a report recently issued by the British Trade Commissioner in Canada, declined from \$68,500,000 in 1872 to \$30,000,000 in 1897, though after the establishment of the British preference by the Fielding tariff of the Laurier Cabinet in that year these imports expanded steadily until they reached \$139,000,000 in 1912-13.

This increase, however, is not a proportionate one, for the imports from America, which were but \$45,000,000 in 1872 and advanced to \$57,000,000 in 1897, reached the immense total of \$450,000,000 in 1913.

Of course, Canada's propinquity to the United States has much to do with this trade situation, but it is admitted on all sides that the rising ocean freight rates hamper business with the mother country, and as these rates lessen imports from Britain on the one hand they lessen imperial trade on the other.



## INCREASING EXPORTS

None the less Canada, despite the depression, setbacks, and difficulties, has been weathering the adverse gales of the past year or two most creditably. Her total exports for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 1913, were \$393,250,000, against \$315,250,000 the previous year; and her total imports were \$692,000,000, against \$559,250,000 the previous year. Both categories attained new records as regards volume, and while it is not expected that similar increases will be realized for the fiscal year just closed the figures up to December 31, or for nine months, indicate that she is making creditable progress along certain lines, notably in her exports to the United States, since the American Tariff bill was enacted, which let down the tariff bars. The expansion of the pulp and paper trade in Canada is one of the factors contributing to a large increase in her exports.

Naturally, while Canada has been absorbing her normal increase of population and an influx of immigrants at the rate of recent years, the problem of enlarging her manufacturing industries to cope with the needs of this rapidly growing population has complicated her difficulties. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, she imported manufactures to the value of \$67,250,000 and exported \$42,500,000 worth and during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, she imported manufactures to the value of \$91,250,000 and exported them to the amount of \$52,500,000. In other words, while her exports increased by ten millions, her imports increased by \$24,000,000. If it were possible to provide the rapid and extensive development of local manufactures, it could help the unemployment situation by ensuring work for many thousand of operatives.

## AMERICAN CAPITAL INVESTED IN CANADA

An important contributory in this direction has been the investments of American capitalists. A recent publication states that the Canadian Pacific estimates that fully \$100,000,000 of American money has been invested in Eastern Canada in the past eighteen months. In May, 1911, F. W. Field, the Toronto correspondent of the British Board of Trade, estimated that Americans had invested in Canada almost \$420,000,000, —\$125,000,000 in some 200 companies with an average capital of \$600,000; \$65,000,000 in British Columbia mills and lumber; as much more in British Columbia mines; \$10,000,000 in mines and lumber in the Prairie Provinces; \$25,000,000 in lands in the

Prairie Provinces; nearly \$10,000,000 in concerns for distributing agricultural implements; \$6,000,000 in packing-plants; \$27,000,000 in municipal bonds; \$40,000,000 in insurance concerns; \$15,000,000 in miscellaneous industrial property; and \$13,000,000 in investments in the Maritime Provinces, and in the past three years Canadian authorities who have studied the problem state that a further increase of over \$50,000,000 has been made in the same way.

The *Montreal Gazette* said that during 1912 no fewer than eighty-eight manufacturing firms from the United States established themselves along the Canadian Pacific lines throughout Canada, employing more than 10,000 workmen and investing capital to the extent of \$18,000,000, and it was assumed that these wage-earners with their families would add to the population 50,000 souls, whose requirements annually for food alone would amount to \$5,000,000, thus creating an additional market to that extent for Canada's food products.

During the past few months several of the most eminent authorities on economics and finance in the British Isles have visited Canada to study the situation there for themselves, and they are unanimous that the country will speedily recover from the present depression and attain greater prosperity along other lines, if the movement to that effect is properly directed. Sir George Paish, the editor of the *London Statist*, says that Canada has reached a state of growth where it is time to call a halt to expenditure upon works of construction and apply more labor and capital to wealth production, or to more work on the land; that the machinery created to take care of the production of the country suffices to deal with at least twice, if not thrice, the existing output; that the burden of interest upon the immense amount of capital supplied will be a heavy one until the productive power of the country is greatly enhanced; that for some years the burden will entail stringent economy in national, provincial, and municipal, as well as in individual expenditures, and that it is of the greatest possible importance that the work of directly increasing the productive power of the country by placing a large proportion of the population upon the land and in the mines, should be carried out with the least possible delay. He is of opinion, further, that in the next fifteen years over \$5,000,000,000 will be invested in Canada and that her population will double within that period.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## SOME AMERICAN REVIEWS

**S**PECIAL interest attaches to the opening article of the *Atlantic Monthly* for May because of its authorship as well as its subject matter. The subject of the article is "Disorderly States," which at once suggests our nearest neighbors to the South. The author is Professor Henry Jones Ford, who holds the chair of politics at Princeton and has long been an intimate friend of President Wilson. The reader will not be surprised, therefore, to find in the concluding paragraphs of the article a strong indorsement of what has been called the Wilson Doctrine, first publicly stated in President Wilson's speech at Mobile in October last.

Other important articles in this number of the *Atlantic* are: "The Promotion of Foreign Commerce," by A. L. Bishop; "The Broadening Science of Sanitation," by George C. Whipple; and "The Inside History of the Louisiana Purchase," by Frederick Trevor Hill. Dr. David Starr Jordan contributes a suggestive paper entitled "Alsace-Lorraine: a Study in Conquest."

The editor of the *North American Review* opens his April number with a twenty-page appeal to the President "To Save Mexico; To Save His Party; To Save Himself." These twenty pages include not only Colonel Harvey's personal reasonings and exhortations, but a number of extracts from editorials in leading American newspapers dissenting more or less mildly from the President's policy.

The most timely contribution in the April number is Dr. Emory R. Johnson's analysis of coast-wise tolls exemption, from the economic viewpoint. Dr. Johnson's conclusion is that the exemption grants an unjustifiable subsidy. "The taxpayers of the country who have paid for the Panama Canal," says Dr. Johnson, "are entitled to reasonable tolls from all who use the Canal and who derive profit therefrom."

In the current issue of the *Yale Review*, in addition to Robert Herrick's essay on "The American Novel," which we summarize on page 620, there are discussion of "The Federal Reserve Act of 1913," by Owen W. Sprague; "Woman and Socialism," by Vida

D. Scudder; "Rural Coöperation," by Edward M. Chapman; and "The German Theater of To-Day," by Julius Petersen. Hamlin Garland gives reminiscences of "Steven Crane as I Knew Him."

In our notice of the first number of the *Unpopular Review* we expressed regret that the policy of anonymity precluded the giving of individual credit for the essays appearing in this very clever review, several of which we regarded as of superior quality to the ordinary American magazine article. Those readers whose curiosity was aroused by the perusal of the first number will be interested to know that the names of the contributors to that number have now been published.

The second number of the *Unpopular* is not less brilliant than the first. Readers will have to wait another three months, however, for the disclosure of the names of contributors. Here are a few of the topics: "The Soul of Capitalism," "A Sociological Nightmare," "Social Untruth and the Social Unrest," "Natural Aristocracy," "How Woman Suffrage Has Worked," "Our Sublime Faith in Schooling," "Trust-Busting as a National Pastime," and "Our Government Subvention to Literature" (the second-class postage rate).

The *Constructive Quarterly* has introduced a new editorial practice in permitting one of the board of editors to present a résumé of the contents of the journal for a number of issues, giving his frank criticisms of various articles, including those written by his co-editors. The current number of the *Constructive* carries the usual complement of solid philosophical, religious, and ethical discussions. One of the more concrete articles is that of Mr. F. Herbert Stead, warden of the Browning Settlement, on "The Labor Movement in Religion."

We quote on page 619 from Dr. F. J. Gould's account of his American tour in the current number of the *International Journal of Ethics*. Other topics discussed in this issue are, "Ethics as a Science," "Intuition," "The Doctrine of Consequences in Ethics," "Idealism and the Conception of Law and Morals," and "What Is Religious Knowledge?"

## SOME MEXICAN OPINIONS ON PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS POLICY



HAS UNCLE SAM PUT HIS HAND TO THE FLOW?

(This cartoon, from the *Independiente*, of Mexico City, supporting the Huerta Administration, shows Uncle Sam driving the team of oxen marked Carranza and Villa.)

IN the journals published in Mexico, the organs of the Constitutionalists as well as those supporting Huerta, there has been appearing, during recent weeks, a good deal of rather sharp comment on President Wilson and his attitude toward the disordered state of affairs in the Republic south of the Rio Grande.

The Mexican people do not understand President Wilson's moral attitude, and many of their newspapers hold his ideals up to derision and sarcasm. The *Correo de la Tarde* (*Evening Journal*), for example, a paper supporting the Huerta Government and published in Mazatlan, Sinaloa, makes the following comments in regard to his speech at Mobile last fall:

The inspired President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, recently gave a discourse before the Commercial Congress of the South and representatives of the Hispano-American countries. Eloquence, simplicity, and apparent sincerity dwell in Mr. Wilson's words, but throughout them is apparent that doctrinairism with which he is imbued, and which has already cost Mexico and her brothers in Latin America so dear. Beatifically, with the air of a Protestant preacher, Mr. Wilson lets slip his facile word in regard to matters of vital import to us, going so far as to seem, in his meekness, the wolf clad in the skin of the lamb. Mr. Wilson is a *santo varon*,—a mere "goody-goody." Doubtless the Republican party up there is preparing the hyssop with which to sprinkle their illustrious opponent; and probably the entire North American nation will assent to these evangelical words which gush from the lips of the eminent pedagogue of youths,—and of peoples. "We must prove that we are their friends and champions in terms of

equality and honor. It is impossible to be a friend unless there is equality; it is impossible to be a friend in the absolute if honor does not exist. We must prove that we are their friends, and that we understand their interests, *although theirs and ours may not coincide.*" . . . "Words, words!" a Latin-American Hamlet would have replied; but the fact is we cannot stand so much friendship, and so much equality, so much honor.

"I wish to refer to the worldwide expansion of constitutional liberty. Human right, national integrity, opportunity, opposed to material interest, is the problem before us. I wish to take advantage of this occasion to say that never again will the United States acquire a foot of territory by conquest. . . . Our relations [between the United States and Latin America] are the relations of a human family dedicated to the development of true constitutional liberty." Here the alumni of Princeton no doubt applauded, and also those gentlemen representing the Latin-American peoples, especially those from Colombia, Nicaragua, Cuba . . . and possibly Spain, recalling Mr. Roosevelt, who sometime ago was hunting lions in Central Africa, and is now hunting boobies in South America. In the presence of such beautiful things, set forth in conjunction with such beautiful ideas, the Latin soul, the Hidalgo and heroic race, can but bend the knee and cry "*Mea culpa*; I have sinned, señor, for I thought that the American sun had the shape and the color of the Yankee gold dollar." But now there is nothing to fear. "The United States will never again . . ." says Mr. Wilson, which is as if he should say as said that other Dollar King: "I am the State."

Mr. Wilson is proud: "I would rather be a citizen of a nation poor but free, than of a rich nation which has ceased to love liberty." It is a pity he belongs in the United States, a rich nation, but one which loves the liberty of all Latin America.

The *Era Nueva*, (*New Era*), a weekly published in Nogales, Arizona, by Huertista sympathizers who find Nogales, Sonora, just



IT DEPENDS UPON WHOSE OX IS GORED

UNCLE SAM TO CARRANZA: "The laws of neutrality forbid your entering the territory of the United States." WILSON: "It makes me laugh to see how these laws don't prevent me from going over and helping you." From the *Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico City)

across the border, unhealthy for them under the Constitutionalist régime, gives news of a Mexican-Japanese alliance:

One of our conscientious exchanges conveys to us the following sensational news: "It is being rumored with overwhelming insistence that the Mexican Republic has celebrated a secret treaty with the Japanese Empire, among the clauses of which is one stipulating that both nations lend mutual aid, offensive and defensive, in case of war of either nation. The rumor is founded on the fact of Mexico having received three hundred and thirty-two cannons of heavy caliber from Japan." We will comment, if it is confirmed, on this news which is of surpassing interest in times like these.

Discussing a similar rumor circulated some weeks ago, the *Correo de la Tarde* said:

If this news is true we Mexicans in the name of the Mexican nation are proud to know that so formidable a power as Japan will be ready to help avenge with her cruisers the treacherous outrages which the colossus of the north intends to commit in our national territory. It is being said that Japan is only waiting for Uncle Sam to intervene in the affairs of Mexico to hurl herself into war.

The *Voz de Sonora*, edited by the celebrated Mexican novelist, Heriberto Frias, is, as its name implies, the voice of the present citizens of Sonora (for all Huertista sympathizers have left the state or have been deported), a voice crying out in vigorous protest against "Huerta the usurper." A recent number contains the following:

*El Imparcial*, the organ of the Señor of the Bottles and Flasks, publishes a very significant and silly editorial beginning in this wise: "The Revolutionists demand land. General Huerta will give them as much as they desire,—in the cemeteries." Thanks, Victoriano! The Constitutionalist are more generous. They aspire to hang you to the highest limb, so high that your Tlaxcaltecan feet will not profane the soil of Mexico; and if the vultures devour you they will surely have a great spree. "Durango will be recaptured," remarks a Tlaxcaltecan weekly as laconically as Huerta would say, "Hand me another bottle!"

The *Independiente*, of Mexico City, however, holds quite a different view and prophesies that:

When peace is realized, by means of the army, which constitutes the chief strength of President Huerta, Mexico will have so stable a government that there will be no need to continue the policy of irritating complacencies and cowardly transactions characteristic of the Diaz administration, since there will no longer exist that fear inspired by the resistance of certain caciques and by the coalitions of governors which were the sword of Damocles suspended above the head of the President of the Republic. The government, by estab-



THE SURPRISE OF PRESIDENT WILSON

"Why, I had no idea that there were any banks doing business in Mexico City!"

(This cartoon, from the *Hijo del Ahuizote*, of Mexico City, refers to the fact that Huerta's finances are not in as bad condition as Americans supposed after President Wilson's financial embargo)

lishing agricultural credit, will be able to redeem the seventy million hectares which General Diaz sold for eight thousand pesos. The army, without sacrificing its austere demeanor of guardian of institutions, will be an immense agrarian school . . . and the nation can easily meet her forcefully deferred obligations. There is no doubt that all the projects to which President Huerta is giving his attention for the development of the national wealth will be realized; and, united by a strong bond of concord, the public officials will labor for the good of the country and to present to the civilized world at no distant day a Mexico as great, as powerful, as enlightened as we in our unbounded faith, and accepting the great Grecian device, foresee it; we believe that adversities purify and that falls uplift.



HUERTA SAVING HIS COUNTRY

From the *Hijo del Ahuizote*

## PUBLIC LABOR EXCHANGES

IN commenting, last month, on the evil of unemployment throughout the country, this magazine referred to the need of a national system of labor exchanges and to the inquiry lately begun by the Federal Industrial Commission with a view to the establishment of such a system. Mr. William M. Leiserson, who has the direction of this inquiry, summarizes for the *Political Science Quarterly* the experience that has been gained in the short period during which employment exchanges have been operated by some of our States. Such employment offices have thus far been organized in the United States for one or more of the following reasons: "The abuses of private employment agencies, the lack of farm labor in agricultural States, and the presence of great numbers of unemployed wage-earners in industrial centers." The example of foreign governments has also had weight along with the growing belief that it is the duty of the State to prevent unnecessary idleness.

These public employment offices were designed to furnish clearing-houses for labor, to bring work and the worker together with the least delay, and to eliminate the private labor agent, whose activity as middleman is so often accompanied by fraud, misrepresentation, and extortion. In practice the actual results have not, in general, justified the establishment of the public bureaus. The administration has been placed in the hands of people unfamiliar with the design and purpose of the bureaus, and these officials have either mismanaged the offices so that they had to be discontinued, or else they have performed their duties in a perfunctory and ineffective manner. So far from supplanting private agencies, the free offices have not even maintained an effective competition against them. According to Mr. Leiserson, with few exceptions their operations

their methods unbusinesslike, and their statistics valueless if not unreliable.

Nevertheless, the New York State Legislature, at its last session, enacted a State Employment Bureau bill, and Governor Glynn intends to make an earnest effort to make these public labor exchanges efficient and useful. It is Mr. Leiserson's belief that employment offices, like factory inspection, are based on sound principles. Their lack of success has been due mainly to the general administrative inefficiency of our government work. If we wish successful employment offices, we must, after the example of the larger German cities, put persons in charge of them who understand the business, who know its principles and its technique, and who will work with vigor and energy to make their offices successful.

The function of the employment office is best expressed by the British term, "labor exchange." Exchange implies a market. It is an organization of the labor market for buy-



LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR PUBLIC

(Besides the municipal exchanges in the shaded area, such exchanges

ing and selling labor, just as stock exchanges, produce exchanges, and wheat pits are organized to facilitate the buying and selling of their products. The New York Commission on Unemployment reported in 1911 that four out of every ten wage-earners work irregularly and seek employment at least once, probably many times, during the year. Moreover, it found unemployment and unfilled demand for labor existing side by side. Census returns, manufacturing statistics, and special investigations all reveal the intermittent character of the demand which necessitates a reserve of labor employed not steadily but shifting from place to place as wanted. An organized market for work is needed for the same reason that other markets are organized: to eliminate waste, to facilitate exchange, to bring the supply and demand quickly together, to develop the efficiency that comes from specialization and a proper division of labor. A good manufacturer may be a poor man at getting business, and many good workmen are poor hands at finding jobs. An organized labor market will enable work-

ers to attend to their business of working and will develop efficient dealers who will specialize as employment agents.

As to the duty of the States to organize the labor market, instead of depending upon private enterprise to perform this function, as we do in the grocery or drygoods business, Mr. Leiserson points out that private enterprise, up to the present, has not undertaken so to organize the labor market. Business men have allowed the distribution of labor to lag more than a hundred years behind the general development of industry. Ordinarily the entire burden of the resulting maladjustment is borne by the wage-earner. It is he who suffers from the loss of time and energy. Moreover, the failure to get a job makes him willing to take work at any price, and thus tends to keep wages down.

The nature of the business is such that to be successful it really needs to be a monopoly. It is like the post-office and not like the grocery business. It is a public utility. Little capital is required, the operations are simple, and the profits are large. These facts tend

to multiply labor agencies and to keep each business small. In New York City alone there are almost a thousand labor agencies, and yet 85 per cent. of the employers never use them. They merely make more places to look for work, and the more places the more are the chances that man and job will miss each other. Mr. Leiserson summarizes in the following paragraph the fundamental reasons for State labor exchanges:

The State, then, must be relied upon to organize the labor market because the gathering of information about opportunities for employment and the proper distribution of information to those in need of it, requires a centralized organization which will gather all the demand and which will be in touch with the entire available supply; because the gathering and the distribution must be absolutely impartial; because wage-earners and employers must have faith in the accuracy and reliability of the information; because there must be no tinge of charity to the enterprise; and because



LABOR EXCHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES

are also maintained in Missouri, Montana, and Ohio, where indicated)

fees big enough to interpose a barrier to the mobility of labor must be eliminated.

The remainder of his article is chiefly an account of what has actually been accomplished in Wisconsin by the efforts of the State Industrial Commission created in 1911.

A two-years' experience with a definitely

outlined plan seems to have clearly shown that an American State can actually organize a labor market and administer the organization efficiently and effectively, although Mr. Leiserson believes that it will take several more years to complete the organization so that all classes of labor will be handled by the employment offices.

## THE NEW JERUSALEM

**Q**UITE a sentimental outcry has been raised in various parts of the world against the concessions reported to have been granted to a French financier for what has been called the "modernizing" of Jerusalem. Commenting on this, the *Jewish Chronicle*, of London, says:

These concessions consist of the right to bring an adequate water supply to the city,—a necessity which has long been one of the most urgent requirements of the inhabitants,—to light Jerusalem by electricity, and to construct a tramway between the ancient Jewish capital and the town of Bethlehem, some four or five miles away.

In an ordinary twentieth-century city such elementary public municipal work would pass without comment. But as it is Jerusalem which is concerned, "newspaper cynics at once begin to sharpen their wits, and pious people profess themselves horrified." "Why not complete the work of progress," asks one journal, "with a picture palace on Mount Moriah?" "To suggest a tramway service," says an official of the Church Missionary Society, "is coming perilously near to profanity."

"Really," says the *Jewish Chronicle*, "it is difficult to preserve patience when reading such absurd criticism."

Tramcars are not perhaps an esthetic advantage to any town, but the clanging of a tramcar bell,—as it has been termed,—in the Jerusalem streets is to us, not a warning of the coming of the Vandals, but a sign of progress. We do not see why Jerusalem should not be lit by electricity, or why its citizens should continue to "walk in darkness."

The fact is that with the critics of the concessions the past is everything, whereas with us the future, too, is of almost equal consequence. To them Jerusalem represents but a religious sentiment; to us it stands also for a national hope. They would prefer it to slumber on with the "halo of the past" round its head. We want it to awake to a fresh life and become in the future a great city, worthy of its past history. They regard it at worst as a mausoleum, and at best as a museum of antiques. We Jews with all our love of what has playfully been called "bigotry and virtue" prefer to picture it as a peer among the great sister cities of the world, to which people will go to live and not only to die, a center in which Israel shall revive some of its former national glories. We hope for the day which will

see an end to all such false sentiment as that to which we refer.

We are no iconoclasts, and the fitting of Jerusalem,—and for the matter of that of all Palestine,—to modern needs and the requirements of men and women of to-day is not in the least inconsistent with the maintenance of what is beautiful and artistic, or even what is sacred. But the true ideal to work for in Jerusalem is for the ancient city to become a center of life and activity, of science and commerce, the arts and learning, under the ægis of enlightened government and with the best of modern amenities.

It has long been the opinion of American Hebrews that the United States is the "Promised Land," the real "New Jerusalem." Israel Zangwill, the famous English Jewish author, and president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, is also numbered among these enthusiastic admirers of this country as "humanity's city of refuge." "The Melting Pot" sprang directly from the author's experience as president of an emigration society which settled 10,000 Jews in Western America shortly after the great massacres of the Jews in Russia. Speaking, in an article in the *London Chronicle*, of the Jew as having no "homeland," and the Jewish race as being sometimes oppressed or despised in Europe, this clever and patriotic Israelite proceeds to say of his race:

The process of American amalgamation is not assimilation or simple surrender to the dominant type, as is popularly supposed, but an all-round give-and-take by which the final type may be enriched or impoverished. That in the crucible of love or even cocitizenship the most violent antitheses of the past may be fused into a higher unity is a truth of both ethics and observation.

The advantages of the Jew in the United States are thus described by this eloquent writer:

The Jew in the United States is citizen of a Republic without a state religion,—a Republic resting, moreover, on the same simple principles of justice and equal rights as the Mosaic commonwealth from which the Puritan fathers drew their inspiration. In America, therefore, the Jew, by a roundabout journey from Zion, has come into his own again.



## SHOULD ARTISTS RECEIVE ROYALTIES ON PAINTINGS?

THE spectacle afforded by poor struggling artists in actual want while fancy prices are being paid at public auction for paintings,—which had once brought but a few francs to the artists themselves,—has offended public opinion in France, says M. Abel Ferry, in an article in the *Revue de Paris*.

This fact has brought before the public mind the necessity for devising some plan whereby artists might profit by their labors in the way authors draw royalties. The idea of instituting a "sort of right of succession" which would assure an artist a certain per cent. on each successive public sale of his work has found ready acceptance, the artist to benefit by it during his lifetime and his family to continue to do so until fifty years after his death. M. Ferry describes the plan.

This idea has been made popular through the generous press campaign carried on in the *Journal de Paris*. Ingenious minds are working it out. Artists' societies have taken

it up and M. André Hesse, a deputy in Parliament, has presented it before the Chamber in their name. The Commission of Public Instruction has also ordered a complete set of laws drawn up upon this principle.

It is needless to say, comments M. Ferry, that the projected "rights of succession for the benefit of artists" has raised waves of violent protest.

Hardly had the idea seen the light of day, than there arose heated controversies. Vested rights protested that they were being attacked. It was considered an attempt against the sacred rights of property. Jurists grown gray between two pages of the Code declared that to allow an artist to reap the benefit of successive sales of his works was against the principle of the Civil Code, oblivious of the fact that all the laws protecting labor that have been passed within the last twenty years were wide departures from the principles of the Code.

However, concludes M. Abel Ferry, the law will be passed "because justice and public opinion are on our side."

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## THE AIR WE BREATHE

SCIENTIFIC iconoclasts have been busy of late with some of our most cherished ideas on the perennially vital subject of fresh air. Thus:

A high percentage of carbon dioxide (of course, up to a certain limit) is not deleterious. Hence all the time-honored methods of testing the "purity" of the air are misleading, and of no service to the hygienist.

A deficiency of oxygen,—unless far more pronounced than ever actually occurs in buildings, mines, etc., where the supply of this gas has been the subject of so much solicitude,—has no physiological significance whatever. This is proved by the fact that at mountain health resorts the concentration of oxygen out of doors is much less than that found in the worst ventilated rooms at sea-level. In mines an ample supply of oxygen may be distinctly dangerous, as favoring the occurrence of explosions. These were rare before the laws insisted upon a high percentage of oxygen in mine air.

There is no organic poison in air expired from the lungs; hence "crowd poisoning" is a myth.

Foul-smelling air is not necessarily or generally harmful.

Ozone, long ago discredited as a beneficent ingredient in climate, is not even valuable as a disinfectant when artificially generated. This active oxidizing agent will, it is true, destroy bacteria, but only when concentrated to such a degree that mankind cannot breathe it with impunity. Thus the ozone machines now extensively used for ventilating purposes are useless, and may be injurious. The best they can do is to deodorize foul air by the indirect process of fatiguing or paralyzing our olfactories; in other words, by making our noses less sensitive to bad smells.

These revolutionary ideas have been promulgated especially in three recent memoirs, viz., one by Dr. Leonard Hill and several collaborators, sustaining the thesis that the air of confined and crowded places does not harm human beings on account of being "vitiating" or altered in composition, but merely by virtue of its excessive temperature and humidity; the other two impugning the efficacy of ozone as a gaseous disinfectant. Dr. Hill's memoir bears the imprint of the Smithsonian Institution. The papers on ozone, in which five writers were concerned, were both published in the *Journal of the*

*American Medical Association* for September 27, 1913.

In the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly* Prof. Frederic S. Lee presents these ideas in a clear and readable form, though with respect to some of them he is perhaps premature in recording the "attitude of science." He admits, however, that "present knowledge is never final, and our present ideas of what constitutes fresh air may yet require revision."

The gases of atmospheric air are usually present in the following approximate proportions by volume:

	Per Cent.
Oxygen .....	20.94
Carbon dioxide .....	0.03
Nitrogen .....	78.09
Argon .....	0.94
Helium, krypton, neon, zeuon, hydrogen, hydrogen peroxide, ammonia .....	traces

Within a crowded assembly the proportion of oxygen may fall to one-twentieth of its usual amount in the outdoor air [this statement is evidently a misadventence of author or printer; "may be diminished by one-twentieth of its usual amount" would be correct], probably never more except in the most extreme experimental conditions. Experimentation has apparently shown that the evil effects of such indoor air are not due in any respect to this slightly lessened quantity of the gas. It has even been diminished to less than seventeen per cent. in experimental chambers without apparent detriment to persons confined therein. Hill says of a group of his students whom he confined in a narrow air-tight room: "We have watched them trying to light a cigarette (to relieve the monotony of the experiment), and, puzzled by their matches going out, borrowing others, only in vain. They had not sensed the percentage of the diminution of oxygen, which fell below seventeen." The ventilation of coal mines by air containing only seventeen per cent. of oxygen has indeed been suggested as a preventive of explosions.

As to ozone machines:

In many offices and homes we find these machines busily at work discharging into the atmosphere their peculiarly odoriferous product. Very recent investigations, however, seem to make it clear that the supposed beneficial powers of ozone as a home companion are creations of the imagination. Two groups of American investigators, Jordan and Carlson, in Chicago, and Sawyer, Beckwith, and Skolfield, in Berkeley, have independently carried out each a series of careful experiments on the action of ozone on bacteria, animals, and human beings. They find that ozone will indeed kill bacteria exposed in a room, but only when in such concentration that it will kill guinea pigs first. There is no evidence for supposing that a quantity of ozone that can be tolerated by man has the least germicidal action.

(In passing we may mention that these conclusions have not gone unchallenged. See, for example, the protest from Dr. C. P.

Steinmetz in the *Electrical World* of November 29, 1913, pp. 1093-1094.)

The poisonous properties of carbon dioxide have been exaggerated. Thus, while normally it is present in free air in only about three-hundredths of one per cent., the breathing for hours of more than thirty times this amount does not appear to be detrimental to the individual.

That the air breathed out from the lungs contains an unknown poison, a toxic protein, produced in the body, was formerly believed in scientific circles, but now appears to be effectually disproved.

Certainly one of the most comforting assurances given us by Dr. Hill and his colleagues is that we have nothing to fear from the stuffy air of crowded rooms.

On entering a crowded, close, and stuffy room the odor often seems to us intolerable, and we at once assume that the air is very bad for anyone who breathes it. We rush to the window and throw it open, or complain to the janitor, or retreat in disgust. Well, the air may indeed be very bad, but this is not because of its odor, except as to the odor's possible psychic effect. There is a peculiar relation between one's sense of smell and one's esthetic sense, and an unpleasant odor by rudely shocking the esthetic part of our nature may interfere with our efficiency; but there is no evidence in support of the idea that the odoriferous elements in crowd air are physically or chemically harmful to us. Our sense of smell, however it may disturb us, is probably the least valuable of all our senses in contributing to our physical welfare and it can the most readily be dispensed with,—a too sensitive nose is really an affliction.

Evidence that disease germs pass through the air from room to room of a house or from a hospital to its immediate surroundings always breaks down when examined critically. It is indeed not rare now to treat cases of different infectious diseases within the same hospital ward. The one place of possible danger is in the immediate vicinity of a person suffering from a disease affecting the air passages, the mouth, throat, or lungs, such as a "cold," or tuberculosis. Such a person may give out the characteristic microbes for a distance of a few feet from his body, not in quiet expiration, for simple expired air is sterile, but attached to droplets that may be expelled in coughing, sneezing, or forcible speaking. In this manner infection may, and at times probably does, occur, the evidence being perhaps strongest in the case of tuberculosis. But apart from this source there appears to be little danger of contracting an infectious disease from germs that float to us through the medium of the air,—aerial infection in the most of those diseases with which we are familiar is, in the authoritative words of Chapin, "under ordinary conditions of home and hospital a negligible factor."

Danger from sewer-gas in our houses Professor Lee regards as a mere bugaboo.

Workmen in sewers are notoriously strong, vigorous, healthy men, with a low death rate among them. The specter of an invisible monster enter-

ing our homes surreptitiously from our plumbing pipes and sapping our lives and the lives of our children must be laid aside; we need no longer leave saucers of so-called "chlorides" standing about our floors to neutralize in an impossible manner mysterious effluvia that do not exist; and when we return to our town houses in the autumn we may enter them with no fears that we are risking our lives by coming into a toxic, germ-infected, sewer-gas-laden, deadly atmosphere.

Yet many of these questions have their "other sides"; some of which Professor Lee presents, while others he does not. Thus a close, stuffy room may do us deadly harm by checking the natural outflow of heat from our bodies, and we shall be no less dead

for being killed by a physical rather than a chemical process. To what extent such a *milieu* favors the communication of infectious diseases seems still problematical. Again, as to sewer-gas and kindred effluvia, Dr. A. Trillat, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has plausibly maintained that these substances, although not a direct cause of infection, exercise a stimulating effect upon the development of pathogenic bacteria, and therefore fully merit their evil reputation. Lastly, what of the many subtle physiological influences of weather? Do not these suggest that we have yet much to learn concerning the relations of man to the air he breathes?

## MEAT—TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT

UNDER the heading of "The Book of the Month," the well-known Dutch magazine, *Het Hollandsche Revue*, devotes several pages to a review of Dr. Felix Ortt's new book, "The Dearness of Meat."

The book is published by the Netherlands Vegetarian League, but is by no means a sentimental or theoretical plea for the abandonment of flesh-eating. On the contrary, the author recognizes the value of meat both for its food qualities and for its stimulus to the appetite. But he makes it his aim to prove that meat is essentially an article of luxury, and that it may be well dispensed with or at least materially lessened in amount, with advantage both to the body and to the pocket-book. The essential elements of food, besides water and certain mineral salts, consist of albumen, fat, and carbohydrates (starches and sugars). Concerning these the author says:

obliged to sweat very profusely to get rid of the excessive quantities of heat produced.

The optimum varies according to age, weight, and sex; moreover, authorities differ, the modern tendency being to place it lower than was formerly held to be correct. Whereas it used to be held that a strong day laborer needed 120 grams of albumen per day, the figure is now placed by many authorities at 60 grams or even less. The amount of work done has, however, little influence on the quantity of albumen needed, and so far as is known it makes no difference whether the albumen comes from vegetable or animal sources. The albumen in meat, eggs, and milk, however, seems more easily digested and assimilated than that in beans, peas, etc., perhaps because the latter is often surrounded by much insoluble cellulose.

It must be noted that learned investigators have proved that various albumens differ in chemical composition. The body may require fewer grams of one sort—e. g., of milk or meat—to obtain its optimum, than it does of another—e. g., of cereals or leguminous vegetables. . . . Carbohydrates and fats are the foods that give energy and heat. The first are the cheapest, but, while fats are dearer, they yield about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times as much energy to the body. Thus a hard-working man needs a much greater supply of carbohydrates and fats than one of sedentary habits; and fat is sought above all in cold countries and seasons for its heat-giving properties. The different fats and oils, whether of vegetable or animal origin, are about equal in food value and in digestibility. Hence as foods for the people those which are the cheapest and have the most agreeable flavor should be chosen. The carbohydrates all come (save milk-sugar) from the plant kingdom.

Albumen is indispensable for the upbuilding and maintenance of the cells of the body. The body which receives too small a quantity of albumen in its food must perish, it matters not how well supplied it be with fats and carbohydrates. Hence every person needs a definite minimum quantity of albumen. . . . It is desirable, indeed, that the food should contain somewhat more than this minimum. The most desirable quantity of albumen for any individual is called his *albumen-optimum*. It is unnecessary to go above this optimum. Anyone who consumes albumen to an amount much in excess of this optimum overstimulates various organs, among others the kidneys, injures his blood, and in the long run affects his health.

Furthermore, an excess of albumen has a peculiar effect upon the body; it causes a great evolution of heat. This is advantageous in cold seasons or climates, but is burdensome and injurious when the weather is hot, especially for persons who perform much physical labor, since they are

Dr. Ortt says further that measured in

terms of absolute food-content, i. e., of the yield of heat and energy, pure oil has the highest nutritive value of any food that appears upon our tables. But no one can live indefinitely upon a diet composed of oil and the required optimum of albumen. There must be variety of diet to insure the obtaining of the minute but necessary quantities of various mineral matter needed in the body and these are most readily supplied in the various vegetables and fruits, green or dried. It is advisable, too, that cooking should be done by methods that will avoid the dissolving out and draining off of these valuable food-salts, as is so often the case where ignorant cooks boil vegetables in an excess of water, which is poured off or thrown away.

Some interesting figures are quoted by Dr. Ortt from tables by Dr. Rübner (a celebrated German physiologist) and others. Assuming 150 grams of meat (about an ounce and a half) to be the meat consumption per diem needed by the average normal person, and reckoning that the meat contains 20 per cent. albumen and 5 per cent. fat, this gives us 30 grams of albumen and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grams of fat in the meat consumed. Dr. Ortt continues:

This corresponds, as concerns the albumen, to about one-third of the optimum. . . . Rübner's researches show that for the cell-building requirements of the body 30 grams of the albumen in meat correspond to 34 of that in milk, 37 of that in rice, 62 of that in peas, and 98 of that in flour. These quantities of albumen are found respectively in 1 liter of milk, 470 grams of rice, 270 grams of peas, and 790 grams of wheat. Thus, 470 grams of rice will furnish the body just as much albumen for its needs as 150 grams ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) of meat. But 470 grams of rice contains, besides the albumen, 4 grams of fat and 360 grams of carbohydrates, while the meat contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grams of fat, but no carbohydrates.

These figures furnish accurate data from which can be estimated the cost per day of balanced rations containing the right proportions of albumen, fat, and carbohydrates, but composed of varying constituents. By long and careful computations, based on these figures and on current prices of various food-stuffs, including meats, fish, milk, grain, roots (such as turnips, beets, etc.), cabbage and other green vegetables, it is shown clearly that a satisfactory balanced ration, meeting all the body's needs, is much more cheaply obtained when the required fat and albumen are obtained from vegetable sources instead of from meats. The cheapest form of animal food (cheap, i. e., in the sense of its physiological value compared with its monetary cost) is herring (at least, according to Dr. Rübner).

Dr. Ortt, having thus shown that the cost of meat is high when its nutritive value is compared with that of plant foods, considers next as to its appetizing and stimulating qualities . . .

Meat contains various substances known as purine bases or derivatives—among others, creatine, creatinine, xanthine, etc. These possess an excitant or stimulating effect upon the digestion, but have no food value in themselves, and are even poisonous in too great quantities. On extraction they pass over into the *bouillon* (whence the name of extractive matters, which is also given them). *Bouillon is not a food*, but stimulates the flow of the gastric juice, and somewhat sharpens the appetite.

For persons who have a proper quantity of physical labor or exercise, such a special stimulus of the appetite is not needed. To the hungry farm-laborer his ordinary meal of potatoes and fat, vegetable soup, rye-bread, etc., is excellent and is made sufficiently appetizing by the addition of onions and herbs from his kitchen-garden. But those who lead sedentary lives, with but little muscular exercise, and a lack of fresh air, as is the case with so many brain-workers and others, and thus lead an abnormal life from the physical standpoint, often lack a normal appetite. Such persons may have need of stimulating the appetite, since otherwise they fail to take sufficient food to supply the body's requirements. Hence meat, with its extractive matters, is a favorite dish with them, especially when it is tastily prepared so that its aroma heightens the stimulus.

This desirable stimulus of the appetite, can, however, be achieved by other means, according to Dr. Ortt, and to this end he earnestly favors the training of housewives in the art of appetizing cooking. Proper manipulation and flavoring can do wonders in giving to less expensive foods the agreeable aroma and flavor found in expensive meats.

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Dr. Ortt closes his article by quoting various authorities in support of his contention that an entirely satisfactory and wholesome dietary can be made without including meat. Dr. Rübner declares that such a dietary, containing milk, but with no meat, or with a scanty proportion of meat, can be made entirely acceptable for children, adults, and the aged, and for laboring men and non-laboring men. He declares that much of the demand for meat is mere custom, or even aping of one's neighbors. The Dutch authorities, Dr. Mijnhoff, Dr. Pijnappel, and Dr. de Groot, express similar views. So does the famous Danish food-physiologist, Dr. Hindhede, whose experiments proved that perfect health can be maintained for months on a diet restricted to potatoes and fat, and that "the potato, by reason of its large content of food-salts, exercises a very favorable influence on gouty and rheumatic conditions . . . while the excessive use of meat is favorable to the development of these and similar diseases (i. e., diseases which have as a common cause too great acidity of the blood.)"

## THE CENSUS METHODS OF THE FUTURE

**A**N article in the *Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association*, by Dr. E. Dana Durand, late Director of the Census, indicates certain ways in which the population, agricultural, and manufacturing statistics gathered by the Census Bureau may in future be improved. He points out that in the matter of population statistics the most important source of inaccuracy has been the incompetence and negligence of many of the enumerators. The greatest promise of improvement, he thinks, lies in the employment of mail carriers to collect census statistics. In the case of country districts there seems no doubt of the feasibility of this plan. The matter is not quite so clear in the case of cities, since the carriers are by no means distributed in proportion to the population. The business districts, where there are comparatively few persons to be enumerated, have many mail carriers, while the densely populated districts occupied by the poorer classes have relatively few. It would seem possible, however, to meet this difficulty by assigning special assistants to the carriers in the densely populated districts, these assistants being persons temporarily employed for census work only or carriers from other parts of the city.

In view of the fact that the new administration of the Department of Agriculture is considering the reorganization of its statistical work and possible employment of mail carriers to collect, not crop estimates, but actual returns at least of crop acreages, Dr. Durand's suggestion that the Census Bureau and the Department ought to utilize in the gathering of agricultural statistics the expert skill of the same body of statisticians, and

that duplication of work should be avoided, is interesting. Mail carriers have the advantage of personal acquaintance with every one in their districts. They could practically without loss of time revisit the farms from which they had at first failed to secure information.

Dr. Durand further advocates a reduction in the number of inquiries. One way of relieving the decennial schedule of agriculture without loss of valuable information would be to address certain questions only to selected farmers—selected, of course, strictly at random. If one-tenth, or even one-twentieth, of all farmers scattered throughout the country were asked to report the value of their live stock, or of the various products of their farms, average values computed from these returns and applied to the numbers or quantities reported from all farms would give substantially correct total values. The omission of questions regarding value would alone reduce the bulk of the general agricultural schedules nearly one-third.

In regard to manufactures, it seems desirable for the future:

(1) to provide for the collection annually and the prompt publication of statistics regarding the number of persons employed in the leading manufacturing industries and the quantity and value of their principal products, most of the data being secured by correspondence methods; (2) to take the more detailed censuses of manufacturers (at least for the immediate future) only once in ten years; (3) to obtain at the decennial census statistics regarding the quantity and value of as many specific products as practicable; (4) to distinguish in the tabulations as many specific industries as possible; (5) to omit from the general schedules the items regarding capital and the items regarding expenses other than those for wages, for materials, and for fuel and power.

## JOURNALISTS SEEING THE INSIDE OF A UNIVERSITY

**A** WRITER in the *Columbia University Quarterly* states that since the establishment of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia there has been much curiosity expressed as to what the university will do with the embryo journalists. It is now beginning to be realized, however, that there is another question involved,—What will the students in journalism do with the university?

If they were segregated they would be as harmless as pharmacy or medical students, but they

are not. They are on the campus and all over it, for they have acquired at least the newspaper man's belief that what is everybody's business is his business. They are likely to be discovered on the back seats of any lecture-room, busily taking notes, but not the sort of notes ordinarily taken. For when the reports of the lectures they are assigned to cover are handed in to the department of journalism, it is found that they do not consist entirely of what the lecturer said, or meant to say, such as the dutiful student puts down, but that they also contain observations on how he said it. If the lecturer was incoherent in explanation or indistinct of utterance, if he addressed his boots rather than his class, if he was

unduly dependent on his notes or text-book, if he handled his apparatus clumsily so that the experiment showed the opposite of what it was intended to prove, these defects in presentation are carefully noted and commented upon with unprecedented frankness.

With gentle irony the writer proceeds to show that after all the students are not wholly to blame!

The journalistic students should not be judged too harshly for this violation of academic etiquette. They do not realize that it is not customary to apply to classroom lectures the standards of criticism that are used by the extramural world in regard to books, periodical literature, and public addresses. The classroom audience is a picked audience, required to attend, accustomed to interpret the meaning of the instructor however inadequately expressed, trained to disregard the manner of a discourse in their absorption in the matter of it. It is natural, however,

that these students should fail to understand this and should, quite unintentionally, subject others to the criticism which they are accustomed to receive in the journalism building.

The students are efficiency experts in the art of expression; or if they are not, they aspire to be or think they are, which amounts to the same thing in this case. Many of them have been reporters, editors, or contributors before they enter the school, and during their course they are constantly drilled in writing clearly, concisely, accurately, and effectively. They are therefore disposed to lay more stress on such points than is customary in academic circles.

But the instructor in another department of the university has no reason to feel nervous when he sees some of these sharp-eyed and sharp-penned young men on the back seats. Their reports of the lecture are buried in the archives of the journalism building. Their praise and their blame, whether just or unjust, need not concern him and he can continue in his customary manner of delivery without regard to the presence of these human dictographs.

## STATE INSURANCE IN GERMANY

THE system of State insurance for workmen, against illness, disability, or old age, has now been in force in Germany for some thirty years, and, therefore, a judgment of the results so far attained is of value in determining the advisability of similar legislation in other lands. An article in *La Riforma Sociale*, by Signor Alberto Geisser, presents some important facts regarding this subject.

The greatest obstacle that has been encountered in the application of the provisions for the relief of those physically incapacitated for work, by injury or otherwise, this Italian writer reminds us, has been their inevitable tendency [known in England as "malingering"] to exaggerate the extent of the disability.

This has been sufficiently marked to attract the attention of many German physicians, some of whom have freely expressed their views at meetings of medical societies in that land. Here we have to do, not so much with wilful misrepresentation, which is measurably susceptible of control, as with a kind of auto-suggestion, inducing the patients to yield easily to temporary physical ailments. The result is an aggravation of the real trouble and an undue prolongation of the period of recovery therefrom. The fact that the state is willing to contribute to their support as long as their disability lasts weakens their will-power; no longer spurred on by the absolute necessity of earning a livelihood, they fail to react against the morbid conditions which really exist, but which could be overcome. The assisted workman is led to feel that the recovery of his ability to work will not so much redound to his own personal advantage as to that of the state, and unfortunately, in the present stage of human development, this incentive is not very effective. Thus the stimulus

to recuperation of physical force given by an earnest wish to get well is deadened, more especially in the case of those who regard themselves as no longer young.

That this state of mind has a distinct effect on the time required for the resolution of a fracture, or for recovery from other forms of bodily injury, is the experience of surgeons who have treated these assisted patients; the period of recovery being about three times as long as the average. The existence of similar conditions has been noted in Austria, where in the decade before the promulgation of the law of 1895, according to insurance against disabling injuries to railway employees, the percentage of those totally disabled was 0.26 and of those partially disabled 1.58, while in the following decade these percentages rose respectively to 2.4 and 6.6. And it is worthy of note that while in the earlier period disability from nervous derangements was very rare, in the period after the new law went into operation the number of those suffering therefrom became very considerable.

Of the efficacy of the safeguards provided by law against deception on the part of the workmen, the writer says:

Only indifferent results can be expected from these precautions. Indeed, the prevailing opinion in our day is that cases of "simulation" pure and simple are very rare, but that the assignment of a false date to the beginning of the bad symptoms actually present is quite common. Hence it is extremely important to ascertain whether the suffering or disability already existed before the time of

nor in art, neither in philosophy, religion, nor the feminist movement has he ever done a thing that our time demanded. He has never been a patron of the values of the future.

According to Heinrich Driesmans, the great trouble with the Kaiser is that he never found the proper relation to his people, he never came into real contact with them. His promotion of industry and the lords of industry is simply a manifestation of the Americanism in his nature. He never came in contact with the true carriers of German culture, favoring the foreigners to the exclusion of his own subjects, and surrounding himself only by such native talent as bear the distinction of titles, irrespective of real merit. In his love for publicity he is also quite American, displaying a weakness for all newspaper men excepting Germans.

Ludwig Gurlitt, a prominent German educator, considers the Kaiser reactionary even in his attitude to science. His religion is of such an antiquated character that it excludes the theory of evolution. Naturalists who are good Christians readily find promotion in Prussia, while scientists like Haeckel and Ostwald are under the imperial ban. Harnack, who is a stout believer, is president of

the Scientific Academy. In Prussia theology is the queen of the sciences; the other branches of sciences are her maids. Should the Kaiser ever receive a surname, says another writer, it will be William the Pious.

G. P. Gooch, the English historian and Liberal, after criticizing William's idea that he is a ruler by the grace of God as hopelessly out of date, concludes:

In internal politics his greatest mistake, in my opinion, is his treatment of the Socialists. After wisely abolishing the anti-Socialist law, he denounced them bitterly when he found that Socialism still continued to grow. It displays a lack of statesmanship for a ruler continually to denounce and insult the greatest party of his kingdom. As to foreign politics, his creation of a large fleet was a grand accomplishment. But though I think it was not built to dispute English supremacy, I regret that it was done in such feverish haste. The last enormous increase in armaments, which was explained as necessary on account of the Balkan alliance, proves to have been without justification now that the alliance is broken up. The increase of weapons of defense does not make Germany stronger. It causes a corresponding increase in England, France, and Russia. The taxes rise rapidly, and the nation is in danger of being burdened beyond the point of endurance. A less aggressive foreign policy would strengthen the position of Germany and enhance the reputation of the Kaiser.

## GERMAN VOICES AGAINST PRUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF "HER IRISH"

EMPEROR WILLIAM was given, not long ago, an ocular demonstration of the feelings the Poles have toward the Prussian state. With the idea that possesses the mind of men ruling over peoples by "Divine right" (we quote a journal of Posen) that the sight of their person will abolish all disaffection in their subjects, Emperor William went to Posen, the chief city of Prussian Poland, with the Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Prince and Princess August William, Prince and Princess Eitel Frederick, Prince Oscar, Prince Joachim, Imperial Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg, Prince Regent Louis of Bavaria, General Field-Marshal Count Haeseler and von der Goltz, and Lieut.-Gen.-Albert Pollio, Chief of the Italian General Staff. The thousands that lined the streets of Posen, however, were not Poles but the Germans who fare well on Polish soil, politically and economically, thanks to the exceptional laws, which favor them and discriminate against the Polish "citizens" of Prussia.

The blood "seethed in the veins of the Polish populace" at the appearance in their

city of the "Herod of the Polish school-children." Neither the cordons of the local German police nor the legions of Berlin detectives were of any avail,—the German Emperor was received by the Poles with "funereal, contemptuous silence, while the few members of the Polish nobility who had the temerity to attend the banquet at the Castle had their ears boxed in the street."

The enforced "Germanization" by Prussia of the Polish provinces (held since 1772) on rigidly fundamental lines since 1870, after the successful result to Prussia of her war with France,—the banishment of the mother tongue from the schools of Prussian Poland; the expulsion by Bismarck in 1885 of thirty-five thousand Poles from their Fatherland; the systematic colonization of Germans in the Polish provinces; and, finally, the compulsory expropriation of Polish land-owners in two Polish provinces (East Prussia and Posen) and the prohibition of the use of the Polish tongue at all political assemblages,—these are measures which, naturally, have made the Poles cherish a deep animosity



toward the Prussian State, and they look on the German Emperor not as an individual, but as the incarnation of the idea of Germanization, having in view the extermination of their nationality.

The persecution of the Poles by Prussia has been compared with that of Ireland by England, "with the addition of a still greater dose of oppression of purely Prussian conception."

Yet the efforts of Prussia to crush the national spirit of Poland have proved no more effectual than those of England against Ireland. Although private schools for the teaching of the Polish language and literature and of Polish history are outlawed, the Poles discover means to teach these forbidden subjects at home to their sons and daughters. Despite all the difficulties put in their way by the Government, the Poles of Prussian Poland are growing in power economically, and politically also they are becoming little by little a factor to be reckoned with.

That the treatment of her Polish subjects by Prussia is beginning to disgust the Germans themselves, is apparent from an increasing number of voices raised in Germany in protest. The most recent and most remarkable enunciation of this kind is a brochure under the title "*Die Misserfolge in der Polenpolitik*" (The Failures in the Polish Policy), by Baron Charles Puttkamer, former landrath of Mogilno. That one who has been a high Prussian official should, in bold language and with the force of conviction, rise against the policy applied by the Prussian Government to the Polish community is an unusual thing in Prussia.

In this brochure Baron Puttkamer sees no other way of settling the Polish question than

by the abolition of the Government's Colonization Commission and all the anti-Polish statutes; the removal of all oppression; and the restoration of

all the rights that belong to the Polish nationality on the basis of the Constitution.

Bismarck's Law of Colonization, which was adopted in 1886 and which provided for the buying up of Polish estates and the settling on them of German colonists, Puttkamer calls the "greatest affront that could meet the Poles on the side of the Government," as it robbed the Pole, who paid the taxes, who in all the wars of Prussia and Germany had offered up his blood in sacrifice, and who was obedient to the direction of the law, of the ability to become a settler on his native soil and constrained him to leave his Fatherland. "Hate was sown and to-day the Government is reaping the hate."

With thorough knowledge of his subject the author discusses the work of the Colonization Commission, showing its negative results both in the economical and the moral field, emphasizing that it yields profit to the munificently paid officials and to the colonists, who, without having done anything for the State, get at a low price land paid for in the form of taxes by the Polish population.

"The present policy, the policy of expropriation, which plainly scoffs at the directions of the Prussian Constitution and at the German Empire,—leads to nothing else," declares the author, "than the greater and greater embittering of the population."

Of this German enunciation marked by impartiality and the knowledge of the relations between the Germans and the Poles, the *Dziennik Poznanski* (Posen Daily) observes that Puttkamer has spoken words of truth so frankly and has illuminated the relations so clearly, that if there only were on the side of the Government but a whit of good will, the Government would have to reflect deeply upon his deductions."

## CHURCH-EXODUS AND GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

**PAUL GÖHRE**, former clergyman, member of the Reichstag for a brief period, a Social-Democrat since 1899, and a voluminous writer on social subjects, contributes an article to the organ of his party, the *Neue Zeit*, on the attitude of the Social-Democrats of Germany towards the church and to religion in general.

He begins by saying that the recent increase in defection from the church in Ger-

many makes it incumbent upon his party, too, to watch the movement more closely, and, in connection with it, of the religious problem in general. Its attitude has hitherto been based upon "Section 6" of the second part of their program.

The first proposition of that "section" demands that the State shall ultimately declare religion to be a purely individual concern, not a national and compulsory one. The latter, however, is still de-

cidedly the normal condition in Germany. As evidences of this we have the enforced religious instruction, prescribed by the State, in the schools, the influence brought to bear upon dissident recruits, the quiet but arbitrary demands upon all officials for a "clean bill" in religion. The constitutional guarantee of religious freedom is a thing that exists in Germany on paper alone. The demand of the Social-Democrats, therefore, is a present, actual need. It has ever been their principle that what they claim of others they should practise in their own ranks. Hence they have enjoyed perfect freedom as to their religious beliefs. The religion, or lack of religion, of a new member has always been a matter of perfect indifference to the party.

The consequence of this jealously guarded neutrality is the sharp distinction between the Social-Democratic and all the other parties which are firmly allied with some church system. The Conservatives are almost co-extensive with Protestant orthodoxy; the Center is exclusively the party of the German Catholics; while the National-Liberals and the Radicals are identical with the Religious-Liberals of the Protestant bourgeoisie. Among the last alone is there a somewhat greater mobility, as is evidenced by its counting many Jews in its ranks. Perfect religious freedom, however, prevails only among the Social-Democrats.

Christians of every sect, Pagans, Jews, battle in unison for the emancipation of the proletariat. The International represents even more decidedly than the German body this character of perfect religious neutrality and tolerance.

The second proposition of Section 6 treats of religious associations,—the churches. Here, too, there is but one demand,—the separation of Church and State, politically, socially, and, above all, financially. "For the rest, no sort of judgment regarding the various beliefs, no claim that any should be supported or combated."

In spite of this attitude of the party, it is still to-day accused of being the bitter foe of God and religion. Nothing is more false than this reproach. Not only is it in contradiction to their program and actions, but,—still more important,—to their particular interests. The party represents primarily the economic and political movement of a class. It can achieve victory only if it carries an overwhelming majority of the masses, exploited by capital, with it. Among these there are strata that have retained a strong religious strain, notably in districts predominatingly Catholic. Their permanent allegiance can be won only by a punctilious respect of their religious sentiments.

True it is that some members, even leaders, of the party have waged war against Church and religion, but this was done on their own responsibility, in their *own* name, not in that of the party. The party, therefore, had neither occasion

nor right to oppose them,—had it done so it would have departed from its cherished principle of neutrality. . . .

Now, it must be confessed that the number of members who, on their own initiative, are waging war against Church, Christianity, and religion, has of late greatly increased; separate organizations, moreover, have been formed to carry on the fight. Though within their right, it must be said that this fact of a warfare, not only strengthened but systematically organized, against Church and religion, has considerably changed the hitherto existing situation. If ever the saying that the massing of individual forces breeds a new quality, held good, it certainly does here. New points of view, consequently, as regards the entire problem occupy the foreground to-day. . . .

Meanwhile defection from the Church, which has assumed such unexpected proportions, has naturally aroused widespread anxiety in the Social-Democratic ranks. Firstly, among those whose activity, political or industrial, is exercised in purely, or prevaillingly, Catholic regions. Secondly, among such as do not concern themselves with questions pertaining to religion and theories of life, looking upon them as exploded ideas which are best solved by ignoring them. There are, thus, two strong movements within the party in regard to the problems of religion and the policy to be pursued to the Church.

Which, asks Dr. Göhre, has right on its side? What attitude should the party assume in future?

In face of the changed conditions, it is incumbent upon the party, the writer claims, to change its attitude. An absolutely neutral position seems no longer tenable. He explains why he deems it out of the question for it to adopt the platform of any of the three groups, and suggests:

1. To make no change in the section of the program relating to religion and the Church.
- (2) The principle of absolute neutrality and tolerance must be maintained under all circumstances.
- (3) The neutrality and tolerance of the party must, however, be differently conceived, and have a different aim. Instead of being passive and defensive, it should be active and aggressive. While the prevailing conception of neutrality has hitherto been that it is best to leave matters of Church and religion alone, the party must in future insist that its members should take a decided stand upon those problems, not pass them by without reflection, or in a cowardly or indifferent spirit. In other fields,—political, industrial, cultural, social,—it demands the active participation of its members, urges them to clear, decided aims and actions. It should do the same in the sphere of religion. "Decide," it should say, "solely according to your inner needs and convictions: this personal moment and motive alone should count. If your faith is dead, leave the Church. But if you honestly believe you ought to remain in it, take an active part in its concerns, and that as a pious, free, and fearless Social-Democrat. This is all the easier since Democratic Socialism and pure, that is primitive, Christianity are in many ways so closely related.

## IS THERE A SWISS SPIRIT?

A NOTABLE event took place in Berne, Switzerland, recently, which will appear characteristic to those who know the Switzerland of to-day,—its moral, intellectual, political, and economic life.

The event in question, which is the subject of an article by Henri Moro, appearing in a recent issue of the *Correspondant*, of Paris, was the creation, or rather the recalling to life, of the Helvetian Society, which was founded in 1761, "*pro helvetica dignitate ac securitate*."

Two hundred young men of different religions, speaking different languages, but animated by the same spirit of love for the Fatherland,—as says an official announcement,—undertook the work of preserving the national feeling and of building for the Switzerland of the future.

Aside from a few influential men who are hostile to the above program, all the people approve and praise the patriotic concern of the rising generation for the welfare of the Fatherland. The assembly at Berne, which was two years in preparation, is merely a beginning. It was composed of representatives from the cantons,—all religions, all languages, all parties, and all classes of the Swiss Confederation, which proves beyond a doubt that there is a "Swiss spirit." The participants in the Congress of Berne numbered only 250, but behind them stood the whole country. These men, for the greater part thinkers and students, have been probing deeply the national consciousness of the people. They have become alive to the two great dangers that face them,—one from the outside, the other from what they term their slavery to materialistic politics.

At the present day there is in Switzerland one foreigner to every seven natives. Switzerland is swamped by foreign capital, both French and German. Great financial operations are undertaken, creating a false impression of prosperity. Some bankers make money out of them, but not so the people as a whole. Ludwig Bernhard, professor of political economy in Berlin, called Switzerland the "banker of Europe" recently. The danger lies in the possibility of her becoming too much of an international banker.

The memory of the St. Gothard Convention [regulating the traffic through the Simplon Tunnel] is ever a painful reminder to the Swiss patriots that the money received from foreign sources places Switzerland in

a position of dependence. Germany and Italy have helped to construct the line which was destined to prove of such great value in cementing their alliance on Swiss soil against France. This was the first step in the "policy of railroads" which has made Switzerland the "round-house of Europe," as it were,—and France is realizing a little late in the day that it is through Switzerland that she must join the great current of north-to-south commerce in middle Europe.

Germany has made Switzerland pay dearly for her contribution to the St. Gothard enterprise. The establishment of progressive charges on transportation, which has proved such a handicap to Swiss exporters, is but one of many measures equally obnoxious.

German industry and trade are overwhelming Switzerland. Germans have invaded even Geneva. "This is true, indisputable Germanization and we Frenchmen," remarked Moses Moro, "can say that it is our own fault,—for we have done nothing to resist or counteract the invasion. It is even worse in Lauzanne and Zurich. There is not a tradesman there who does not complain of the indifference of the merchants of France even when direct trade negotiations are attempted with them."

The German invasion of Switzerland is an assured thing. It may bring prosperity, but it is an opening wedge entering the body politic, and the Helvetian Society points out the danger and begs that the considerations of good business be not put above the consideration of national independence.

This St. Gothard affair has reawakened the latent nationalism of the Swiss people and they are bringing about many reforms; among others the sovereign people demand the power of sanctioning, through the referendum, all international treaties binding the country for fifteen years. It is a renaissance of the spirit of democracy, and a healthy sign of renovation.

The literary and artistic renaissance of 1900 soon lost its purely artistic character and became patriotic. It had the direct result of establishing the league of "Heimatschutz" to protect the picturesqueness of Switzerland and saved the Cervin from being defaced by the cable railway. The "Naturschutz" League, following the example set by the United States, gave to Switzerland a national park. Lastly, the Society of Swiss Domestic Art is doing its

utmost to revivify the home industries and the local arts and crafts.

Among the painters, Boecklin, B. Menn, Segantini, and especially Hadler, have shown through their national as well as personal inspirations that there exists a different Switzerland from the one known merely to tourists. They have rediscovered the soul of Switzerland that will endure.

The young writers show a tendency towards a better, purer form,—and in which-

ever tongue they write, the national spirit is ever present. Thus we have Chiesa in Tessin, Ernest Zahn, E. Borch, Adolphe Frey, and Spitteler in German Switzerland; Ramuz, Vallotton, de Reynold de Valliere, de Fraz, and Moraz, the dramatist, in Italian Switzerland. It is needless to enumerate all the well-known writers, novelists, poets, critics living outside of the country. Mons. Moro noted only the names of a few of the protagonists of the patriotic movement.

## THE FUTURE OF "THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE"

IN one of the most important of German periodicals, the *Preussische Monatshefte*, appears an article by a writer who uses the pseudonym "Jejunes," but whose vigor of thought and sincerity of conviction are manifest.

He remarks at the outset that he had in a previous communication pointed out that the librettos of Wagner's later works do not differ from his earlier ones—as far as the author's intention is concerned. That is: just as the texts of his earlier creations, his operas, were written solely with a view to the music, so the later, the so-called music-dramas, were to find expression by means of music. It has been said that poetry and music co-operate in the dramas, while music occupies the foreground in the operas; but the distinction is too indefinite, and the fact remains that both use the same medium of expression—music.

As to the term "music of the future," Wagner himself, in a letter to Berlioz in 1860, says that it owes its origin to a silly and malicious misconception, on the part of a music-critic, of an article of his: "The Art of the Future." The writer, who in his lengthy essay takes more than one occasion to convict Wagner of gross inconsistency, characterizes this stricture as unjust, and declares that "music of the future" is a fitting term, based upon Wagner's own explanation of a music which was to be grounded upon new principles. In the same letter he observes that his dissatisfaction with art-conditions led him to study why the tragedies of antiquity drew interested audiences of 30,000, and he arrived at the conclusion that it was due to the union of all the arts—hence his enlightenment as to the blending of poetry and music. With his usual contradiction, Wagner, though declaring that the boundaries between the two arts are in-



RICHARD WAGNER  
(From the portrait by von Lenbach)

surmountable, thinks that they should be blended. And it is upon this contradiction—which runs like a red thread, in innumerable forms, through all his theoretical works on art—that, in reality, all the musical art, the so-called music-drama and with it the so-called music of the future, heard to-day in all quarters of the globe, has been built. Wagner, by the way, calls "music-drama" a "perfectly senseless word"—a stricture which, the writer exclaims, is as little justified as the one on "music of the future."

The position of the three elements: singer, composer, poet, had formerly, as Wagner rightly maintained, been distorted—the endowment of the singer had been the only

decisive factor. Gluck freed music from this unnatural thralldom by establishing the principle of the mastery of the composer; while Mozart coincided with him, in declaring that "in opera poetry must absolutely be the obedient daughter of music." In opposition to this standpoint—the only justifiable one, which gives the leading place to the creator of the medium of expression—Wagner claimed that the poet, not the composer, should take the lead. Thus the original order was directly reversed: poet, composer, singer; the poet to be the decisive factor, instead of the composer, as Gluck and Mozart had held. The Wagner music-dramas, therefore, formed the opposite pole to the librettos written to suit the singer's skill—but both erred in not making music the decisive element.

The displacement of the composer from his dominating position, and the aim of uniting poetry and music, necessitated Wagner to set up a new theory for the music-drama, which assigned the "object of the drama" to the poet but its execution to the musician. The writer condemns this view in the strongest terms, saying that what a person is is shown by his execution, his medium of expression, and if that medium is music, then its creator is a musician pure and simple. Poetry that is sung is not poetry but music—the words have become an instrument of expression of the music, belonging to it as colors to a painting. And what, in reality, has resulted from Wagner's striving to give poetry the dominant place? All his efforts concerning poetry have been utterly futile because the spoken word has not been the instrument of expression, while as music, again, it could not reach the highest that that art had attained since his poems were essentially dramas, and not texts conceived for music. A poetry not spoken, therefore no longer poetry, and a music conceived upon the principles of poetry, therefore not music in its true sense—that was the product of the "mixture" of poetry and music: a hybrid of the worst species. Goethe foresaw this when he wrote: "One of the chief characteristics of the decline of art is the mixture of its different species."

Accordingly, Wagner's later works—and these only are here under discussion—are at bottom based upon a contradiction: the attempts to combine what is simply uncombinable. Is it surprising, then, that creations which owe their origin to such a contradiction have from the first formed subjects of contest? Wagner's art is in a constant state

of fermentation, and calm will ensue only when a theater-director shall have the insight to place Wagner's later productions where they inherently belong—upon the dramatic stage. To quote the old adage: One can not serve two masters; either poetry or music must dominate on the stage, never both, otherwise they are mutually destructive. For that reason a divorce is essential: "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Rienzi," and "The Flying Dutchman" belong to the operatic stage, while the "Meistersinger," the "Niebelungenring," "Tristan und Isolde," as well as "Parsifal," are in their entire design purely dramas.

If, then, I said at the start that Wagner's later librettos did not differ fundamentally from his earlier ones, I meant in the author's view of them—in reality they are radically different, being in their nature dramas, which should, therefore, be spoken, musical passages to be given only at certain very definite points where the text demands them.

\* \* \*

Wagner lays himself open to another attack. If, the writer proceeds, he has in the foregoing shown that the music-dramas are essentially dramas, and are thus to be adjudged by a higher standard than librettos written solely with a view to the music, he did not by any means imply approval of their texts. On the contrary, one must almost conclude that the music is used only to hide, or, to use a favorite term, to idealize, the defect of the texts, as far as their basic ideas, the details, and the dramatic devices are concerned. This Wagnerian "idealization" is, indeed, a gross error. Outside of the fact that in pure drama it is not the sphere of music to idealize things, this idealizing in Wagner's plays is the very thing that is the most repellent in them. That, for example, incest and adultery occur in the "Walküre" we might perhaps allow to pass, but that they should be idealized, that a parallel should be drawn between them and springtide and love, that their fruit should be the Germanic ideal hero, Siegfried—that is subversive of all our standards. The idealizing of perverted things, which is the order of the day, is the most obvious advance in that direction! What differentiated the great, and even the lesser, poets from Wagner was that their creations were conceived in harmony with our natural likes and dislikes, while those of Wagner are in sharpest contradiction to them.

The halo is, indeed, Wagner's chief means for producing effects—it hovers over almost all his figures, beaming most radiantly, perhaps, in the so-called drama of love, "Tristan

und Isolde"—they, indeed, being sadly in need of it. For the rest, the thing that characterizes Wagner's figures is that they almost invariably do the exact reverse of what, judging from their characters and circumstances, they would be expected to do.

\* \* \*

The first stage of the music of the future lies behind us. Whither it has led is shown by a glance at the present, which, as regards the domain of art, forms the darkest side of the culture of to-day. In 1805 Beethoven's "Fidelio," that hymn of conjugal love, was first produced, just one hundred years later, in 1905, "Salome," the hymn of perverted love, made its first appearance

as the work of a modern composer: between the two stands Wagner, with his hymn to incest and adultery, with his idealized Isolde, who differs but little from Salome in character. The latter apparition represents, at any rate, a depth below which it is impossible to sink. Wagner paved the way for the conditions actually existing both in regard to contents and form. No change can be made in the contents of Wagner's works, but the same cannot be said as to their rendition. And, therefore, I repeat: a clean-cut divorce—give the opera that which belongs to it, to the dramatic stage his later works. Putting them in their proper place would not only shed a clear light upon their real character, but would likewise be of decisive significance for the future of the former and the present "music of the future."

## JAPAN'S TELEPHONE KING

**T**HE great achievements of the empire of Nippon during its war with Russia were not due primarily to her guns and personnel. As a matter of fact, her triumphs would have been impossible without the marvelous perfection of her telegraph and telephone apparatus. A writer in the *Japan Magazine*, published in English in Tokyo, in a tribute to the late Kibotaro Oki, Japan's telephone king, says:

It was the myriad unseen messages flying all over the region of the campaign that put the men of the army and navy in a position to use their skill efficiently, and to the telegraph and telephone must be ascribed a very great share of the honor of victory. It is the usual practice to send by telegraph all messages that take more than twenty minutes to deliver. During the war with Russia the whole territory concerned was covered with a net-work of telegraph and telephone lines; and every part of the army, even to the smallest detachment, was in constant communication with every other part and with headquarters. For those temporarily isolated the messenger was ever on hand to keep up connection; and the many acts of heroic courage and unexampled bravery displayed by some of these messengers are among the most glorious records of the war. Thus the part played by the telegraph instrument and the telegraph operator in the greatest conflict of modern times remains to be told; and when that story is retailed it will not be less thrilling and heroic than that told of the battle-front and the combat hand to hand.

It was as a result of the foresight and genius of a man unknown outside of his own country that Japan was able to accomplish these wonders. This man was Oki, who died a few months ago. Says the writer in the *Japan Magazine* who signs himself J. N.:

After the war with China it was seen that in future the success or failure of any land campaign must depend more or less on perfection of telegraphic equipment and telephone service. Up to this time, and for some period subsequently, most



KIBOTARO OKI, THE "TELEPHONE KING" OF JAPAN, WHO DIED RECENTLY

of the instruments used were imported from abroad. Foreigners, seeing how largely Japan was beginning to invest in such enterprises, began to enter the trade. It was agreed then that the important instrument for the battlefield of the future would be the portable telephone. Foreign experts soon caught on, and some of them approached Mr. Oki to persuade him to unite with them in inducing the government to adopt their plans for equipping the army with a proper telegraph and telephone field service. As he hesitated, he was threatened with dire competition; yet he remained

unmoved. He knew he was unequal in skill and backing to the foreigner, but he was determined to produce something quite Japanese and independent of alien influence and control. In any case it would be better for outsiders to know as little as possible about the nation's methods of communication in wartime. Gathering about him a number of apprentices and students, he set them to work assisting in perfecting his apparatus. At this time the government was depending for the most part upon foreigners for telephone instruments and general equipment. When Oki came on the scene the competition began to be fierce. The government soon discovered that none of the foreign supplies suited the purpose so well as the instruments produced by Oki. Not only has he for the past few years satisfactorily supplied all the telephone equipment of the government, but his instruments are finding profitable export abroad. Most of the telephones used in southern China are from his factory. He is now, though dead, the telephone king of Japan.

Oki came of a family with mechanical genius. He studied with German instructors and soon passed them.

At this time all manufactures in Japan were in a very rudimentary condition. Being a man of great independence, he soon made marked im-

provements in the design and manufacture of telegraph and telephone apparatus. . . . The Russo-Japanese war brought the climax of prosperity. The Oki company not only supplied all the instruments for that unprecedented campaign, but so perfect were they that no mistakes were made by the army; and the perfection of Japan's communications service not only satisfied the fastidious army staff, but astonished the military attachés and correspondents of the world. After the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war certain great electrical firms abroad proposed to get in touch with Oki and find out the secret of his achievement. But he declined and accepted the consequent competition. The result was favorable to the progress of electrical enterprise in Japan; for it cut down prices and enabled the government to make its pressing necessity for extension of telephone service possible without any undue outlay. Certainly it is being accomplished at prices that would not have been possible had foreigners not entered the field. Thus the government has been saved several millions; and the prosperous Oki company has in no way been injured. It is seen, therefore, that the wisdom and genius of Mr. Oki is apparent not only in his scientific achievements in the realm of telephone service, but in his remarkable business talents and general manipulation of industrial enterprise for his own and his country's good.

## THE MORAL EDUCATION MOVEMENT

AS we are coming to emphasize the necessity for good citizens, rather than successful citizens, there is a more and more



DR. F. J. GOULD

(Representative of the English Moral Education League)

widespread demand for systematic moral education in this country. During the past few months the movement has received a great deal of attention because of the presence here of Dr. E. J. Gould, demonstrator for the English Moral Education League. He came for the purpose of teaching our teachers and his services were engaged by the school boards and educational societies of most of the large cities of the East and Middle West, among them Washington, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Two months of his time was given to Wisconsin, to whose Extension Division his presence in this country was primarily due.

Dr. Gould's system is no experiment. It is now employed in the schools of a large number of English and Welsh cities and his books have been translated into various European and Asiatic languages. He does not propose, however, to introduce any one system into American schools. He merely shows what can be done in the way of direct instruction, spending a week in each city to which he is called and holding daily classes for the benefit of teachers and parents. He takes a class of about twenty normal children, chosen by the school authorities; seats them on a platform with their backs to the audience, and gives them a lesson in some



moral trait, such as kindness, courtesy, honesty, truthfulness, self-control, self-reliance, self-sacrifice, or obedience to parents.

His method is story telling, supplemented by an appeal to the child's power of reflection, and his stories are either based on fact or taken from the folk lore of various nations and times. He masters the difficult art of moralizing, without seeming to do so. Mr. Gould's understanding of the child's mind, his tact and gentleness, are perfect. He has, indeed, a broader message than the possibility of teaching morality—that of appreciation for the child's difficulties and his need of encouragement. He never puts his pupils in the wrong, but finds the grain of truth in each answer leading finally to the one he wants.

After he has dismissed his pupils, he throws the meeting open for criticism and discussion. There is nothing dogmatic about his work; it is merely a very practical demonstration of the teaching of principles of behavior accepted by men of *all nationalities and creeds*. "Morality cannot be taught" has been the general cry and most of our school laws have either ignored the subject or else dismissed it with the requirement that teachers "be of good moral character," relying on the force of example to do the work. Mr. Gould demonstrates that morality can be taught and taught in a most attractive way. The United States has been fortunate in enjoying for six months the services of this pioneer in a world-wide movement for direct character-building.

In the current issue of the *International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia), Dr. Gould

summarizes some of his experiences under the title, "An Ethical Teacher's American Tour." In this article Dr. Gould reiterates his belief in "the willingness of children to hear the message of the ideal, if only the message be uttered in simplicity, and clothed in the guise of parable, poetry, and dramatic narration." He says in conclusion:

Having seen abundant evidences of the children's capacity to accept constructive and direct moral instruction, and of the teachers' readiness to experiment along this road, I have no hesitation in urging all who have influence in American educational fields, to press the enterprise forward, and encourage all attempts to place the training of young citizenship on a firmer basis. I regard this work, not as a reform, but as a natural development. The tendency all over the civilized world is to improve upon the methods which made intellectual discipline the chief aim of the school.

The tendency is now toward the ideal of subordinating all subjects to the one supreme end of the formation of good personal and civic character; in other words, to simplify the present congested curriculum by eliminating all the material that does not more or less count in the making of good men and women. Even as regards intellectual efficiency, I will dare to assert that the education of the sympathies and of the moral judgment is eminently conducive to wholesome quickening of wit. The study of conduct, in the concrete modes suggested, is perhaps the most powerful aid to rational observation, deduction, and insight, and is not second in value to a so-called scientific training. Nor is this problem one that mainly concerns the teacher. It mainly concerns the community and the state, the democracy and the organizers of opinion, industry, and administration. The whole globe is becoming a society, and education must rise to the sublime function of unifier and inspirer of this vast human complex. Moral education should be a practical search for a realization of the universal moral aspiration.

## ROBERT HERRICK ON THE AMERICAN NOVEL

A TRULY representative novelist like Robert Herrick, who takes his calling seriously and seeks and finds his material in the American social structure, must have given a good deal of thought to the problem of the imaginative life in America. His matured conclusions are set forth in the current number of the *Yale Review*. They derive added importance, perhaps, from the fact that Mr. Herrick is a critic as well as a creative writer, and a professor in the department of English literature of the University of Chicago.

Wells, Bennett and Galsworthy are names that occur at once as leading English novel-writers of the day. Is anybody doing similar work in the United States? Mr. Herrick

opines that in America "one would have to strain patriotism to the point of absurdity" to name such an one.

Mr. Herrick does not care to admit that we have ever had an American literature, although the literature that has flourished in America has had its good points. The New England group of authors provided the best, in Mr. Herrick's opinion. The intensive cultivation of local and provincial fields, which developed no national romance, was succeeded by a kind of romantic historical revival. This attained its greatest power, it would seem, at the close of the nineteenth century. At the present time, it is generally conceded, the market for American fiction is relatively weak. Mr. Herrick not only recognizes this



ROBERT HERRICK, NOVELIST AND CRITIC

fact, but goes so far as to assign four general reasons for the inferiority that he attributes to the American novel,—“four ways in which it is inadequate and not to be considered in the same class with the best foreign work of the day.”

In the first place, Mr. Herrick finds that our novels are weakly sentimental. They do not seem to be written for adult persons. “Virile literature,” says Mr. Herrick, “must represent both a man’s world and a woman’s world,—with the interests and the values of maturity.”

The next count in the indictment has to do with the treatment of religion in our novels. When the religious side of life is not avoided altogether, as is commonly the case, only a conventionally or negatively religious social world is represented. Mr. Herrick complains that while the social and religious ferment of the time is fully represented in the novels of Mr. Wells and Mr. Chalmers, there is little intimation of such a spirit in American novels.

As a third charge against our fiction, Mr. Herrick brings an accusation of cowardice, if not of intellectual dishonesty, in dealing with matters of sex. The magazines, too, are “still hypocritical, for magazine editors are a timid race,” but the newspaper press

is now frank enough “and hopelessly vulgar” about sex matters in general. The serious writer should not exploit sex problems for the sake of sensationalism, but neither should he “be forced by a prudish and fearful public opinion, which is not the opinion of the public, into dodging the sex side of life when it comes inevitably into the picture.”

Finally, our popular novelists are too much preoccupied with the lives and the possessions of the rich. American women are thought to prefer books about rich and luxurious people, and the majority of our novel-readers are women. Why, asks Mr. Herrick, does not some woman write for us the epic of women conquering in the struggle for life and achievement? That would be worth while.

On these four grounds, then, among others, Mr. Herrick finds the American novel lacking in importance, not really representative of our richest and most significant life. This, as he admits, is a matter of individual judgment, for “we have no criticism of literature worth the name.” Still there is hope. “To make a literature intelligent and virile, there must first be an intelligent and open-minded public, and somehow one feels that we are getting that faster than we are getting the literature.”

# CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW BOOKS

## SOME MODERN WORLD PROBLEMS

ENGLISH and American readers are now fortunate in having books by the most eminent authors on how the governments, both of France and Germany, are administered. President Poincaré's treatise on "How France Is Governed,"<sup>1</sup> written before he came to the presidential chair, and former Chancellor Prince von Bülow's book on "Imperial Germany,"<sup>2</sup> written after this statesman had severed his connection with the government of his country, present striking similarities as well as divergences of treatment. Both these writers evince a wholesome, vigorous patriotism. This, however, does not prevent them from seeing clearly and reasoning calmly about the limitations and weaknesses of their countrymen and the forms of government under which they live. Raymond Poincaré, if anyone, is qualified to tell how Republican France is governed. For twenty-five years he has been a law-maker, for six a minister of state, all his life an eminent lawyer, and, finally, has been elected to the chief magistracy of his country. His work on French government consists of a series of chapters on elementary civics, addressed originally to young people. They are presented with the clarity and lightness of touch which is essentially French. M. Poincaré is a man of intellectuality who is, at the same time, a man of action. In this book he recounts for us the obvious things and interprets the more abstract facts behind them. He traces the history of parliament, the republican constitution, the commune, the department, the arrondissement, the ministry, the judiciary, the budget and taxation, national education, and compulsory military service. The last chapter, that on the army, was written before the new law was passed, and is, therefore, unfortunately, out of date. The rest of the volume, however, is exceedingly useful, and its information is conveyed in a direct and attractive style. The translation has been made by Bernard Miall.

Prince Bülow's book, while indicating an accurate and detailed knowledge of administrative machinery, is rather a story of historical development and the interpretation of present problems than a discussion of the workings of government such as M. Poincaré has given. Prince Bülow saw almost as radical transformations in Germany as did the first Chancellor, the great Bismarck. He was the center of the political, social, and industrial movements that have brought Germany to the forefront of nations. He discusses calmly and informingly why Germany became a great naval power, why it expanded colonially, what its domestic problems are, with particular reference to the question of Socialism. Prince Bülow shows an admirably statesmanlike and dispassionate state of mind with regard to the relations between his own country and Great Britain in the matter of naval rivalry. He

can understand the needs, desires, and limitations of France and Russia as well, and insists that in all her relations the German Empire is peacefully inclined and on the defensive. He believes that the chief lack in his countrymen is an active interest in political affairs. The translation of this work from the German has been made by Marie A. Lewenz.

Ex-Senator Rafael De Zayas Enriquez, historian, statesman, and one of Mexico's leading men of letters, has written a compact little volume entitled "The Case of Mexico and the Policy of President Wilson."<sup>3</sup> Señor De Zayas maintains that General Huerta, whatever his private character may be, is the legal, constitutional President of Mexico; that it has never been proven that he had anything whatsoever to do with the assassination of Madero and Suarez, and that President Wilson's policy "is fraught with the greatest danger to both the United States and Mexico." President Wilson, he further maintains, must do one of three things: recognize Huerta, proceed to armed intervention, or devise some other way "better suited to the nation's temperament and his own personality, more effective and more dignified as far as Mexico is concerned."

"Le Problème Mondial,"<sup>4</sup> by Alberto Torres, is a study of the motives that guide the nations of the world and their influences in their relations one to the other. There is a chapter on the Monroe Doctrine and its international rôle, which is particularly interesting as representing the point of view of a Brazilian. Senhor Torres was formerly a member of the ministry at Rio de Janeiro, and his book is printed by the National Library at the Brazilian capital.

Two little volumes in the series of "Manuals for Christian Thinkers," published by Charles H. Kelly, in London, are "Progressive British India"<sup>5</sup> and "Japan's Modernization,"<sup>6</sup> both by Saint Nihal Singh, an alert, keen-minded Hindu whose writings have, from time to time, appeared in the pages of this Review. Mr. Singh's work is characterized by breadth of vision, impartiality, and wide knowledge of existing conditions.

A new work on "The American-Japanese Problem,"<sup>7</sup> which shows a detailed familiarity with

<sup>1</sup> How France Is Governed. By Raymond Poincaré. New York: McBride, Nast & Company. 376 pp. \$2.25.

<sup>2</sup> Imperial Germany. By Prince Bernhard von Bülow. Dodd, Mead. 343 pp. \$3.

<sup>3</sup> The Case of Mexico and the Policy of President Wilson. By Rafael De Zayas Enriquez. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. 209 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>4</sup> Le Problème Mondial. By Alberto Torres. Rio de Janeiro: National Library. 212 pp.

<sup>5</sup> Progressive British India. By Saint Nihal Singh. London: Charles H. Kelly. 132 pp. 25 cents.

<sup>6</sup> Japan's Modernization. By Saint Nihal Singh. London: Charles H. Kelly. 136 pp. 25 cents.

<sup>7</sup> The American Japanese Problem. By Sidney H. Gulick. Scribners. 349 pp., ill. \$1.75.

Japanese, as well as American conditions, is Dr. Sidney L. Gulick's study of immigration problems, with particular reference to the Japanese. Dr. Gulick, who is Professor at Doshisha University at Kyoto, Japan, and has lived in that country for twenty-six years, has been recently visiting leading cities of this country, under arrangements made by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, including thirty Protestant denominations, to represent missionaries of Japan. Dr. Gulick advocates the limitation of all immigration to 5 per cent. annually of those already naturalized in the case of each different nationality. This rate, he claims, would permit the entrance of all who might come from northern Europe, would cut down immigration somewhat from southern and eastern Europe, and allow only a slight immigration from Asia. Most of all, it would not offend the dignity of any. Five per cent., Dr. Gulick believes, is the limit of assimilable aliens. He urges, moreover, the establishment of three bureaus,—of religion, of education, and of naturaliza-



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#### ARE THE JAPANESE ASSIMILABLE?

(The mother in this picture is half American and half Japanese, the baby three-quarters American. Their type illustrates the contention of Professor Gulick, in his book "The American Japanese Problem" that the Japanese are assimilable to our American civilization)

sympathetic chapters on Premier Venizelos, Greek women, Albania, the future of Greater Greece, the spirit of Hellenism, and "Græcia Irredenta."

Eligibility to American citizenship, he maintains, should be based on personal qualification, with no reference whatever to race or creed. Such a policy, he contends, would solve the Japanese problem and avert the Yellow Peril. It would also "put Americans right with all Asia."

Believing that the vastly greater proportion of what has been recently written about Greece and the Greek people is inaccurate and disproportionate, that the Greeks are neither "a blessed and childlike folk who live in a golden age," nor "a time-serving and unreliable nation," D. J. Cassavetti, himself of Greek origin, although of English citizenship, has written a comprehensive and somewhat ambitious volume of 350 pages which he has entitled "Hellas and the Balkan Wars." This is an exhaustive study of Greek history during the past half century, but particularly in its relation to the recent conflicts against Turkey and Bulgaria. There are

## NEW BOOKS ON RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

IF we can only come to regard Christianity as "a progressive historical movement still in the making that can be shaken free from the numbing influence of ecclesiasticism and placed upon a broader foundation," Professor Rudolf Eucken, the great German philosopher and moralist, believes that Christians not only can but must remain Christian. Professor Eucken's recent visit to this country and his lectures in many of our large cities on ethics and the ethical ideal are still fresh in the minds of Americans. It will be remembered that he is Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena, and was a Nobel Prize man in 1908.

"The Christian Church's victory or defeat in Japan will largely determine the future of Christianity in the whole Far East." With this sentence Dr. Tasuku Harada, president of the

Doshisha University, Tokyo, concludes a book on "The Faith of Japan," made up of the Harford-Lamson lectures on the religions of the world delivered during 1910, together with several articles used later in missionary periodicals.<sup>1</sup> Dr. Harada maintains that the faith of the Japanese people is as composite as it is innate, and that for students of comparative religion Japan presents very interesting phenomena. In fact, she is now "shaken to the very foundations of society under the influence of Western religion, science, literature, art, and industry."

Mr. Harold Begbie, whose book, "Twice-Born Men," was noted in these pages a year or so ago, has brought out another volume on "The Crisis of Morals."<sup>2</sup> Mr. Begbie has a vigorous style. His text is found in the words: "where women are honored the divinities are complaisant, where they are despised it is useless to pray to God."

<sup>1</sup> Hellas and the Balkan Wars. By D. J. Cassavetti. Dodd, Mead. 368 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>2</sup> Can We Still Be Christians? By Rudolf Eucken. Translated by Lucy Judge Gibson. Macmillan. 218 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> The Faith of Japan. By Tasuku Harada. Macmillan. 190 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> The Crisis of Morals. By Harold Begbie. Revell. 159 pp. 75 cents.

Whatever H. G. Wells writes is interesting and impressive, however widely the reader may differ from the point of view set forth. Last month we gave some space to a notice of Mr. Wells's "The World Set Free." Much the same way of looking at things characterizes his later book of essays, "Social Forces in England and America," published in England under the title "An Englishman Looks at His World." Of this book Mr. Wells says that it gives "a fairly complete view of all my opinions."

M. Jean Finot, the genial editor of *La Revue*, which is the most alert and modern of the Paris reviews, has written a number of books on social and philosophical subjects. His "Science of Happiness" has been translated from the tenth French edition by Mary J. Safford. M. Finot considers the nature of happiness, the means of its attainment, and many other allied questions. He lays all science and art under tribute for his sources.

Works of philosophy in its different departments of a more specific interest and new books on religion not already noted include: "Criminology," by Baron Raffaele Garofalo (Little, Brown); "Glimpses of the Cosmos: A Mental Autobiography," by Lester F. Ward, 3 volumes (Putnam); "The Mystics of Islam," by Reynold A. Nicholson (Macmillan); "The Haskalah Movement in Russia," by Jacob S. Raisin (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America); "The Montessori Method and the American School," by Florence Elizabeth Ward (Macmillan); "Nuova Critica Della Morale Kantiana" (A New Criticism of Kant's Morals), by Camillo Trivero (Turin: Fratelli Bocca). "The Church, The People, and The Age," edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore (Funk & Wagnalls); "Religion and Life," by Elwood Worcester (Harpers); and "The First Chapter of Genesis as the Rock Foundation for Science and Religion," by Albert L. Gridley (Boston: Richard G. Badger).



KNUT HAMSUM, THE CELEBRATED NORWEGIAN NOVELIST—AS PAINTED BY HENRIK LUND (Whose new novel "Shallow Soil" has recently been translated and is noticed on this page)

## FICTION WITH A PURPOSE AND STORIES THAT ENTERTAIN

SOMETIMES a novel is more than a description of the doings of certain people in any one particular age or place. In the hands of a master a novel may become a cross-section of human life, depicting human weaknesses and heroic qualities, as well as figuring a national spirit or mood. Such a cross-section of modern human life is Knut Hamsun's "Shallow Soil."<sup>1</sup> In big and powerful strokes Mr. Hamsun presents Christiania, and in so doing shows us modern Norway and modern Europe. The younger set of the Norwegian capital he reveals as decadent poseurs, who have no real strength and very little real enthusiasm for their fatherland or for the art about which they are continually prating. Their crowning ambition seems to be to have their works translated

into German, or sold in Germany, or to get government jobs. Meanwhile, their lives are made up of petty jealousies and marital infidelities. Such, he tells us, is modern Norway—"shallow-soil" folk.

"It was hardly correct to say that men and women were corrupt; they had simply reached a certain degree of hollowness; they had degenerated and grown small. Shallow soil, anemic soil, without growth, without fertility! The women carried on their surface existence. . . . They darted around like blue, heatless flames; they nibbled at everything, joys and sorrows, and they did not realize that they had grown insignificant. Their ambitions did not soar; their hearts did not suffer greatly; they beat quite regularly, but they did not swell more for one thing than for another, more for one person than for another. What had our young women done with their proud eyes? Nowadays they looked on mediocrity as willingly as on superiority. They lost themselves in admiration over rather every-day poetry, over common fiction.

<sup>1</sup> *Social Forces in England and America*. By H. G. Wells. Harpers. 415 pp. \$2.

<sup>2</sup> *The Science of Happiness*. By Jean Finot. Putnam. 333 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>3</sup> *Shallow Soil*. By Knut Hamsun. Translated by Carl Christian Hyllested. Scribners. 339 pp. \$1.35.



WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN IF THE GERMANS RULED LONDON

(A cartoon appearing in the *New York Times* in the course of a review of H. H. Munro's book "When William Came"—see the second column of this page)

Some time ago greater and prouder things were needed to conquer them. There was a page here and there in Norway's history to prove that. . . . The young woman had lost her power, her glorious and priceless simplicity, her unbridled passion, her brand of breed. She had lost her pride in the only man, her hero, her god. She had acquired a sweet tooth. She sniffed at everything and gave everybody the willing glance. Love to her was simply the name for an extinct feeling; she had read about it and at times she had been entertained by it, but it had never sweetly overpowered her and forced her to her knees; it had simply fluttered past her like an outworn sound. . . . There is nothing to do about it; the only thing is to keep the loss within limits. In a few generations we shall probably experience a renaissance; everything comes in cycles. But for the present we are sadly denuded. Only our business life beats with a healthy, strong pulse. Only our commerce lives its deed-filled life. Let us place our faith in that! From it will the newer Norway spring!"

But there are bright spots. In drawing the characters of the two women, Hanka and Aagot, both of whom fall victims to the wiles of a despicable poet, Hamsun has shown a delicacy, a mastery of psychology, and a finished artistic form that is remarkable. With all his skill he insists that not upon the "shallow-soil" folk does the future of Norway depend, but upon its merchants, its creators of values, who are despised by the parasites. Hamsun has had a remarkable career. Now in his fifty-fourth year, he has been cobbler, longshoreman, lumberjack, tutor in languages, court messenger in his own country, farm-hand in our own Northwest, street-car conductor in Chicago, lecturer on French literature at the University of Minnesota, and, finally, helper on a Newfoundland fishing-smack. Carl Christian Hyllested, who translated him in the Norwegian,

tells us in his preface that "Shallow Soil," while the best of Hamsun's works, is not the only great one. His first novel, entitled "Hunger," won him instant recognition.

Gottfried Keller's story, "A Village Romeo and Juliet," taken from his "Seldwyla People," brings to English translation a lovely and idyllic love story. His Romeo is a farmer's boy; his Juliet, a farmer's daughter. Between their parents exists a bitter feud, and the story works out along the lines familiar to us in Shakespeare's tragedy, resolving into a romantic prose elegy breathing the smell of fresh soil and the mist-like fragrance of early flowers. The end comes when the bridal bed of the two lovers—Vront and Sali—the great boat-load of sweet hay, floats down the river past wood and valley all night under the midsummer moon until the grey of the morning. Then the two lovers—they are still but children—slip down to death in the cold waters. Here is tragedy and poetry touched with the imperishable beauty of love that has been spared disillusion and regret, that recedes in impenetrable silence ere the sun has arisen upon its morning. Edith Wharton, who has written the preface, says that the author simply took the original tale and, "transposing it into Swiss peasant life, let it flower in a series of fresh episodes." Gottfried Keller, although born in Zurich, Switzerland, is classed among German writers. His fame rests on his prose writings, but he was also a poet, and it is his poetic gift that gives the airy and lyrical beauty to his prose. Two early works, "*Der Grüne Heinrich*," a kind of a Swiss Jean-Christophe in four volumes, and the first volume of "*Die Leute von Seldwyla*," are considered to be his best.

What would be the feelings of an American who had been detained in a lonely spot in Siberia for many months by a lingering illness, and what would he do if he should discover, on his return to his native land, that it had been subjugated by another nation and was rapidly becoming denationalized? This is exactly what happens to an Englishman in H. H. Munro's story of England under the Hohenzollerns,—"When William Came." The action of the story takes place after England has been invaded and conquered by the Germans and after the processes of government have been altered to the Hohenzollern pattern. Mr. Munro's satire is very biting. He makes England fairly complaisant under German rule. Murrey Yeovil, the Englishman who has been in Siberia, holds conversations about changed conditions with members of various classes, thus bringing out the way in which the new order affects society. Each class blames the other for the national catastrophe. The bearing of arms or any military service is permitted only to subjects of German blood. The British subjects were to remain a people consecrated to peace,—a "nation of shopkeepers who were no longer a nation." The easy victory over British military power had been made possible by Germany's scientific, aerial war fleet. The Teutons felt no unrest concerning the permanence of their victory, as with their sea scouts and air scouts they could entirely cut off the food supply of the British isles in a fortnight and let starvation subdue the

<sup>1</sup> A Village Romeo and Juliet. By Gottfried Keller. Translated by A. C. Bahlmann. Scribners. 156 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> When William Came. By H. H. Munroe. Lane. 322 pp. \$1.25.

malcontents. This effective satire is strung upon the thread of a story of sufficient piquancy to give sprightliness to the material. The author is striking at what he considers to be a spot of decay in the English character,—the unwillingness to accept the burden of military service. The English "hearts of oak" are at last aroused in the younger generation,—the children, the Boy Scouts, alone, of all England, "dare to defy" the German Emperor. They refuse to parade before His Majesty.

Everyone remembers E. F. Benson's novel, the inimitable "Dodo," although it is twenty-one years since this gay and amazing character charmed book-lovers with her chatter. Now Mr. Benson gives us a belated sequel to this book entitled "Dodo's Daughter."<sup>1</sup> The reader will not be disappointed with the sequel. Dodo, young at forty-five, divorced from Prince Waldenech and boasting a new husband and a baby, dances her way through the pages. One feels that it would be proper to criticise Dodo and her ultra-modern daughter, but when one has read the book it is impossible to do otherwise than admire this audacious, sporting creature who loves all of life and tells you, "There isn't time to be slow nowadays. If you are slow you are left gasping on the beach like a fish." And again, "I hate going to sleep for fear I may miss something. Fancy waking in the morning and finding you had missed something like an earthquake or suffragette riot." Mr. Benson gives the clever Edith Arbutnot the voicing of his comment on his own characters. They are not artistic successes as he has resurrected them; they are just human successes safe in the haven of satisfactory happiness.



MARCEL PREVOST, THE FRENCH AUTHOR  
(Whose powerfully written novel "Guardian Angels" has been translated, and is noticed on this page)

children that are to be found in the majority of French homes.

The intense feeling of clannishness in the French nation comes to light in every chapter of Marcel Prevost's powerfully written novel, "Guardian Angels."<sup>2</sup> On the surface, the book is vitriolic satire aimed at the folly of the wives of the rich French bourgeoisie, and the people of society, who give over the care and education of their children, —in particular their daughters,—to governesses of foreign birth about whose character, connections and antecedents they know nothing. Four governesses, a Belgian, a German, an Italian and an English girl, are concerned in various ways intentionally with the misery and the moral downfall of the families who employ them. The carelessness in engaging them is brought out when Madame Corbellier discovers that her governess, Sandra, an Italian, wishes to marry her own young son, Jacques. "But we know nothing about you, nothing about your family, nothing about your past," she objects faintly. Then she realizes with shame and humiliation that for some time she has confided her innocent and trusting daughter to this woman's care. The picture of the refinement, uprightness, fidelity, and family pride in the well-born Frenchwoman is shaped like an exquisite cameo of virtue laid against the dark background of the unlovely characters of the foreign women. Beneath the story of the evil wrought by the four governesses runs an exposition of all that is best and worst in French family life,—the causes that lead to its disruption, and the actual marital love, the tenderness and utter devotion to

Mr. William J. Locke evidently believes that there are still many readers who like an old-fashioned romance wherein the hero easily surmounts all obstacles and rises to fame and fortune. His thesis for his latest novel is: "There never was a dream worth calling a dream that did not come true," and his title is "The Fortunate Youth."<sup>3</sup> Paul Kegworthy, the absurdly beautiful stepson of an English factory hand, happens to be cast out on the world endowed with a lucid mind and a quick imagination. He has, moreover, a talisman, a cornelian heart bestowed upon him by an unknown princess of dreams at a Sunday-school treat as a consolation prize for a race he didn't win. Paul becomes successively an artist's model and an actor. Then fate, or luck, or faith, brings him, under his stage name of Paul Savelli, to the care of his friend and patron, Miss Winwood, who helps him to turn every corner of the upward path. His chronicler regretfully leaves him only when he has become a Member of Parliament and is about to marry a real princess.

The exceeding restraint and delicacy of Mr. Charles Marriott's literary manner almost disguises his revolutionary theories about art and marriage, indicated in his latest novel, "What a Man Wants."<sup>4</sup> In the first place, the novelist assumes that a man doesn't know what he wants and usually has what is good for him forced upon him willy-nilly. The story of the book is slight.

<sup>1</sup> Dodo's Daughter. By E. F. Benson. Century. 369 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>2</sup> Guardian Angels. By Marcel Prevost. New York: The Macaulay Company. 311 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> The Fortunate Youth. By William J. Locke. Lane. 352 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>4</sup> What a Man Wants. By Charles Marriott. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 402 pp. \$2.





CHARLES MARRIOTT

(This English author has recently completed a noteworthy novel which we notice this month)

Hugh Sutherland, a young English portrait painter, who is thirty-five and cherishes no illusions, wanders through the book accompanied by his fiancée and a host of friends and acquaintances who serve as pegs whereon Mr. Marriott hangs his theories. The hero experiences all the hesitations of a man who knows that freedom is the best thing for him, but who tries by a process of conventional logic to convince himself that it isn't. Women bring him the conclusions he seeks,—not through superior vision, but through blind intuition. The author conceives them as a kind of passive instrument for the expression of life. Creative artists he thinks a class apart. Marriage and the commonplace paths of life are not for them. To marry is to "short-circuit" like an electric current: "You get the same phenomena of waste and a flare-up." The result will be "interesting by-products,—tombstones of desire, things for museums." That a love relationship between creative men and women, that gives friendship, service and devotion without disturbing sex passion will come to be the rule rather than the exception, is included in his suggestions.

Wilbur Daniel Steele's novel, "Storm,"<sup>1</sup> leaves the impression of a powerful, dramatic gesture. The style is impressionistic and imperious. The climax of the book, the battle between Joe Manta and "Crimson," is lifted up to the level of a struggle between demi-gods. In externals, this strong piece of work is a romance of Cape Cod fishermen, of the terrors of the sea, of smuggling, sin, shame, and a mighty battle between two men for the

beauty and love of a woman. Several of Mr. Steele's characters are Italians,—"ginnies"—transplanted to New England. These Italians as such are not convincing. They are Cape Cod men for all their foreign names; and their story, "Storm," is the very essence of New England.

The tired business man will find just the right antidote for weariness in "Our Mr. Wrenn,"<sup>2</sup> a gently satirical novel by Sinclair Lewis. The author seems to have tossed this amusing story off easily with some feeling of personal delight in his choice of a hero. "Mr. Wrenn" is a sales and entry clerk for Mr. Guilfogle, the proprietor of the Art Novelty Company, on the lower West Side of New York. He is thirty-four years old, a meek, wiry little bachelor, who makes-believe, under the Elevated, that he is in Paris, and he knows about the "Mandalay thing about jungles and garlicky smells and the palms and the bells." Mr. Wrenn has an inspiration to ship on a cattle boat for England, and once there he encounters the Bohemian and the esthetic in the person of red-haired Istra Nash, a California American, who studies art in Paris. Her master at the atelier has told her: "You haf a' understanding of the 'igher immorality, but I 'ope you can cook,—paint you cannot." The struggles of Mr. Wrenn to "make" Istra's class, handicapped by the Guilfogle Art Novelty Company, furnishes much of the comedy. Finally he returns to New York a wiser man, but not cured of Istra. When she comes to his boarding-house on her return to America he realizes his mistake. The "esthetic" and Mr. Wrenn were never intended to be running mates. He renounces the visions under the Elevated and the "road to Mandalay," and marries Nelly Croubel, a clerk at Wanamacys. Mr. Lewis leaves him very snugly happy in a Bronx flat, where a "large gilt-framed oleograph of Pike's Peak by Moonlight" hangs on the wall of the imitation-oak living-room.

"John Silence, Physician Extraordinary,"<sup>3</sup> who threads his way through five short stories that appear in a volume bearing his name as title, is a soul doctor. He undertakes only such cases as would completely baffle the regular practitioner of medicine. In these five unusual human experiences Dr. Silence is made by the author, Algernon Blackwood, to prescribe for the soul rather than for the body or mind. The five stories are entitled: "A Psychical Invasion," "Ancient Sorceries," "The Nemesis of Fire," "Secret Worship," and "The Camp of the Dog."

Readers of Selma Lagerlöf's epic novel "Gösta Berling" will recall the lovable character Lilliecrona. In a new book entitled "Lilliecrona's Home,"<sup>4</sup> Miss Lagerlöf tells how the old violinist found that home. The story is full of that delicate feeling and Scandinavian strength that have characterized all Miss Lagerlöf's work. The translation from the Swedish has been made by Anna Barwell.

To draw clearly and sympathetically the contrasting characters of English and French,—this

<sup>2</sup> Our Mr. Wrenn. By Sinclair Lewis. Harpers. 254 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>3</sup> John Silence, Physician Extraordinary. By Algernon Blackwood. New York: Vaughan & Gomme. 390 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>4</sup> Lilliecrona's Home. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Anna Barwell. Dutton. 269 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>1</sup> Storm. By Wilbur Daniel Steele. Harpers. 329 pp. \$1.35.

and nothing more is the aim of Mr. W. L. George in his rather slender novel, "The Making of an Englishman."<sup>1</sup> This he has succeeded in doing cleverly and entertainingly.

An excellent new translation of Alarçon's famous "Captain Poison"<sup>2</sup> ("El Capitan Veneno") has been made by Gray Casement, and brought out by the translator. "El Capitan Veneno" is one of the most famous of modern Spanish short stories. It shows that Don Pedro Antonio de Alarçon, a member of the Spanish Royal Academy and a diplomat of long experience, had not only a fine psychological instinct, but a very delicate and delicious sense of humor.

In "The Forester's Daughter"<sup>3</sup> Hamlin Garland has given us another of his breezy, vigorous, and wholesome Western stories. He calls it "A Romance of the Bear-Tooth Range."

Harvey J. O'Higgins, who, in his sense of humor and knowledge of human nature, is in a way to become the successor of O. Henry, has given us a new book of short stories dealing with the lower fringe of New York.<sup>4</sup> Mr. O'Higgins's mas-

tery of technique makes the more or less cheerful poor whom he considers stand out clear cut before us.

"Anthony the Absolute,"<sup>5</sup> whom Sam Merwin made go to the Far East to get phonographic records of Chinese music, later meets with Heloise and has some interesting things to say about the feminist movement. He thinks that woman is an infinite variety "which cannot be limited by any man-made scale." Mr. Merwin tells about Anthony in his own buoyant style.

Captain Daniel Dott, ex-skipper and proprietor of a store in Cape Cod, is in financial difficulties. He has a daughter who has been to a seminary. When she returns home she does all sorts of things with her father and mother, and Joseph C. Lincoln tells about it in his gentle, genial philosophy, in "Cap'n Dan's Daughter."<sup>6</sup>

It is not likely that the days of the early Pilgrims in Massachusetts will ever lose their fascination for story writers. Albert H. Plumb has written another Plymouth romance entitled "When Mayflowers Blossom,"<sup>7</sup> which stirs old memories of early New England.

## NEW VOLUMES OF ESSAYS AND WORKS ON LITERATURE

PROFESSOR CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY, of the University of California, presents an illuminative and brilliant exposition of the life and work of Francis Beaumont, entitled, "Beaumont the Dramatist."<sup>8</sup> Notwithstanding the fact that critics as skilled as Coleridge could not trace the line of demarcation between plays that were written mainly by Beaumont and those which are attributed principally to Fletcher, Professor Gayley succeeds in definitely separating the work of the literary twins. He presents an exhaustive study of Beaumont's life, his acquaintances, and his career as poet and dramatist. The work is scholarly; it contains material drawn from rare and uncommon sources, and the whole is displayed with a delicacy and ripeness of literary style that is most fitting to the material. The reader's attention is especially called to Beaumont's lines of "inevitable poetry," quite the finest lines, saving Shakespeare, to be found among the Jacobean poets. The author quotes a contemporary, John Earle, who wrote of Beaumont's poesy:

"Such strength and sweetness couched in every line,

Such life of fancy, such high choice of brain."

There are ways and ways to travel. A few wise mortals insist that the *best* way is to travel

in books. Surely, then, one would not be forced to suffer Samuel Johnson's chagrin when he set eyes on the geometric, lava like ledges of the Giant's Causeway. If one has, perforce, to travel over England by way of a book, there is none better than Arthur Grant's: "In Old Paths; Memories of Literary Pilgrimages."<sup>9</sup> The pilgrimages are a kind of prose pastoral of bonnie Englede, records of pilgrimages that bear such titles as: "Stoke Pogis and Thomas Gray," "Wheatthamstead and Charles Lamb," "Evenings in Arden" and "Shenstone, A Poet of Arcady."

Vernon Lee's essays, "The Tower of Mirrors,"<sup>10</sup> gives us the spirit of many delightful spots on the Continent—thirty-five chapters are devoted not so much to externals as to the "Genius of Places." "The Blind Singer of Saturnia" brings out the delicacy and suggestiveness of her style at its best.

The student of English often wishes for a book that gives him a survey of the ground that he will be expected to cover from the early times to the end of the Victorian age. A comprehensive survey, "Introduction to the Study of English Literature,"<sup>11</sup> has been prepared by W. T. Young, M. A., lecturer in English in the University of London, Goldsmith's College. It is an excellent informative volume, free from criticism,—the very best kind of a guide to knowledge, and aid to originality of thought.

<sup>1</sup> The Making of an Englishman. By W. L. George. Dodd, Mead. 424 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Poison. By Don Pedro Antonio de Alarçon. Translated by Gray Casement. Published by the translator. 101 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> The Forester's Daughter. By Hamlin Garland. Harpers. 287 pp., ill. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> Silent Sam. By Harvey J. O'Higgins. Century. 290 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>5</sup> Anthony the Absolute. Samuel Merwin. Century. 360 pp., ill. \$1.35.

<sup>6</sup> Cap'n Dan's Daughter. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Appleton. 390 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>7</sup> When Mayflowers Blossom: A Romance of Plymouth's First Years. By Albert H. Plumb. Revell. 506 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>8</sup> Beaumont the Dramatist. By Charles Mills Gayley. The Century Company. 440 pp. \$2.

<sup>9</sup> In the Old Paths: Memories of Literary Pilgrimages. By Arthur Grant. Houghton, Mifflin. 275 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>10</sup> The Tower of Mirrors. By Vernon Lee. John Lane Company. 243 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>11</sup> Introduction to the Study of English Literature. By W. T. Young. Putnam. 238 pp. 75 cents.

"Earmarks of Literature,"<sup>1</sup> by Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gives the gist of his series of lectures on matters appertaining to books before the training classes of several public libraries. The book is small in actual size but big in wisdom and inspiration. Mr. Bostwick has much to say on the analysis and structure of language and literature and of the proper use of libraries. His conclusion advises everyone to "know books; love books, and be their possessor." Mr. Bostwick knows his theme from years of experience.

Scientists and thinkers are constantly demonstrating that a skilful adjustment to environment combined with proper hygiene will prevent many of the manifestations of that disease of the human race which is known as old age. Marion Harland writes in her essay, "Looking Westward,"<sup>2</sup> that senility is not the true course of nature—that we should live the later half of life with undimmed faculties. Three score and ten should not mean the long decline, but rather a "fair plateau where one may dwell and work and enjoy life to the full." The author quotes a saying of Dr. Gilman, the first President of Johns Hopkins University:

"If I were to draw a map of life, I should mark the age of seventy as the Cape of Good Hope, and for the cheer of those who are doubling this cape, I would show that it leads to a Pacific Sea within whose bounds are the Fortunate Isles!"

Professor Ernest Rhys, editor of Everyman's library, has given us a scholarly discussion of "Lyric Poetry."<sup>3</sup> This is not so much a history as a tracing of the development of the lyrical idea in English literature. Dr. Rhys begins with Norman times, treats of the folk-song survivals, of the lyric element in medieval romance of the Scotch love songs, of the flowering of the sonnet among the Elizabethans and of modern lyrics.

The strongest testimony to the diversity of Shakespeare's appeal to the intellect of mankind in general is undoubtedly the French critic's recent dictum that "the British have chosen to consider Shakespeare chiefly as a poet, whereas France has preferred to treat him rather as a psychologist, and the German as a philosopher. "And yet," says Professor Brander Matthews (of the chair of dramatic literature at Columbia), "poet as he was, and psychologist and philosopher, Shakespeare was first of all a playwright, composing plays to be performed by actors in a theater before an audience." We quote this sentence from Dr. Matthews' preface to his recent volume, "Shakespeare as a Playwright."<sup>4</sup> In his conclusion, he reminds us that Shakespeare "writes without any moral purpose simply to tell the truth for representation by play actors."

New editions of Dr. Ernest A. Baker's guides to fiction have appeared from the press of Mac-

millan. "A Guide to the Best Fiction in English"<sup>5</sup> was originally published in 1903. It consists of descriptive information about all notable fiction, including translations, produced in the English language from Anglo-Saxon times down to the present day. Between seven and eight thousand individual works are cited, with descriptive notes, particulars of publishers and prices, and other biographical data. The same general method is followed in the "Guide to Historical Fiction."<sup>6</sup> Both these works have complete indexes of authors, titles and subjects.

New issues of the Loeb Classical Library, to the excellent features of which we have already called attention more than once in these pages, are: "Horace: Odes and Epodes," translated into English by C. E. Bennett (Cornell); Cicero's "De Officiis," translated by Walter Miller; the first volume of "Suetonius," translated by Dr. J. C. Rolfe (University of Pennsylvania); the first volume of Dio's "Roman History," translated by Dr. Earnest Cary; and the second volume of "Julian," translated by Dr. Wilmer C. Wright (Bryn Mawr). "Cicero: Letters to Atticus" (English translation by E. O. Winstedt, Oxford); "Apollonius Rhodius the Argonautica" (English translation by R. C. Seaton, Cambridge); "The Greek Bucolic Poets" (English translation by J. M. Edmonds, Cambridge); "Appian's Roman History," Vols. I and III (English translation by Horace White); "Sophocles: Œdipus, Colonnus, and Antigone," and "Sophocles: Ajax, Electra, Trachiniae, and Philoctetes" (English translation by Horace White); "The Apostolic Fathers" (English translation by Kirsopp Lake); "Julian" (English translation by Wilmer Cave Wright); and "Quintus Smyrnaeus" (English translation by Arthur S. Way).

It will be remembered that in accordance with the plan of this "Classical Library," the original text appears on one page, with the translation on the opposite page. These volumes are, of course, uniform with those already issued. These volumes are all published in uniform size at \$1.50 each in London by William Heinemann and in New York by the Macmillans.

The Crowell Company re-issues Roget's famous "Thesaurus" in a revised large-type edition. The work of editing and indexing has been skilfully done by C. O. S. Mawson. The new features are: All obsolete words are so characterized; slang and cant expressions are specially marked; numerous phrases and quotations have been added and the index revised and enlarged. The scientific and philosophical works of Peter Roget have been long forgotten and he is now remembered chiefly for this "Thesaurus," which presents a wide range of synonyms invaluable to one who desires freedom in the use of the English language. It is interesting to remember, however, that he was the son of a Swiss minister who settled in London and became the pastor of a French church. He obtained his training at the University of Edinburgh and practised medicine, afterward becoming the first Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution.

<sup>1</sup> Earmarks of Literature. By Arthur E. Bostwick. A. C. McClurg & Co. 144 pp. 90 cents.

<sup>2</sup> Looking Westward. By Marion Harland. Scribners. 28 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>3</sup> Lyric Poetry. By Ernest Rhys. Dutton. 374 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> Shakespeare as a Playwright. By Brander Matthews. Scribners. 416 pp., ill. \$8.

<sup>5</sup> A Guide to the Best Fiction in English. By Ernest A. Baker. Macmillan. 813 pp. \$8.

<sup>6</sup> A Guide to Historical Fiction. By Ernest A. Baker. Macmillan. 566 pp. \$6.

<sup>7</sup> Roget's Thesaurus (Large Type Edition). P. M. Roget. Crowell Company. 661 pp. \$1.50.

## ROYALTIES, STATESMEN, AND OTHERS

BY one of those odd omissions that occasionally characterize historical literature, no biography has ever appeared and very little is known about the woman who was the mother of the present German Kaiser. William II has often been called much more the son of his mother than of his father. There is, therefore, naturally much more of interest to the student of biography and history in the life of the Empress Frederick, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, than in Friedrich III., father of the German war lord of to-day. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, the Princess Royal of England, who married the German monarch, was the central figure in Berlin for fifty years. She was always the implacable enemy of Bismarck, and was more than once victorious in her contests with him. A biography of her has at last appeared. It is called "A Memoir," and even the editor's name is not given. The publishers, however, tell us that "there are reasons why the biographer, who is thoroughly conversant with the facts of the Empress's life, should prefer to remain anonymous." This volume is discriminatingly and discreetly written. It shows this English woman, who sat on the German throne, to have been possessed of unusual moral and intellectual qualities. It is history that she was constantly misunderstood, and that her motives were doubted and her actions misconstrued, and that, on the whole, she failed to win the affection of her adopted country. This may have been due to her conviction that England and everything English was superior to her adopted country and its peo-

ple. It is a tribute to the skill with which this biography is written that the author conveys impressions without making statements. There are some exceedingly interesting illustrations.<sup>1</sup>



THE PRINCESS ROYAL, VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA

(The "Empress Frederick" at the age of 13. An illustration in the new biography)

Hannah Whitall Smith, one of the foremost religious teachers of her generation, philanthropist and author, often said that she felt "the gentle art of being a grandmother was not sufficiently attended to." Her granddaughter, Ray Strachey, who accounts her as a perfect grandmother, has written a memoir of Mrs. Smith under the title "A Quaker Grandmother."<sup>2</sup>

The career of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, U. S. N., closely paralleled that of Admiral Dewey down to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Perkins was, in fact, at the Naval Academy with Dewey, and while serving under Farragut, was one of the two officers sent ashore to demand the surrender of New Orleans. He also commanded the monitor *Chickasaw* in the battle of Mobile Bay. After the war the record of Commodore Perkins was the typical story of the American naval officer, embodying various important commands and cruises. The story, as told in the family letters, is doubtless far more



PARNELL DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS

(From a photograph reproduced in Katherine Tynan's "Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences"—see page 632)

<sup>1</sup> The Empress Frederick: A Memoir. Dodd, Mead. 379 pp., ill. \$2.50.

<sup>2</sup> A Quaker Grandmother: Hannah Whitall Smith. By Ray Strachey. Revell. 144 pp., ill. \$1.

interesting than would have been the case if it had been prepared with a view to publication.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Theron G. Strong's "Landmarks of a Lawyer's Lifetime"<sup>2</sup> gives many interesting sketches of men who for years past have won fame and fortune at the New York Bar. Especially suggestive are the chapters dealing with the prosecution of the Tweed ring in the early 70's.

A volume of four hundred pages contains the life story of the New England author, soldier, and reformer, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson.<sup>3</sup> The fact that Colonel Higginson lived until three years ago, and even in his later years was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, makes it

somewhat difficult, perhaps, for the present generation to realize that in early life he was a contemporary of Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Lowell, Whittier, and all the great figures of New England's era of light and leading. Long before the Civil War broke out he was a Unitarian clergyman of distinction and vitally interested in the anti-slavery movement, a friend of John Brown and of most of the radicals of that time. During the war he commanded the first colored regiment recruited for service in the Union army. For almost half a century after the war he held, as a man of letters, a preëminent place, enjoying intimate acquaintance with a great number of the best-known writers of the period. Necessarily, therefore, this biography by his widow contains much historical material of exceptional interest and value.

It is interesting to have a friendly estimate of the life and work of William Ashley Sunday, D.D., better known as "Billy Sunday, the Baseball Evangelist." A pleasant, readable book, "The Real Billy Sunday,"<sup>4</sup> has been prepared by one of his former assistants, Elijah P. Brown ("Ram's Horn Brown"). It is written in the spirit of earnest admiration for Sunday as man and evangelist, and endows him with all the moral virtues and spiritual graces. Mr. Sunday



"BILLY" SUNDAY IN ACTION—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

was born in Story County, Iowa, in 1862. His first religious work after his conversion was giving talks to Young Men's Christian Associations. His first experience in evangelical work was in Chicago with the Reverend J. Wilbur Chapman, with whom he worked three years. In 1896 he undertook, single-handed, a revival campaign in the little town of Garner, Iowa. From that time on he has never lacked calls to evangelical work. In 1895 he was ordained in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Dr. Chapman preached the ordination sermon. The Presbytery found him orthodox,—"sound in every particular," so his biographer writes. His sobriquet, the Baseball Evangelist, came from his picturesque career before his conversion as a member of the Chicago

baseball team under the management of the famous "Babe" Anson. The best thing that Sunday does for religion no doubt is to translate the Gospel to fit a man's every-day needs. He is particularly successful with young men who need a kind of galvanic religious current to steady and direct them. The success of his campaigns is largely due to the business perspicuity with which they are managed. Several of the evangelist's sermons are included in the book, and it is profusely illustrated with photographs of Billy Sunday, his life and work.

There is much of interest to readers of any nationality in Katharine Tynan's "Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences."<sup>5</sup> It

is, however, first and last a book for Irishmen of the Parnell times, written as intimately as a diary, with not much literary form, but with a directness and naturalness that is charming. The old agitator Parnell becomes a strangely real person when one reads these pages of Miss Tynan's. She quite evidently not only loved, but revered Parnell, and regarded him as the personification of right and justice, although she admits "there may have been some honest among the anti-Parnellites." Besides the memorabilia of the Parnell and Land League campaign, there are chapters on the Rossettis and the Maynells, and delicious anecdotes of William Morris, Cardinal Newman, Lord Russell of Kilowen, Oscar Wilde, W. B. Yeats, Tim Healy and other "incurable Irishmen."

Sir Charles Tupper has been called the oldest living statesman in the world. Now in his ninety

<sup>1</sup> George Hamilton Perkins, Commodore, U. S. N., *His Life and Letters*. By Carroll Storrs Alden. Houghton, Mifflin. 302 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> *Landmarks of a Lawyer's Lifetime*. By Theron G. Strong. Dodd, Mead. 552 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>3</sup> *Thomas Wentworth Higginson: The Story of His Life*. By Mary Thacher Higginson. Houghton, Mifflin. 435 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>4</sup> *The Real Billy Sunday*. By Elijah P. Brown. Revell Company. 285 pp. \$1.15.

<sup>5</sup> *Twenty-five Years: Reminiscences*. By Katharine Tynan. New York: The Devin-Adair Company. 405 pp., ill. \$3.

third year, this sharer with the late Lord Strathcona and the grand old man of Canadian politics, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the making of the Dominion, has just completed his "Recollections of Sixty Years."<sup>1</sup> Sir Charles represented a Nova Scotia constituency in the Dominion Parliament for thirty-one years. He was Premier of the Province at the time of Confederation in 1867, and has held almost every portfolio in the Dominion Ministry, besides serving his country on more than one important foreign mission. Sir Charles has always been a strong party man, a Conservative in point of view. He was the chief lieutenant of Sir John Macdonald. In short, his name as a statesman has been written large over Canada since 1860. In his reminiscences he tells the whole story of Canadian nationhood.

"Forty Years Of It"<sup>2</sup> is the rather unconventional title of Mr. Brand Whitlock's reminiscences of an exceedingly interesting period in the development of mid-western democracy. Mr. Whitlock, as our readers will recall, besides being the writer of many interesting stories, served for several terms as Mayor of the City of Toledo, Ohio,—the successor of "Golden Rule" Jones. But long before that period of public service began, Mr. Whitlock had become deeply interested in the progressive movement as it developed in the Middle West, through his close association with Governor Altgeld of Illinois, Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, Representative Frank Hurd, and other radicals of their type. It is through the pictures it gives of these men that "Forty Years Of It" makes its strongest appeal. The author's portrayal of the personal traits of these men and of the ideals that they strove to realize gives a new and vital meaning to the whole movement with which they were each in his own way identified.

Another of Mary King Waddington's highly interesting volumes of reminiscences entitled "My First Years as a Frenchwoman,"<sup>3</sup> that is, covering

<sup>1</sup> *Recollections of Sixty Years.* By Sir Charles Tupper. New York: Cassell.

<sup>2</sup> *Forty Years Of It.* By Brand Whitlock. Appleton. 374 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> *My First Years as a Frenchwoman.* By Mary King Waddington. Scribners. 278 pp., ill. \$2.50.



Photograph by George T. Wadde, Vancouver

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, THE OLDEST LIVING STATESMAN

(This veteran of Canadian politics has just written his "Recollections of Sixty Years")

the years from 1876 to 1879, is full of anecdote, personality, and descriptions of famous historical situations in France immediately after the war with Germany. It is seldom that the wife of a diplomat has so thoroughly identified herself, and so rapidly, with the life of a new country and people, as did Madame Waddington with France and the French. "I wonder," she asks in conclusion, "if France has learned or gained very much in its forty years as a Republic?"



TOM JOHNSON

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES

JOHN P. ALTGELD

THREE EMINENT PIONEER RADICALS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

(The three chief characters of Mr. Brand Whitlock's interesting book of reminiscences, "Forty Years Of It")

## FAR-OFF LANDS AND TRAVEL

COLOMBIA is "not an opera-bouffe country nor a country all of jungles, fevers, wild beasts and savage Indians, where one is exposed to death instant. No, it is rather an ordinary flesh and blood country, of happy and unhappy homes and families, and of daily business routine." It is, moreover, "a country of splendid and almost virgin natural resources," filled "not with slaves, but with free men striving along various lines for national improvement." In these words from his preface, Mr. Phanor James Eder, a native Colombian, sets forth his point of view and his plan for the book on "Colombia" which he has recently completed for the South American series, which Unwin, of London, is bringing out.<sup>1</sup> There is a calmness and comprehensiveness about Mr. Eder's treatment of Colombia and the Colombians that make his book very satisfactory to the general reader. He sees the economic backwardness of the great country in which his family were pioneers, but does not hesitate to set it forth frankly. He discusses, on the other hand, as freely the points with regard to which his people have been misunderstood and in which they deserve to be regarded in a higher light. In spite of the skepticism engendered by her past, he says, clear-sighted men "with a colder and firmer grasp of realities than the former prophets enthusiastically assert that Colombia is now entering on a new epoch, an era of peace and active development."

Most books and most people when they speak of India are concerned almost exclusively with its differences from the rest of the world. Everything that is strange in its people and their habits and customs is explained and held up for wonderment. At last, however, we have a book on India to the author of which these matters count for nothing. H. Fielding-Hall (author of "The Soul of a People" and other works which have been noticed in these pages) is concerned "with the humanity which India shares with the rest of the world, the hearts that beat always the same under whatever skin, the ideals that can never be choked by no matter what customs or religions." India sees life through different windows than the rest of the world, but "her eyes are as our eyes and she has the same desires as we have." Regarded in this light, Mr. Fielding-Hall's discussion of "India Irredenta," which he has entitled "The Passing of Empire,"<sup>2</sup> becomes a very useful contribution to the litera-

ture about Great Britain's vast Asiatic possession.

One of those very thorough descriptive books of travel which exhausts the subject, and in an authoritative way, is "With the Russians in Mongolia,"<sup>3</sup> by H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough, of the Chinese Postal Service, and R. B. Otter-Barry, with a preface by Sir Claude Macdonald, former British Minister to Peking and Tokyo. The volume is illustrated and the cover is embellished with a legend in Mongolian characters forming the title the "New Mirror," the Mongolian monthly newspaper published last year at Urga, under Russian auspices.

Not only those very few Americans who have traveled in the Dutch East Indies or ever will make such a trip, but the general reader who is interested in strange, backward peoples coming into forcible contact with modern civilization, will find good reading in Mr. Arthur S. Walcott's book of "Java and Her Neighbors."<sup>4</sup> The Dutch East Indies, which Mr. Walcott soon begins to call by the graceful Dutch name of Insulinde, despite their exceptional natural attractions, are perhaps the least known part of the civilized world to-day. Their history is a closed book. Therefore Mr.

<sup>1</sup> With the Russians in Mongolia. By H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough and R. B. Otter-Barry. Lane. 344 pp., ill. \$4.50.

<sup>4</sup> Java and Her Neighbors. By Arthur S. Walcott. Putnam. 344 pp., ill. \$2.50.



A COLOMBIAN COWBOY

(From an illustration in Mr. Phanor James Eder's book, "Colombia")

<sup>1</sup> Colombia. By Phanor James Eder. London: Unwin (Scribner). 312 pp., ill. \$3.

<sup>2</sup> The Passing of Empire. By H. Fielding-Hall. Macmillan. 307 pp. \$2.50.



Walcott gives a sketch of the early history of the islands, their discovery and dominance by European powers, and their present condition under the Dutch, as a preface to his story of three months' wanderings in Java, Sumatra, the Celebes and the Moluccas, with interesting incidents and bits of description to enliven his story.

A lifelong experience with foreign missions and missionaries, Mr. W. F. Oldham tells us, has given him the basis of a series of lectures on "India, Malaysia, and the Philippines,"<sup>1</sup> originally delivered before Syracuse University early last year, and later put into book form.

A new work on "Egypt in Transition,"<sup>2</sup> which has been spoken of by Lord Cromer as "a lively and trustworthy account of present affairs in the valley of the Nile," by Sidney Low, is the result of long residence in Egypt. Mr. Low, in a pleasant, colorful style, starts with the Sudan and follows the course of the Nile to the Mediterranean, commenting, as he goes, on the political and social conditions of the country and the people. The work is illustrated by portraits of various eminent Britons who have assisted in Egypt's regeneration, that of Lord Cromer serving as a frontispiece.



SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, THE FAMOUS BRITISH ENGINEER

(Sir William has been called "The Reclaimer of the Garden of Eden," because of his irrigation and other work in Mesopotamia. This portrait appears in Sidney Low's new book "Egypt in Transition," in which also Sir William has played a prominent part)

"Out of Egypt,"<sup>3</sup> by M. Elizabeth Crouse, illustrated by photographs, is the same sort of a book treated in a more conversational way, with some interesting bits of history summoned back from the past as a background for present conditions.

A series of keen observations on America, as seen through the spectacles of an Oriental diplomat, have been given us by Wu Tingfang, former Chinese Minister to the United States.<sup>4</sup> Dr. Wu, who, while he was at Washington, was the joy of our capital city, says we are one of the best governed nations on earth. Nevertheless, he does not hesitate to object to certain features of American life, among which he includes stock-watering, hobble-skirts, long hatpins, our system of education and our eternal hustle. Dr. Wu, it will be remembered, was recently Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice for the new Chinese Republic.

Among the other recent books of travel and description the following deserve mention: "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," by Elizabeth Cooper (Stokes); "By Nippon's Lotus Ponds: Pen Pictures of Real Japan," by Matthias Klein (Revell).



WU TINGFANG'S SUGGESTION FOR A REFORMED CHINESE DRESS  
(From his book, "America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat")

<sup>1</sup> India, Malaysia, and the Philippines. By W. F. Oldham. Eaton & Mains. 299 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> Egypt in Transition. By Sidney Low. Macmillan. 316 pp., ill. \$2.50.

<sup>3</sup> Out of Egypt. By M. Elizabeth Crouse. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 239 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat. By Wu Tingfang. Stokes. 287 pp., ill. \$1.60.

## NEW FOOTNOTES TO HISTORY

A LARGE two-volume work on the "Spanish Archives of New Mexico,"<sup>1</sup> now made available in English for the first time, has been edited by Ralph Emerson Twitchell, of the New Mexico Bar. This valuable historical material has been compiled and chronologically arranged with historical, genealogical, geographical and other annotations by authority of the state itself. Among the periods and facts are the expeditions of Coronado, of Cabeza de Vaca, as well as the famous Oñate journals, the Marcos de Niza papers, and the chronicles of Espejo. There are a number of quaint, interesting and hitherto unpublished portraits of Spanish viceroys of Mexico. The dates covered are from 1528 to the time of the occupation of New Mexico by American troops in the year 1846.

Historical literary works treating of a definite period intensively of recent publication and which deserve mention include: "English Drama of the Restoration and the Eighteenth Century,"<sup>2</sup> by George Henry Nettleton (Macmillan).

A brief account, in non-technical language, of the topography and monuments of ancient Athens, as well as an introduction to the study of archeology and history, is Dr. Charles Heald Weller's "Athens and Its Monuments,"<sup>3</sup> copiously illustrated.

Another book of the same travel and archeological value, as well as useful from the standpoint of the history of art, is Dr. Percy Gardner's "The Principles of Greek Art,"<sup>4</sup> also illustrated.

"Ancient Egypt"<sup>5</sup> is not exactly a book, but more of a periodical devoted to informing the world upon the subject of our advance in knowledge concerning the ancient kingdom of the Pharaohs. It is illustrated adequately. It aims to give accounts of excavations, descriptions of "finds," reviews of books on Egypt, and summaries appearing in foreign periodicals on the subject.

<sup>1</sup> The Spanish Archives of New Mexico. 2 volumes. By Ralph Emerson Twitchell. Cedar Rapids. Iowa: The Torch Press. 1208 pp., ill.

<sup>2</sup> English Drama of the Restoration and the Eighteenth Century. By George Henry Nettleton. Macmillan. 366 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> Athens and Its Monuments. By Charles Heald Weller. Macmillan. 412 pp., ill. \$4.

<sup>4</sup> The Principles of Greek Art. By Percy Gardner. Macmillan. 352 pp., ill. \$2.25.

<sup>5</sup> Ancient Egypt. Edited by Flinders Petrie. Macmillan. 48 pp., ill. 25 cents.

A new sort of text-book has been brought out in the Heath's Modern Language Series. Dr. M. Blakemore Evans, Professor of German at the Ohio State University, and Fräulein Elisabeth Merhaut, "Staatlich Geprüfte Lehrerin der Englischen und Deutschen Sprache," at Leipzig, Germany, have compiled and edited "A Character Sketch of Germany"<sup>6</sup> ("Ein Charakterbild von Deutschland"). The aim is to present a picture of modern Imperial Germany by a series of readings in the German language from eminent German authors and upon subjects which will show the character of the country and the German people.

A very handsomely illustrated "History of Art"

(*Historia del Arte*) in the Spanish language has been brought out by the well-known Barcelona publishing firm of Salvat. In 536 pages is given a running story, with copious illustrations, many of them in color, of art from the days of early Egypt to the pre-Columbian America. The publishers intend to follow this up with two other volumes on subsequent art history.



THE DUKE OF ALBUQUERQUE, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE EARLIER MEXICAN VICEROYS

(An illustration from "The Spanish Archives of New Mexico")

A complete history of the scope and results of judicial control over legislation in the United States, written from the standpoint of the thorough scholar and approaching the character of a text-book for extended reference, is Charles Grove Haines's work, "The American Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy."<sup>7</sup> Professor Haines is at present at the head of

the Political Science Department in Whitman College.

Professor A. L. Guérard's fine study of "French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century"<sup>8</sup> is the survey of a scholar. The author's analysis of the French temperament, his sense of the dramatic, and his fine sympathy makes this an unusually impressive volume. The final chapters discuss the general social development of the nineteenth-century France and its educational, religious, and moral tendencies.

<sup>6</sup> A Character Sketch of Germany. Compiled and edited by M. Blakemore Evans and Elisabeth Merhaut. Heath. 237 pp., ill. \$1.

<sup>7</sup> History of Art. By J. Pijoan. Barcelona: Salvat. 536 pp., ill. \$4.25.

<sup>8</sup> American Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy. By Charles Grove Haines. Macmillan. 365 pp. \$2.

<sup>9</sup> French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century. By Albert Léon Guérard. Century. 312 pp. \$3.

## RURAL EDUCATION AND THE GARDEN

THOSE of us who have a lingering sentiment for the schoolhouse by the road—the little red schoolhouse, or the still older log one—should go and look upon it once more, for this crude, unsanitary home of rural education is disappearing rapidly under the persistent demand for better facilities for education in the rural districts. In the past we have been so sure that, in this country, we possessed a genius for education that we have largely permitted education to run itself. Recently, however, we have lavished money and skill in the upbuilding of city and town schools, and to-day the problem uppermost in the minds of educators is the welfare of the rural schools, which are far behind the town schools in efficiency and equipment. A most instructive and readable book, "Better Rural Schools,"<sup>1</sup> has been prepared by Mr. George Herbert Betts, whose educational work is widely known, and Otis Earle Hall, County Superintendent of Schools in Montgomery County, Indiana. In a chart which accompanies this work is shown the new center correlation in the rural school curriculum that springs from the soil of home interests and activities—the central trunk of Nature Study, Agriculture and Home Economics. From this main body of education branch the various courses of practical and of higher education.

"Rural Life and Education,"<sup>2</sup> a Riverside textbook, prepared by Ellwood P. Cubberly, Professor of Education at Leland Stanford University, fur-

ther emphasizes the necessity for the reorganization of the country school. It is divided into two sections: "The Rural Life Problem," and "The Rural School Problem." The author considers the very great changes in rural life since the beginning of our national development and the effect of these changes on our institutions. Our national development he divides into four periods: the first, up to 1830, that of subsistence farming; the second period, 1830-60, a period given over to the rise of commerce and manufacturing; the third period that of expansion, inventions, and development, which brings us up to 1890; the fourth period, from 1890 onwards, and which is bringing about, among other changes, the urbanization of rural life, intensive farming, new rural social organization, and the reconstruction of the rural school.

Recent contributions to the already large list of books on gardening and horticulture are the first volume of Professor L. H. Bailey's "Standard Encyclopedia of Horticulture" (Macmillan), a splendidly illustrated work of fruit and vegetable growing for the amateur; "The Back Yard Farmer," by J. Willard Bolte (Chicago: Forbes & Company); "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm (New York: Orange Judd Company); "The Commuter's Garden," edited by Walter B. Hayward (Crowell); and "Harper's Book for Young Gardeners," by A. Hyatt Verrill (Harpers). These are all illustrated adequately.

## THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION AND SOCIETY

MR. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, whose books, "Socialism As It Is" and "The Larger Aspects of Socialism," are among the best expositions of the more recent phases of the subject, has contributed to the series another volume, entitled, "Progressivism—And After."<sup>3</sup> In this, as in his earlier volumes, Mr. Walling shows an unusual ability to take a non-partisan attitude in the discussion of matters concerning which he, as a Socialist, has intense convictions. His survey of the progressive movement of our day, apart from the growth of Socialism as such, is, on the whole, so fair and frankly conceived that it can hardly be regarded merely as a piece of socialistic propaganda. Equally interesting will be found Mr. Walling's characterizations of leaders like Roosevelt and Wilson in their relation to the general movement.

Mr. Thorstein Veblen, author of "The Theory of the Leisure Class," has written a suggestive essay on "The Instinct of Workmanship and the State of the Industrial Arts."<sup>4</sup> The nature of the subject-matter of the essay is indicated by the chapter headings: "Contamination of Instincts

in Primitive Technology," "The Savage State of the Industrial Arts," "The Technology of the Predatory Culture," "Ownership and the Competitive System," "The Era of Handicraft" and "The Machine Industry."

A useful little book on "The Industrial Situation"<sup>5</sup> has been prepared under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches in America by Professor Frank Tracy Carlton, of Albion College. In this work Dr. Carlton gives a survey of conditions as they existed prior to the era of modern industrialism and treats the economic and industrial developments of our own time in a concise and enlightening way, giving brief expositions of such topics as "Women and Children in Industry," "Industry and the School System," "Scientific Management," "Looking for Jobs," "Labor Organizations," and various other phases of the present situation.

Mr. Robert Hunter's volume on "Violence and the Labor Movement"<sup>6</sup> brings out in sharp outline the differences between the actuating principles of the anarchistic groups of Europe and those of the modern Socialists. As an appeal to the Socialists themselves and an argument in favor of political action as opposed to other forms of violence, it formulates the lessons of experience in the most effective way.

<sup>1</sup> Better Rural Schools. By George Herbert Betts and Otis Earle Hall. Bobbs-Merrill. 512 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> Rural Life and Education. By Ellwood Cubberly. Houghton, Mifflin. 367 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> Progressiveness—And After. Dr. William English Walling. Macmillan. 406 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> The Instinct of Workmanship and the State of the Industrial Arts. By Thorstein Veblen. Macmillan. 355 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>5</sup> The Industrial Situation. By Frank Tracy Carlton Revell. 159 pp. 75 cents.

<sup>6</sup> Violence and the Labor Movement. By Robert Hunter. Macmillan. 388 pp. \$1.50.

# FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

## ARE BOND PURCHASES NOW OPPORTUNE?

**P**OSSIBLY the question which heads this article is the most important one of a financial nature at the present time. The study of commercial and financial history indicates, if not a complete cyclical theory of price changes, at least the fact that prices of commodities, stocks, and bonds do move largely in cycles. There has been a long declining swing in bond prices and an upward swing in commodities. Is the movement about to be reversed? Are we at the beginning of a period of continued improvement in the bond market?

To answer these questions is less simple than to ask them. But recent events and tendencies are significant. Last month in this column the advantages and popularity of short-term notes were fully recounted. For a number of years past it has seemed as if corporations would never again be able to sell anything but short-lived notes, so difficult did they find it to sell long-term bonds at other than almost ruinously low prices. All manner of gloomy forebodings attended the constant repetition of one-, two-, and three-year-note issues, an apparent deferring, so it seemed, of the evil day.

In December, 1913, and to nearly the same extent in July of the same year, bond prices struck as low a pitch as in the panic of 1907, and far lower than in the little panic of 1901. The highest-grade railroad bonds, legal for savings-bank investment, sold to yield 4.60 per cent. in several cases, where but a few years before such bonds could not be had to return more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The first-mortgage bonds of the strongest industrial companies (manufacturing, merchandising, etc.) sold on a 6-per-cent. basis, and all investment precedents appeared to be set at naught by the extraordinarily high yields which public-utility bonds afforded.

For several reasons bonds had been declining since 1908-9. Primarily the heavy demands upon capital for wars, new industries, unrestrained expenditures for unproductive purposes, and individual extravagance and luxuries drove up the rate of

interest which borrowers had to pay and consequently depressed prices of old securities. Back of these evident causes the theorists maintain that an unprecedented increase in the production of gold had lowered the purchasing power of a given unit of gold. In the year 1913 less fundamental factors were at work, such as the fear of general European war, unsettlement because of a change in administration in this country, with a consequent reduction of the tariff, and finally the fear so widespread last June and July that we might be entering a real financial panic or at least a depression.

We did pass the peak of a sort of silent panic last July. Fortunately the European skies wholly cleared and a new tariff law brought no immediate disaster. Moreover, trade throughout the world had slackened and released vast quantities of both capital and money for investment. Gold production stopped increasing as fast as before, and it became evident that if the bidding up of interest rates went much farther the breaking point would be reached. The saying that no tree can grow quite to Heaven applies to the financial world. In other words, the end of a cycle seemed to be at hand.

The highest-grade bonds had suffered the worst fall, relatively, and they were first to recover. Bonds of cities and municipalities had long been abnormally low. City after city had literally been unable to sell bonds at any price. In certain respects the breaking point had been most nearly reached in civic finance. Some cities had been reduced to asking help to market their obligations from department stores and newspapers. Others depended upon the generosity of one man. The tree had almost grown to Heaven, and only a slight happening was needed to check it.

The new federal income tax exempted municipal bonds from taxation, and this little fillip was just enough to turn the tide. Investors suddenly began to realize that city and town bonds were wonderfully good securities and were selling unusually low. Then

came a sale of \$51,000,000 New York State bonds, the largest amount ever put out at one issue, and the price received was 106.077, or an income basis of 4.208 per cent., as compared with 4.87 per cent. for an issue of eight-months' notes the preceding June. If prevailing prices for other issues of New York State bonds had been the criterion, a bid of 104 or 105 would have taken the new issue, but imperceptibly sentiment had been growing better.

Since January 1, 1914, the bond market has been improving, transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange up to April 7 having been nearly \$75,000,000 more than in the same period in 1913. Not that there have been no downs as well as ups. The enthusiastic rise in January and early February did not keep up at the same pace in March,<sup>1</sup> but late in that month a large issue of Norfolk & Western equipment trust certificates were sold on a 4.50-per-cent. basis, although last summer the best securities of this class could be had to yield nearly 5 per cent. At this writing (April 7) the New York State bonds brought out at 106.077 are selling at 109.25.

The great railroad corporations which put out such large note issues in the last few years evidently believed they would be able to replace them when due with bonds at better terms. The Great Northern, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Burlington, St. Paul, Southern, Erie, and others have made or are making plans for huge blanket mortgages, running as high as a billion dollars, to take up gradually and replace their many complicated smaller issues now outstanding. Primarily to simplify and standardize, the purpose is secondarily to sell bonds at lower rates of interest. The borrower who offers

a uniform, well-known security, instead of first this and then that, is sure to fare best.

"If a company has any credit," says George B. Caldwell, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, "such mortgage bonds under clearly drafted measures as to the purposes for which they are issued, should net far better prices than any attempts to use miscellaneous forms of security issues which have nothing to commend them but the small aggregate amount of the mortgage or indenture covering their issue."

Nor will the high returns on public-utility securities continue. The returns have been high largely because the business is a new one. "Among ten average investors in corporate securities, perhaps not over one, certainly not over two, have as yet invested at all in electrical securities," was the recent statement of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, in addressing a convention of the country's electrical interests. "It is not easy for you, perhaps, to realize how very recently it is that the whole field of your business has reached a point where an investor might fairly feel that he was not entering a field of experimentation."

"But the time has now come," Mr. Vanderlip went on to say, "when no man with capital to invest can longer hold back from the study of public-utility securities. It has ceased to be a business of small units, and the tendency is markedly in the direction of great capital issues, which shall have at all times a broad market."

Without making predictions, it may be urged upon the thoughtful investor that many circumstances combine to suggest this as a favorable time to purchase long-term bonds.

## TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

### No. 540. TELEPHONE BONDS AND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

In the matter of my telephone bonds, about which I have had some previous correspondence with you (the issue of one of the Bell subsidiaries operating in the West), something has come up which may be new. Recently I consulted with a banker in regard to them, and in substance, the situation was put in this way: "We feel that the bonds are perfectly safe now, but suppose the Bell sell out to the Federal Government? How could we hold them to their guarantee? They might keep on paying interest until their working plant had been turned over to the Government, distribute the proceeds to their shareholders, and then leave the bondholders the security, on which they are based, namely, the buildings, a lot of useless conduits, and rusty wires. What chance would we have to fight? Surely a lot of expense, and a doubtful outcome." As a result I have cashed my bonds.

We are constrained to comment upon the course you have taken, because the suggestions

upon which you appear to have acted are among the most unusual that have come to our attention as illustrating the great confusion of thought among many holders of telephone securities about what might happen, if the Government were to take over this great public utility. That such suggestions should have come from a banker is astonishing. We think you must have misunderstood. For it would be impossible for the company to do as he suggests. To show,—shall we say the absurdity,—of it, it is necessary only to remind you that the bondholders are the creditors of the company with claims that would have

<sup>1</sup> Much of the hesitancy in both the stock and bond markets in February, March, and early April was due to the importance which the financial community had attached to the postponed decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the railroad freight-rate case.

to be satisfied first of all out of the proceeds of the sale of the property; and that the shareholders, who are the partners, or proprietors, could come in only for the residue, if there were any. It is inconceivable that, in a case of this kind, the Government would fail to recognize the bondholders' claims in full. To do otherwise would be repudiation. But aside from this, it is pretty generally believed that behind the outstanding securities of the companies in the Bell system there are assets at least sufficient to cover them, dollar for dollar. It has been repeatedly, and very confidently, asserted by President Vail, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, as an established fact that "the property is well worth more than the market price of its securities,"—that friendly and unfriendly appraisals of the various properties have been made, and that in no instance has the appraised value been placed below the book value. And it is pertinent to point out also that the principal Congressional advocate of government ownership is on record as follows:

"Be it said for the Bell system that it is the one great corporation in our country that has not issued tons of counterfeit capital. Its stock and bonds to-day represent the actual contributions of its shareholders in money to a great common enterprise, and we will not have that unfortunate circumstance to deal with in the valuation of their properties."

#### NO. 541. AMERICAN WATER WORKS & GUARANTEE REORGANIZATION

Can you give me some advice on the American Water Works & Guarantee Company's stock? I presume you have seen the reorganization plan. I hardly know what to do about it, but am under the impression that about the best thing is to pay the \$35 assessment. The first preferred stock that I get seems likely to be in position to pay dividends from the start, and eventually I may get dividends on the participating preferred. If I pay only the \$5 assessment, I get in return for my old stock only one-half of its par value in participating stock. If I pay nothing, I lose all; and if I sell I lose nearly all. The \$35 per share assessment is pretty heavy, but it looks to me that it is the only way I can save my investment. What is your opinion?

Our analysis of the plan of reorganization has led us to the same conclusion you appear to have reached. We believe that those holders of the old preferred stock, who can afford to do so, will be better off in the end if they pay the \$35 assessment and take in exchange for their shares the new first preferred and participating preferred shares. It seems to us to be extremely likely that the new first preferred can pay dividends practically from the start of the reorganized company, and if the expectations of the new officers are realized, we should not be surprised to see the new participating preferred stock go on a dividend basis within a reasonably short time. Of course, it is not possible to make an accurate forecast of the future of the new company, but as we see the situation it appears to us as though there is a good chance for the holders of the old preferred stock to save their investments by paying the larger assessment.

#### NO. 542. COMMENT ON MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

I would like to ask your opinion of the following stocks: Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred, Erie first preferred, Baltimore & Ohio common, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Atchison common, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing common. Which four would

you consider best for investment under existing conditions?

Our preference would be for St. Paul common, Southern Pacific, Atchison common, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing. There is a good deal of disposition to regard the present New York Central dividend as a trifle "shaky," and we think, also, that in view of the present railroad situation Baltimore & Ohio common might require considerable attention. Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred is in an uncertain position at the present time. In fact, it is being rather freely predicted that the directors of this road may decide before long to omit the dividend on the stock until conditions in the road's territory take a turn for the better. The impression that such action may be taken has gained ground considerably since the Colorado & Southern omitted its first and second preferred dividends. Erie first preferred is, as you doubtless know, not a dividend paying stock, and is, therefore, wholly speculative. As such, however, it seems to have a good many friends, who look upon it as more or less promising "for a pull." Surplus earnings of the road, available for dividends last year,—that is, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913,—were equivalent to nearly 14 per cent. on the outstanding first preferred.

#### NO. 543. EIGHT PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY

Is it true that 8 per cent. on investments in the West is as conservative a rate of interest as 5 per cent. in New England or the East?

We do not so consider it. As a matter of fact, we believe that, in the selection of an 8 per cent. investment of any kind, no matter in what part of the country it may have its genesis, requires a great deal of careful discrimination,—more than the average investor is in position to exercise. There are, of course, a good many people who can make their money earn as high a rate of interest as that, but they cannot do so safely without having intimate personal knowledge of the securities in which they invest. You have to consider that an investment which yields 8 per cent. to the purchaser, particularly an investment of the mortgage type, must be one on which the obligor pays certainly as much as 10 per cent., and in many cases more than that. There is, moreover, scarcely a section of the country to-day in which it is not possible for the man with the right kind of security to offer, whether it be city property or farm land, to borrow at a lower rate than 10 per cent.

#### NO. 544. SERIAL BONDS

Will you kindly tell me what is meant by "serial bonds"? Are they better than other kinds of bonds?

Serial bonds are those whose principal is paid off in instalments, usually annual, or semi-annual. Among the most common types issued in this way are equipment bonds, municipal bonds, and real estate bonds. Many people have a strong preference for this form of investment. The underlying security for such bonds is not affected and does not change during the life of the entire issue, granting, of course, that the property is properly maintained and that the necessary sums are set aside to take care of depreciation, etc. So it becomes apparent that, as the early series of the bonds are paid off, there is a corresponding increase in the relative security underlying the later series.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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### COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT HOME AGAIN

Alert and cheerful, in spite of the effects of his severe siege of illness, Colonel Roosevelt stood on the deck of the *Aidan* in New York Harbor on May 19, and waved his hat in characteristic greeting towards friends, reporters, and officials who had come down the bay to meet him. He had lost weight, it is true, but he retained his old-time fire and snap. The satisfaction of having achieved some valuable results in exploration work seemed to compensate him fully for the hardships of his long South American journey. As an indication of his hopeful spirit, the newspapers of the day after his return were already full of reports of his plans for an exceedingly active summer, involving literary work, scientific addresses, political conferences, and long cross-country speaking tours.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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No. 6

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Advance  
of the  
Carranzists*

With the rapid advance of the Constitutionalists under Carranza and Villa, the Mexican affair became much more tangible. It was constantly denied by the Huertists, for a long time, that the revolutionists were anything but scattered hordes of brigands. Many Americans, indeed, had been asserting, up to two months ago, that Huerta could still pacify Mexico easily if we would merely grant him recognition, as most European powers had done. Not only was this a mistaken view, but it seems now a more plausible argument that our refusal of recognition had strengthened Huerta more than it had hurt him, because it had made him a man with a grievance, and had helped to bring him some sympathy and support that otherwise he might not have gained. The revolutionists, as they have won victories, have shown an increasing sense of responsibility. They have a perfectly sound position in holding that the Huertist régime is that of a treasonable usurpation, and that they represent the people of Mexico rising to restore lawful government and to make necessary reforms,—particularly of land, taxation, education, and justice,—on behalf of the masses.

*No Time  
for  
Parleying*

It was necessary that this revolution, having gained momentum, should have a chance to show what it could do, without being suddenly checked. Carranza was wholly justified, from his own standpoint, in refusing to enter into a truce pending the mediation parleys. For him and Villa to have stopped where they were would have meant the serious disintegration of their forces, and would therefore have been wholly in the interest of Huerta, who was on the defensive. General Carranza showed himself well advised in not being committed to mediation proceedings the object of which was not made

clear to him, because, in fact, the scope of such proceedings had yet to be worked out. It was highly fortunate that the Constitutionalists pressed forward to victory at Tampico, because this made it easy to relieve somewhat the tensivity of the feeling of foreign governments on behalf of the interests of their subjects in the oil-fields and oil industries of that district.

*Rebels  
on Good  
Behavior*

Our Government, in its turn, showed great wisdom in promising the Constitutionalists that they should not be vexed or hampered in the use of their victory, but should be free to import at Tampico such supplies as they needed. Our attitude toward the Constitutionalists made it natural and easy for them to accept suggestions regarding the treatment of foreign interests, the levying of duties, and so on. It was reasonably certain that Saltillo would soon be taken, and that the advance of General Villa towards the City of Mexico would be rapid. As long as civil war prevailed throughout northern Mexico, it was impossible to hold either side responsible for the lives and property of foreigners. It was therefore greatly to our interest as Americans to have the Constitutionalists clean up the situation in the northern states, so that they might be held accountable and might remedy the evils which have so disturbed American settlers and so aroused the people of Texas. In the nature of things, the Carranzists must now be on their good behavior. Even in their treatment of the resisting federal soldiers they must try to adopt some of the rules of civilized warfare. They have reached a stage in the progress of their revolution when they can afford to be merciful, and when it is good policy for them to try to win over to their cause whole companies and regiments of the men who have been impressed into the ranks of the Huertists.



Photograph by International News Service

**DIPLOMATIC MEDIATORS AND MEXICAN AND AMERICAN DELEGATES, AS ENTERTAINED AT THE SPANISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, MAY 16, ON ARRIVAL OF DELEGATION FROM MEXICO**

(From left to right—Ambassador Don Juan Riano, the host; Señor Emilio Rabasa, Huerta delegate; Señor Markeano, Señor Romulo S. Naón, Minister from Argentina; Señora Riano, the hostess; Justice Lamar, United States delegate; Señor Augustin Rodriguez, Huerta delegate; Señor Don Eduardo Suarez, Chilean Minister; Don Luis Elguero, Huerta delegate; Frederick W. Lehmann, United States delegate; Señor del Campo, Mexican Attache; Señor Rafael Elguero, secretary to Huerta mission; H. Percival Dodge, secretary United States mission)

**Mediation  
Will Have  
Value**

Meanwhile, the mediation effort is entitled to great respect. The Brazilian ambassador and the Argentine and Chilean ministers are tactful and accomplished diplomatists, have acted with energy and at the same time with remarkable patience and courtesy, and have succeeded in creating a conference upon the situation in Mexico that cannot fail to have weight and influence, even though it may not lead to an immediate settlement of the troubles of our neighboring republic. The gentlemen sent to represent Mexico are lawyers and men of affairs of high standing, who are not involved in the military or political troubles of their country. Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, appointed by President Wilson to represent our country, are also lawyers and public men of pre-eminent rank and character. These are not the kind of men, on either side, to split hairs over trifles, or to bother about alleged points of honor or legal technicalities. The collection of precedents, moral maxims, and legal fictions known as international law, has much value; but it has very scanty application to an anarchy such as has existed in Mexico. The real question, for neighboring countries that are healthy and strong, is the simple one as to what can be done for a country that is paralyzed and distracted.

**Practical  
Reforms  
Begun**

The revolutionists are likely enough to drive Huerta out of the capital within a few weeks. Villa has compelled the world to acknowledge his remarkable ability as a fighting man. Certain qualities in men develop rapidly in

times of great crises. Villa may be a very important instrument in the liberation of the Mexican people. But nobody supposes that he is the man who can serve as a constitutional president in the awaited period of reform. Mexico greatly needs the services of experts of all kinds who shall be sustained in bringing about such reforms as belong to the twentieth century. Our men have begun finely at Vera Cruz. They should not be content while there to police the town well and give it a perfect sanitary régime. They should do everything else that experts can accomplish to make it an object-lesson. They have released the political prisoners and disinfected the dungeons of the ancient and historic fortress of San Juan de Ulua. They



**"THE UNEXPLAINABLE GRINGO"**  
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



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**THE SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMATS AT WASHINGTON WHO TENDERED THEIR GOOD OFFICES TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION**

(The Brazilian Ambassador, Senhor Domicio da Gama, stands in the center; at the left of the picture is the Chilean minister, Señor Eduardo Suarez Mujica; and at the right is Señor Romulo S. Naón, minister from Argentina)

should try to make these reforms positive as well as negative. The saving of many hundreds of lives through the prevention of epidemic diseases at Vera Cruz will go far to atone for the loss of life occasioned in the seizure of the town.

something to say about the peace and good order of Mexico, very much on the same plan as that which gives us the right to see that the people of Cuba are protected from the evil of revolutions.

**There Must be Permanent Results**

There is a growing opinion, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, that, having once obtained this foothold in Mexico, with no motive except the welfare of the Mexican people and the protection of all rightful interests, we ought not wholly to withdraw without making a great and constructive record. Americans all over Mexico have suffered terrible losses and indignities. From this time forth we ought to lay down the simple rule that Americans in Mexico must be as safe as are Mexicans in the United States. We must in future have

**Tasks That Lie Near Home**

There are, indeed, many who wish that the energy and talent displayed in our brilliant work of pacifying and civilizing the Philippine Islands had been employed much nearer home. We are publishing in this number of the REVIEW a very interesting article on Santo Domingo. Not a few readers of that article will share in our opinion that great good and little harm would have come from the ratification of the annexation treaty negotiated by President Grant. If we had been willing to assume our responsibilities in a direct way at that time, a period of forty years would have seen great development in



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#### THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS, WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

(Left to right: Justice Lamar, Secretary Bryan, Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, and Mr. H. Percival Dodge, secretary to the Commission)

the richest of the islands of the West Indies. There is much that our Government ought yet to do for the welfare and prosperity of the countries and islands around the Caribbean. We ought not to have a war in Mexico; but we ought to associate ourselves permanently with the guaranty of Mexican peace and order.

#### Events and the Reasons Why

As these pages reach our subscribers the Mexican port of Vera Cruz will have been governed for a full month by the United States Army, under the command of General Funston. Our record closed last month with the taking of Vera Cruz by the navy and its occupation on April 21, our immediate object being the seizure of the custom house in order to intercept a cargo of war material that was about to be landed by a German steamer sailing from Hamburg with supplies bought from European manufacturers by the agents of General Huerta. The question still recurs, and has been asked in all parts of this country, why we did not establish a blockade of the Mexican coasts in April, and what possible advantage there could have been in seizing Vera Cruz. Millions of men, indeed, have been asking each other what it all meant, and the more they have tried to understand the more puzzled they have been. History is written backwards. Events have yet to create their own logic.

#### The Bold Initial Step

That the landing of many thousands of men in Mexico, and the conquest of the principal seaboard city and its environs,—with some sharp fighting, and a total loss of life of perhaps two or three hundred,—could have been justified by the failure of officials at Washington and officials in Mexico City to agree about the details of a flag salute after some days of haggling, would seem incredible. The truth is that President Wilson, and others in authority at Washington, were so thoroughly steeped in the harrowing facts of warfare and general chaos in Mexico that the incidents of April had for them a significance due to a thousand things that had gone before. The time had arrived, in the President's judgment, for some bold show of power. It had been believed that our attitude would have eliminated Huerta many months ago. This was confidently expected at the time when Mr. Hale was making reports to the President, and when Mr. John Lind was sent down to confer and to urge upon the dictator the necessity of his retiring in favor of a compromise provisional government, under which Mexico could begin the task of civil reconstruction. Mr. Lind, after many months of unavailing effort and patient observation from the vantage point of Vera Cruz, had returned to Washington, arriving on April 13. On the next day came the surprising order that sent the navy to Mexico.



*"Tampico  
incident"  
Not important*

The so-called Tampico incident had occurred on April 10. In order that it may be clearly recalled, some readers may like to be told that this incident consisted of the arrest and prompt release of several sailors belonging to one of our warships anchored in the harbor of Tampico. These sailors, in a whaleboat, had landed at a wharf then occupied by the Mexican federal troops in connection with their active defense of the city against the attacking rebels. The wharf was forbidden, at the time, to all persons, whether Mexican or otherwise, excepting the soldiers for whose operations it was reserved. When the officers in command had found that our sailors meant no harm and had landed to get some supplies, they were released and sent back to their ship without harm and with apologies. Admiral Mayo, in command of the American warships at Tampico, on his own account demanded that the Mexican general should salute the United States flag within twenty-four hours,—that is to say, before six o'clock on Saturday, April 11. The matter was referred to General Huerta, at the City of Mexico, who consented to salute, but made conditions about the customary return salute. Finally, President Wilson made peremptory demand, on the 18th, that the salute should be forthcoming on the following day.

*A Highly  
Puzzled  
Country*

No one could have expected that Huerta, in view of all the events of a year preceding, would yield to this demand. The whole civilized world

had been aroused by the order issued four days previously, on the 14th, by the President through Secretary Daniels, to move virtually the whole American navy, at the earliest possible moment, to the Mexican coasts. The least that this could mean, in the universal opinion, was the blockading of Mexican ports and the stoppage, not only of the delivery of munitions of war to Huerta, but also of the ordinary movements of trade with the outside world. And so the navy was sent, constituting the most formidable floating armament ever dispatched as a menace by one country against the coasts of another. Furthermore, this sending of the ships was immediately followed by the seizure of Mexico's chief seaport and the landing of thousands of marines and sailors. Yet we were constantly told that we were not making war upon Mexico, but were hoping and expecting to avert war. The puzzled state of mind throughout the country was due to the fact that no statement was forthcoming to explain the relation of our actions to our policies. There seemed not the slightest idea among those in authority at Washington that we were entering upon a war; while among common men throughout the country there was not the slightest idea that we were doing anything else except to enter upon a war of great magnitude.

*Explanations  
in  
Due Time*

The simple citizen kept asking with increasing wonder why we were sending armies and navies to Mexico if not for military and naval purposes. The situation was, indeed, one that could not be explained in advance; it is the kind of thing that can only be explained afterwards, and can only be justified when it succeeds, as we hope and believe it will. Let it be remembered that there is only one thing of importance at stake, and that is the pacification of Mexico and the beginnings of an era of modern life—of civil justice and progress—in that unhappy country. American interests in Mexico, like those of the citizens of other foreign countries, have been greatly injured by a period of savage strife, brigandage, and criminal anarchy. But there are no national differences to be adjusted between the people of the United States and the people of Mexico. The people of Mexico are not capable of modern self-government, unless, indeed, they should show new capacities under a more advantageous set of conditions. Our chief concern ought to be to use all our power and influence to help the Mexican people obtain these more favor-



OUR PRESIDENTIAL HISTORIAN WILL ADD A NEW VOLUME TO HIS HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES  
From the Sun (New York)

and opportunities under which they may find it wise to take interest in supporting the independence of our own people rather than to join the movement of international solidarity. Is the person and common people of America were given their rights so that they might have their own share in the world's progress and progress with the world and secure its employment. Mexico is given a complete and complete in state as peace and in Porto Rico.

A few days  
ago  
the  
program

When the American representative in the War Office in Brazil, Argentina and Chile with the support of the government in those states to make an attempt to the United States and the government of General Huerta after we had already won Vera Cruz and were working as army there to replace the soldiers who were doing temporary duty. The military action again found himself in a very heavy state of mind. We had no army, no army, no army, with no military except that of our enormous army of peace and our benevolent motives. We had intervened in Brazil in 1895 for no reason except that we were strong enough and came to take it upon ourselves to do a piece of international police work. Our only excuse for going there lay in the assurance that we could succeed in short order, without much loss of life. Our only apparent justification, in this year 1914, for sending armies and navies to Mexico, is of the same sort. If we were not there to restore law and order, and to use our superior power to bring about a new state of things in Mexico, what possible excuse could we give for being there at all, with a vast show of armed forces as if for some stupendous object?

What issues  
Could Be  
Mediated?

To go there as we did was to act in the highest sense upon our own responsibility, asking the world to await the outcome and to find our reasons for such aggression in the results that we proposed to secure. Having, therefore, massed our naval forces on the Mexican coasts, and having actually landed an army upon Mexican soil, without any grievance ourselves of any kind against Mexico, why did we suddenly pause in our operations, arrange a truce, and accept outside mediation as between ourselves and the Government of Mexico? This is what the common man was asking everywhere last month, with anxious bewilderment. If we had not taken it upon ourselves to settle the affairs of

Mexico why had we moved armies and navies there? But if we had determined upon forcible intervention, and had gone so far as to place an army upon the soil of that country, why should it suddenly have seemed to us that Mexico's affairs ought best be settled by the peaceable interpositions of South American states that by the first action of North America? But above all, why should the real question, which was that of Mexico's forcible plight, be superseded by the merely external fiction that there were affairs to be adjusted between the Government of the United States and that of Huerta? Were there moral issues between our Government and that of Mexico of such a nature that they could be adjusted by mediation or arbitration from without?

A  
few  
days  
ago

Is it not true that we could present no real case against Mexico while Mexico, on her part, could present an appalling claim against us for indemnity on account of the seizure of Vera Cruz and our interference with Mexico's right to import or export whatever she liked? Thus, in effect, we have done openly against Huerta what we accused the British Government, in the time of our Civil War, of doing by neglect or indirection. We took England into an arbitration, and she had to pay heavy damages for virtual aid to the Southern Confederacy in attacks upon our commerce. But we, without having declared war, have interfered, at the most critical moment in the civil war in Mexico, with President Huerta's lawful importation of military supplies from Europe.



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THE PEACE QUARTETTE

(As easy as A, B, C, if they only sing in harmony)  
From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)





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COL. H. B. BIRMINGHAM

(Under whose supervision United States troopers gave Vera Cruz a thorough cleaning up)

DR. R. H. VON EZDORF

(The sanitary expert in charge of further improving health conditions in Vera Cruz)

DR. GREGORIO GUITERAS

(Who is performing for Tampico the same sanitary work which has been undertaken in Vera Cruz)

#### THE AMERICAN SANITARY OFFICIALS WHO ARE CLEANING UP MEXICAN PORTS

Technically, he has every kind of case against us in an international court of mediation or arbitration. Obviously, we could not permit such questions to be raised.

*Our Object.—  
Helping to Re-  
form Mexico*

It is plain, then, that the proceedings at Niagara Falls cannot be regarded as having any reference at all to technical rights under international law. Our conduct in making war upon Spain in behalf of Cuba was justified, from the international-law standpoint, because we admitted that we were making war, assumed the full responsibility, and settled the results afterwards by direct negotiations with Spain. We have made war in the actual sense in Mexico, but have not chosen to call it war, or even to call it intervention. The only way to understand the proceedings brought about through the kindly offices of the able and distinguished South American diplomats is to look upon them as a practical step in the direction of doing exactly what President Wilson so earnestly tried to do a year ago. He tried, through Mr. Lind and otherwise, to persuade General Huerta and the leading men of Mexico to see the utter senselessness and folly of further civil strife, to realize the horrible wickedness of the overthrow and assassination of President Madero, and to create some temporary government as a step towards permanent peace.

*The Improvement begins  
to Show*

Let it be remembered that we could not in any case have gone farther than the seizure of ports and the blockade of the coasts, without some weeks, or possibly some months, of thorough preparation. Otherwise we should have involved ourselves in the needless sacrifice of many lives. We might have seized Tampico, but that would have precipitated trouble with the revolutionists. Our failure to seize Tampico, and our refusal to heed the request of the oil men that we should neutralize and patrol the oil fields adjacent to Tampico, were promptly justified by what followed. On May 13 the revolutionists actually succeeded in conquering that city and all the adjacent region, agreeing to protect the foreign owners of oil property and encouraging the immediate resumption of the oil business. Not only did the revolutionists at Tampico express entire friendliness towards the United States, but they cheered the American flag as they entered the city, and showed the proper spirit by abstaining from drunkenness and looting. Furthermore, within a few days they exhibited marvelous good sense in recognizing the wonderful municipal house-cleaning that had just occurred at Vera Cruz, and they invited our sanitary experts to come from that city to lead a similar movement for the cleaning up of Tampico. We present an extended editorial narrative



WILL SHE GET ACROSS?

("Peace," engaged in the perilous experiment of carrying Mars across Niagara Falls over the tight rope "Mediation." This will recall the feat attempted by Blondin, over a half-century ago)  
From the *Tribune* (Los Angeles)

(beginning on page 666) of the occupation of Vera Cruz by our forces, of the developments in the Mexican civil war, and of the occurrences at Washington relating to the Mexican question,—together with some account of the plans for mediation. Following this statement will be found a number of pages of very interesting pictures taken at Vera Cruz.

There appears in this issue (page 722) a notable discussion, by David Jayne Hill, of our rights at Panama. Dr. Hill was second only to Mr. Hay in the State Department during the period of the negotiation of the various treaties with Nicaragua, Colombia, Panama, and Great Britain. Few men understand the meaning of all those negotiations as well as this accomplished diplomat and historian. After all, the great fact about Panama is the simple one that we are there, that we have spent about \$400,000,000 in making the canal, and that we have not the remotest idea of yielding to any other government any portion of our full sovereignty and responsibility. We shall treat all nations justly in the use of the canal; and no nation will seriously question our right to control in our own way such uses of the passage as relate to our own domestic policies and as are not unfriendly or discriminating towards other countries. It is Democratic policy not to grant ship subsidies. Sending

Dr. Hill  
on the  
Tolls Question

American coastwise ships through the canal without paying tolls partakes of the character of a subsidy. It is one thing to repeal the free-tolls clause on that ground, but it is quite a different thing to repeal it because the free-tolls provision violates a treaty with Great Britain. It is not the prevailing American opinion that it violates a treaty, nor, in our judgment, is it the opinion of authorities in foreign countries.

"Repeal" Will  
Probably  
Carry.

The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, of which Senator O'Gorman, of New York, is chairman, at length on the 1st of May reported back the House bill repealing the existing free-tolls provision, without recommending its passage. The committee had, by a bare majority, however, approved an amendment proposed by Senator Simmons, as follows: "Neither the passage of this act, nor anything therein contained, shall be construed as waiving, impairing, or affecting any treaty or other rights possessed by the United States." It seems now probable that the repeal bill will pass, but that it will carry this Simmons proviso. This will leave for future adjustment the question of the unqualified right of the United States to act upon its own judgment in all that concerns the domestic use of the canal. The debate has been greatly protracted, and its chief



UNCLE SAM'S IMPORTED SUIT  
From the *North American* (Philadelphia)

value has been to illustrate the danger of making needless treaties which lead afterwards to controversy because of foolish provisions or disputed interpretations.

**Amazing Concessions to Colombia**

One of the principal purposes served by this debate upon tolls repeal will have been to arouse and educate the Senate to the point of being competent to deal intelligently with the surprising provisions of the treaty that we have now negotiated and signed with the republic of Colombia, by the terms of which we acknowledge that Colombia possesses perpetual rights fully equal to our own in the canal, in so far as all its uses are concerned, while we also pay that country \$25,000,000 for reasons not explained, though they are implied in the regrets which we express for what happened in 1903, and which Colombia, with a certain air of magnanimity, deigns to accept. For some reason, this treaty had not been brought before the American public with assurances of authenticity at the time, late in May, when these pages were closed for the press. In this number of the REVIEW, therefore, we are giving the full text of the treaty (see page 682) as officially promulgated by the Colombian Government at Bogotá, and mailed to us by our correspondent in that capital.

**Congress and Its Burdens**

For two or three years past, Congress has been practically in continuous session. Last year there was a vacation of about one month. In the previous year (1912), there was an



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

**PRESIDENT WILSON WITH MAYOR MITCHEL OF NEW YORK**

(On occasion of the memorial services held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on May 11)

interval of three months, but the Presidential campaign occupied eight of the twelve weeks. In the year before that, Congress was in session all of the time except a scanty month. As things used to be, under ordinary circumstances Congress had nine months' vacation in the odd years, and from four to six months in the even years. It was hoped that there could be an early adjournment and a long vacation this year. But two matters which came up most unexpectedly will have added a number of weeks to the length of the present session. One of these was the President's demand that the free-canal-tolls clause of 1912 be repealed, and the other is the situation created by our use of the army and navy in Mexico. It had previously been determined to deal with the trust question, pass a bill under the general term of "rural credits" providing some sort of special banking accommodation for farmers (the meaning of which very few people have been able to grasp), fight the appropriations to a conclusion, and adjourn. After conference with the President, a Democratic caucus was held last month, and the program was reduced to the single point of passing trust bills and, of course, completing the necessary appropriations for the Government's business.



THE REST WILL HAVE TO WAIT TILL NEXT TRIP  
From the Journal (Minneapolis)

**The Anti-Trust Bills Under Way**

On May 19 Congress began its debate on the three Administration Anti-Trust measures, which had been formed out of the many former

tentative bills and proposals. It was arranged that these three measures, finally decided on by the Administration, should be discussed in the House under special rules limiting debate, and with careful planning to see them put through Congress with certainty and despatch. The first of the three measures creates an Interstate Trade Commission to be composed of five members, not more than three of whom are to be of the same political party. They are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and their term of office is seven years. The Commission is authorized to investigate the organization, financial condition, and management of any corporation engaged in interstate commerce, and drastic powers are conferred on the new body to enable it to obtain information.

*The  
Three  
Measures*

After the Trade Commission is dealt with, Congress takes up the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, which supplements the Sherman law and deals with price cuttings, price discrimination, exclusive trade relations, holding companies, and interlocking directorates. Guilt is made personal in the measure and the penalties are heavy fines and imprisonment. A section of the Clayton bill provides that nothing in it should prevent labor unions from existing and carrying on their legitimate operations. Labor men, dissatisfied with this, have made strenuous efforts to have substituted an out-and-out exemption of their organizations from the operations of the law. The third administration bill is that giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to supervise issues of railway stocks and bonds. Railways are to obtain specific authority from the Commission for any issue of securities except one-year notes; the Commission is to see that full publicity is given to facts bearing on railway stocks and bonds; officers and directors of a railroad are forbidden to be officers or directors of any other railroad, except with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This measure gains strength from current disclosures.

*Pass Alaska  
Lease  
Bill*

It has been definitely decided, as our readers are aware, to develop Alaska by the construction of a governmental railroad about a thousand miles long. This will penetrate what is for the most part a pathless wilderness; but rich agricultural territory will be opened up, and great coal-fields will be tapped, while various other resources will be rendered available.

Secretary Lane has worked out an Alaskan policy that reconciles the differences of the past and solves various problems in a statesmanlike way. In necessary association with the railroad policy is the pending bill for the leasing of coal lands and the regulation of the resources that should be developed rapidly with the construction of the railway. Secretary Lane has secured the best obtainable experts to spend the present summer locating the route of the road. The Government intends to proceed in Alaska as efficiently and honorably as it has performed the Panama task. Long preliminary study on the part of Congress committees, conservation congresses, and various interests, public and private, has led up to the solutions provided in the legislation now pending. Congress ought not to adjourn without passing the Alaskan leasing bills.

Neither should it allow the analogous bills for dealing with coal lands and oil lands upon the public domain in our Western States to go over as unfinished business. Long-disputed issues are dealt with in this pending legislation, in such a way as to satisfy the conservationists, who have regard for the public interests, and also to meet the reasonable requirements of those who are ready to invest effort and money in the development of western resources. These questions have now been brought to the point of settlement. There is no reasonable or serious opposition to Secretary Lane's measures. They are just to the national government, workable from the standpoint of the developer of oil or coal, and not objectionable from that of the States where these natural riches lie as yet almost untouched.

*The Army  
Employed In  
Colorado*

The United States Army was called upon, last month, to cope with a situation in Colorado hardly less serious than that in Mexico. The coal strike in the southern portion of the State, and its attendant horrors, are described elsewhere in this number (page 732). The one outstanding fact in the whole wretched business, concerning which there can be no dispute, is the woful incapacity of the State Government to enforce its own laws and to deal with the lawlessness of its own citizens. President Wilson felt justified in responding to the State's call for the Federal Government's aid in this crisis, and bodies of troops were dispatched to the mining centers where violence and disorder have prevailed for many weeks. It was rightly judged that the most

effective means to a restoration of peace would be a general disarming in the affected districts, and this was quickly accomplished.

*Wilson  
Criticizes  
Legislature*

A special session of the Legislature undertook to pass laws applicable to the unusual conditions, but actually accomplished little beyond an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the payment of the militia and the passage of bills authorizing the Governor to close saloons and to prohibit the sale of firearms in disturbed districts. President Wilson, on the day of the Legislature's adjournment, May 16, sent a telegram to Governor Ammons rebuking the State government for its failure to measure up to its responsibility in the matter. These were his words:

Am disturbed to hear of the probability of the adjournment of your Legislature, and feel bound to remind you that my constitutional obligations with regard to the maintenance of order in Colorado are not to be indefinitely continued by the inaction of the State Legislature. The Federal forces are there only until the State of Colorado has time and opportunity to resume complete sovereignty and control in the matter.

I cannot conceive that the State is willing to forego her sovereignty or to throw herself entirely upon the Government of the United States, and I am quite clear that it has no constitutional right to do so when it is within the power of her Legislature to take effective action.

It was announced at the White House on May 18 that Federal troops would be kept in the disaffected districts until it seemed likely that they might be recalled with safety to the country. The mining corporations having rejected offers of mediation, the attempt of the Legislature to appoint a committee for that purpose can have no practical effect.

*Hazards of  
Coal-  
Mining*

The coal-miner's life at its best is a hazardous one; at its worst, conditions are so hard that men willingly take the chances of war, as they have done in Colorado, in the hope of bettering their lot. This is brought out in the article on page 732 of this REVIEW. The frequent explosions in coal mines, such as the one that killed 180 persons at Eccles, W. Va., on April 28, give cumulative proof of the risks involved in the miner's occupation. Much has been done by the Government to reduce these risks, and the annual loss of life in the mines is not as great as it was a few years ago; yet the sacrifice is a costly one. In the West Virginia disaster there was one consolation,—provision is now made by that State for the widows and or-



GOV. ELIAS AMMONS

phans of those killed. On the other hand, it is a matter of regret that the law does not yet forbid the employment of fourteen-year-old boys in the mines. Five such were included in the list of dead at Eccles,—mere children, who should never have had their lives exposed on the industrial firing-line. Will the country awake to this evil?

*Kentucky  
and Child  
Labor*

In the neighboring State of Kentucky a child-labor law recently passed by the legislature prohibits the employment of children under sixteen in mining or other dangerous occupations. It also limits the working day for children in all employments to eight hours and sets a twenty-one-year age limit for night messengers. Kentucky goes farther than any other State in one respect: she prohibits all forms of street work to boys under fourteen. Following the example of Massachusetts and Wisconsin, the Kentucky law provides an eighteen-year limit for girls in street employments. The enforcement of this latter provision devolves on the public officers, labor inspectors, and school-attendance officers, but the coöperation of citizens will be necessary if the law is not to become a dead letter. The enactment of such laws is a cheering sign of progress; it shows that Kentucky wishes to rank among the progressive States of the Union, and in this matter of protecting the working child, Kentucky is





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#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S OFFICE UNDER CANVAS

(This unusual picture shows the White House from the west, and reveals the tent in which Mr. Wilson now has his working desk and transacts official business. The picture is further remarkable for the fact that it includes both the White House and the Capitol (in the upper right-hand corner) and gives a vista of the entire stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue which has been traversed by our national statesmen for more than a century in their journeys between the halls of Congress and the Executive Mansion. The building in the center of the picture behind the White House is the Treasury Department)

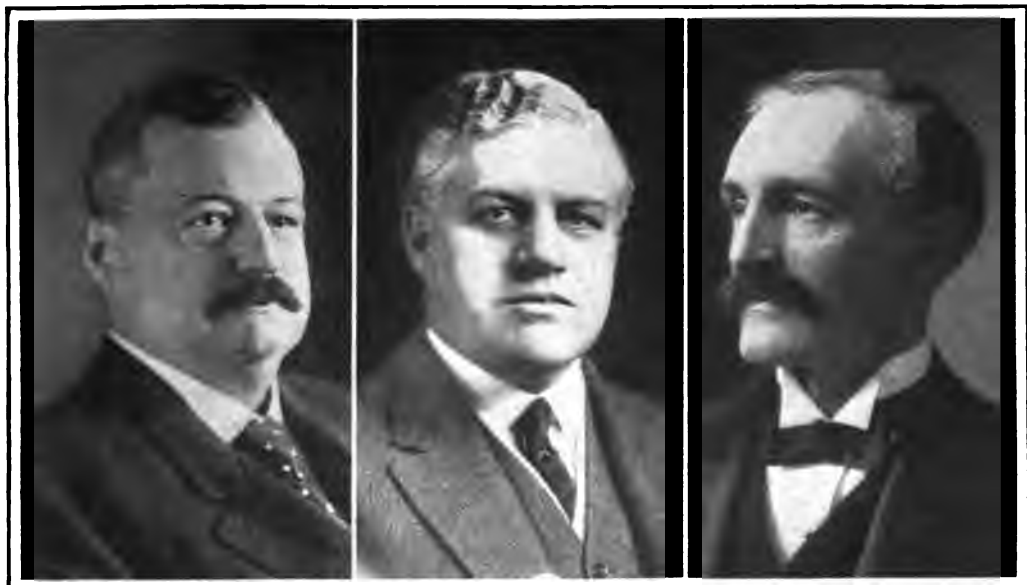
by no means alone in that aspiration, as the reports of the National Child Labor Committee bear witness. The Governor of Mississippi refused last month to sign a bill lowering the age of children employed under the eight-hour law until proper provision should be made for factory inspection. In Georgia a strong effort will be made to amend the existing laws in the direction of raising the age of permissible employment.

#### *This Year's Important Elections*

One of the most interesting and important national elections in the history of the country will be held on November 3. Thirty-two United States Senators are on that day to be elected by direct vote of the people in as many different States, not including the filling of unexpired terms due to death. Heretofore, Senators have been elected by the State legislatures. We have now forty-eight States and ninety-six Senators, and one-third of the Senators must be chosen every two years for six-year terms. The Senate at present has fifty-two Democrats, forty-three Republicans, and one Progressive. There will also be elections in every Congressional district, 435 in all, to choose the entire membership of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

#### *Will There Be a Vote of Confidence?*

The present Congress is made up as follows: Democrats, 290; Republicans, 123; Progressive Republicans, 5; Progressives, 15; Independent, 1; vacancy 1. Two questions of the greatest significance are in the minds of all those concerned about politics. The first is how strongly the country will come to the support of President Wilson and the Democratic party, by way of a vote of confidence in the Administration and an endorsement of the new tariff and income tax, the currency and banking law, the policy regarding trusts and big business, the repeal of free tolls at Panama, and other matters with which the President and his party have identified themselves. The other significant question is the relative strength of the Republican and Progressive parties, and the possibility of their partial fusion. Next month we shall deal more fully with the political situation, which by that time will be more clearly developed. The Democrats do not expect anything like as large a majority in the next Congress as they have in the present one. But they predict good support on the strength of the efficient work of the Administration, and they also rely upon the sharp division of their opponents.



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BOIES PENROSE  
(Republican)

A. MITCHELL PALMER  
(Democrat)

GIFFORD PINCHOT  
(Progressive)

THE THREE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, NAMED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARIES ON MAY 19

*Progressives to the Front*

Undoubtedly in many States, if not in all, the Progressives will come forward boldly with candidates for the United States Senate, for governorships, and for seats in the House. The reactionary tendency shown by the Republicans makes it the more probable that the Progressives will be forced into an energetic fight. Thus in Indiana conditions have brought ex-Senator Beveridge to the front, and he has not only accepted the Progressive nomination for the Senate, but has already swung into the campaign with speeches of great vigor and aggressiveness. Senator Shively is renominated by the Democrats, and the Republicans have named Hon. Hugh T. Miller, formerly Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Beveridge's speeches in Indiana lead one to believe that the campaign will be waged not alone on domestic policies, but will embrace the present position of our country in international affairs as a result of the Panama question, in its various aspects, and the situation in Mexico. Mr. Beveridge believes that the United States has been lowered, during the past few years, in the respect of other nations. In other States the lines begin to be drawn with similar definiteness, but these situations will be more ripe for statement next month. Pennsylvania, however, has already chosen leaders and fixed the lines of the three-cornered contest.

*Pennsylvania Primaries*

Pennsylvania's first primaries to choose candidates for United States Senator, Governor, and Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as other State officers, Congress, and the Legislature, were held on May 19. Senator Penrose won the Republican renomination, although vigorously opposed. The Democrats selected Representative A. Mitchell Palmer as their candidate for United States Senator, and the Washington party (Progressives) united upon Gifford Pinchot. For Governor, the Hon. Martin Brumbaugh, Philadelphia's Superintendent of Public Schools, was named by the Republicans, and Dean William Draper Lewis, of the University of Pennsylvania, by the Washington party. The Democratic nomination for Governor was warmly contested by the Hon. Vance McCormick, of Harrisburg, and City Solicitor Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia. The early returns were not decisive as to this nomination, but the rural districts, where the Democratic "reorganizers" were strong, overcame Ryan's lead in Philadelphia and made McCormick, who was Palmer's running mate, the candidate. The failure of the Progressive element in the Republican party to defeat Penrose for the Senatorship led so influential a Republican journal as the New York *Tribune* to call upon Pennsylvanians without distinction of party to support Mr. Pinchot.





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COLONEL ROOSEVELT, AS HE APPEARED ON DECK  
IN NEW YORK HARBOR WHEN ARRIVING FROM  
SOUTH AMERICA, MAY 19. (SEE ALSO  
FRONTISPIECE)

Colonel  
Roosevelt's  
Return

The Progressives were greatly cheered by the return of Colonel Roosevelt, who reached New York on May 19, after an absence in South America of about eight months. Our readers are familiar with Mr. Roosevelt's interesting experiences, first in making public addressed in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and afterwards in traveling, with a well-equipped group of explorers and naturalists, through the wilderness of the upper Amazon country. An account of this expedition is appearing month by month in a series of fascinating papers from the pen of Colonel Roosevelt in *Scribner's Magazine*. The most thrilling part of the Colonel's experience was that of traveling hundreds of miles by canoe down a great river, hitherto unmapped, flowing from the southward into the Madeira River, which in turn empties its great flood into the Amazon. This proved a very perilous journey; and the Colonel has not wholly recovered from a serious attack of tropical fever. He was accompanied through the wilderness by his son, Kermit Roosevelt, who is to be married on the 11th day of the present month, in Madrid, to Miss Belle Willard, daughter of our Ambassador at the Spanish court, Hon. Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, the Colonel attending.



KERMIT ROOSEVELT  
(with American snapshot)



MISS BELLE WILLARD  
(Who is to marry Kermit Roosevelt)



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Photograph by the American Press Association

DR. A. C. MILLER

MR. PAUL M. WARBURG

MR. W. P. G. HARDING

## THREE MEMBERS, NAMED LAST MONTH, OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

**The Men Who  
Will Head Our  
Banking System**

The bill providing for a Federal Reserve Board, to be named by the President and to control the working of the new currency and banking system, became a law last December. The President did not appoint the members, however, until last month. There are to be five members directly named (the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency being members *ex officio*). The five who were chosen were eminently acceptable to the bankers and business men, but they had apparently not been notified in advance, for two of them declined after their formal designation. These were the Hon. Richard Olney, of Boston, and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, connected with a trust company in Chicago. The three who accepted are Mr. W. P. G. Harding, a banker of Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. Paul M. Warburg, of the private banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and Dr. Adolph C. Miller, of California, who has been serving as one of Mr. Lane's assistant secretaries in the Interior Department. Mr. Harding bears a very high reputation as a banker and a man fit to be trusted with the discretionary power of this great board of control over the country's liquid assets and credits. During the long period of study that brought forth first the Aldrich bill and finally the present law, Mr. Paul Warburg has been regarded by many experts as having shown the most constructive mind and the broadest information of all those who have been try-

ing to provide for the United States a safe and suitable currency and banking scheme. Dr. Adolph Miller well represents the academic element, having for many years been a professor in the Universities of Chicago and California, and recognized as an able student of economics and finance. Doubtless President Wilson will have found two men of like fitness to fill the vacancies caused by the declination of Messrs. Olney and Wheeler.

**Mr. Mellen at  
the New Haven  
Investigation**

The Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the financial operations of the New Haven Railroad was destined to bring results of a striking character. After earlier testimony from former Vice-President Byrnes, of the New Haven, and others, Mr. Folk, general counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, announced his intention to put on the stand Mr. Mellen, former president of the railroad, as well as certain directors and ex-directors. This move was opposed by Attorney-General McReynolds, who pointed out that the Department of Justice had been working for two years to gather evidence as to alleged violations of law by the New Haven management, and that this work might go for naught if Mr. Mellen and his directors should obtain immunity from prosecution by the Government through giving their testimony on the witness-stand. Mr. Folk, however, had his way, and, on May 14, Mr. Mellen began to testify under



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## HON. JOSEPH W. FOLK

(Special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the investigation of the New Haven Railroad Company's affairs. Mr. Folk has had a distinguished career in Missouri, first as a prosecuting attorney who reformed conditions in St. Louis, and afterwards as Governor. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and often mentioned for the Presidency. He was for a few months Mr. Bryan's Solicitor for the State Department, but is now doing a kind of work more in accord with his experience and tastes)

oath before the Interstate Commerce Commission and proved himself to be by no means a stubborn witness.

*The Westchester and Boston Charter*

The portion of Mr. Mellen's testimony which most interested the newspapers and the public was his account of the method used by the New Haven to obtain certain desired changes in the charter of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, the new and costly subsidiary electric road running from New York to White Plains, a distance of twenty miles with a four-mile branch to New

Rochelle, and costing \$37,500,000. From Mr. Mellen's story it appears that there were a number of shares in this Westchester Road, aggregating \$2,400,000 par value, outstanding in various hands, and that the New Haven Road was willing to acquire these shares through the exchange of one-third as great par value of its own shares. But its management was not willing to complete this deal unless some thirteen or fourteen changes were made in the charter of the Westchester line. The inference from the testimony was that the holders of the Westchester Road's shares had influence with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, which would be valuable in bringing about the desired charter changes. Mr. Mellen described how the necessary New Haven shares were put in his name to carry through this deal and how, dealing through former Police Inspector Byrnes, he gave due-bills for the purchase of the Westchester stock. It appears that the desired charter changes were made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that most of the due-bills were thereafter cashed by Mr. Mellen when they were presented by various persons whom he represents as unknown to him. The net impression left upon the public mind is that this Westchester stock was in the hands of contractors and other people with supposed political influence, and that to get this charter in workable shape the New Haven was willing to use this influence by refusing to complete the purchase of the Westchester stock until Mayor McClellan's Board of Estimate and Apportionment had acted favorably on the charter details.

*First Half Year  
of the  
New Tariff*

The Department of Commerce has published its statement of the country's imports and exports during the half year, up to and including March, in which the new tariff was in operation; and advocates of protectionist policies are pointing to the results as important first indications of what a radical revision downward may be expected to do to our manufacturers and to our revenues. The important showings of the records are a substantial increase in importations of manufactured articles; a slowing down of our own factories, indicated by a considerable decrease in exportation of manufactures, and a very important falling off in customs revenues. The imports of finished manufactures increased \$13,000,000 over the figure of \$215,000,000 in the same period of last year; the raw material of manufactures imported was, this



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HON. C. C. M'CORD, OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, AND MR. CHARLES S. MELLEN, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

(From a photograph taken during the investigation at Washington last month)

year, \$469,000,000, against \$517,000,000 last year; the exportation of manufactured goods shows this year \$41,000,000 less than the \$582,000,000 in 1913, and the custom receipts are but \$140,000,000, a falling off of \$25,000,000 from last year.

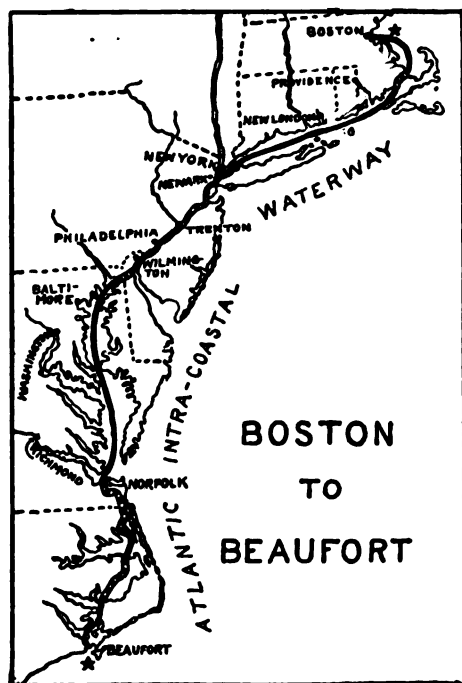
**Treasury Balances Running Behind**

The United States Treasury balances reflect the smaller receipts from tariff duties. Thus, on May 9th the Treasury showed a deficit for the fiscal year of more than \$37,000,000, compared with the surplus of revenue receipts on the corresponding date of 1913 of more than \$7,000,000. In other words, during approximately ten months of the present fiscal year, in about seven of which the new tariff has been operative, the net Treasury receipts have fallen off about \$44,000,000 as compared with the ten months of last year. Toward making up this deficiency the Treasurer will, of course, have the payments from the new income tax, which will be due next month. A suggestive detail of the Department of Commerce's report is the progressive character of the increase in imports of finished manufactures. The intimate interest of the consumer in this success of European manufacturers in increasing the sales of their products to us is, of course, in the question whether prices to our consumers

have come down as a result of the lower duties. It is difficult to find any proof or even suggestion that retail prices of imported manufactured products are materially lower now than they were under the higher tariff. On the other hand, the records of the Department of Commerce show that the prices under which the importations have been made were more than 30 per cent. higher in March, 1914, than the prices in September, the last month in which the old tariff law operated, and it is claimed that in the case of many articles on which duties were reduced, the prices abroad were promptly advanced.

**Promise of Record Crops**

Figures of estimated crop yields made up in May for the current year have, unfortunately, no final accuracy as to the size of the actual harvest. But as far as such spring estimates may go to bring optimism to industrial America, the information in the Agricultural Department's report of May 7th is certainly encouraging. Not only is the acreage of the winter wheat crop much the largest on record, exceeding 35,000,000 acres, but the condition is the highest since the year 1891. In consequence, the present indication of the 1914 crop is 630,000,000 bushels. This is more than 100,000,000 bushels in excess of



THE ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED INLAND WATERWAY  
ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST

the yield of 1913, which was the record crop in the history of the country. The Agricultural Department points out that ever since the planting of this year's wonderful crop of winter wheat, the climatic conditions have been singularly favorable in both the West and the East. The wheat plant got a good start in the autumn, before the real winter began; and when heavy weather set in, there was abundant snow to protect the plant from frost. Finally, the spring brought ample moisture.

Nearly a Billion Bushels of Wheat

If the spring wheat crop should result this year in even an average success, which the Department puts at 330,000,000 bushels,—the yield for 1912,—our total production of wheat for 1914 would be some 960,000,000 bushels, about 300,000,000 more than the total last year. Last year's crop was valued at about \$610,000,000, and the Department sets the value of this year's estimated production at something like \$800,000,000. Nor is it only the wheat crop that is making a good showing this spring. The average condition of rye on May 1st was four points higher than the ten-year average for that date, and hay-fields and pastures showed two points above the ten-year average. The spring work of the farm too, to have been done

promptly and under favorable auspices. On May 1st they had completed 70.9 per cent. of their spring plowing, which was over 3 per cent. in advance of the ten-year average.

#### The Cape Cod Canal

After more than two centuries of discussion and five years of work, the project for constructing a ship canal across Cape Cod is rapidly approaching completion. The "hook" at the eastern end of Massachusetts is already an island, and the further widening and deepening of the channel is being done by dredges. Small vessels will be admitted within a few weeks, and by November, it is expected, the canal will be ready for the larger ships. A sea-level channel has been dug through from Buzzards Bay to Cape Cod Bay at a place where these waters are but eight miles apart. By using the canal instead of "rounding the hook," vessels will be saved a journey of seventy miles along one of the most dangerous parts of the Atlantic coast, noted for its narrow channels with shifting shoals, and for the frequency of fogs and gales. The channel has been dug to a minimum depth of twenty-five feet, with a width never less than 100 feet. There are said to be not more than half a dozen vessels engaged in coastwise trade which could not go through the canal. Most of the present traffic around the cape is sailing ships and tows, with cargoes consisting mainly of coal and lumber.

#### The Intra-Coastal Canal

The Cape Cod Canal, while complete in itself, is in effect a link in the chain of canals and natural waterways which some day in the not distant future will afford a safe inside passage for ships from Boston, Mass., to Beaufort, N. C., with stopping places all along the route. Vessels making the trip from Boston, for instance, will go via Massachusetts and Cape Cod Bays, and the new canal, into Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound; thence via the East River into New York Bay; through a proposed second canal across New Jersey to the Delaware River at Trenton; down the Delaware and through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (which is to be enlarged and improved) into Chesapeake Bay; down that body and through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal (now being improved under authorization of Congress) to Beaufort. The advantages of such a route are obvious when one remembers the many danger points along the coast which are avoided. Probably nowhere else in the world could such an extensive inland waterway be



DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

constructed along a seacoast, using so large a proportion of natural waterway, and connecting such commercial centers as Boston, Providence, New York City, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Norfolk.

*University Developments* The recurrence of the college commencement season gives occasion for a kind of annual stock-taking in the field of higher education. No one who was at all familiar with American colleges and universities in the preceding generation can fail to be impressed to-day by the enormous increase in the public outlay on these institutions. What was regarded in the '80's as Harvard's princely income from endowment is now far exceeded by the annual mill-tax received and expended by more than one of our Western and Mid-Western State universities. Wisconsin, whose university budget has long been in the mil-

lion class, is conducting a thoroughgoing inquiry into the methods by which these great funds are utilized. An efficiency expert like Dr. William H. Allen will be likely to find the weak points as well as the strong in the university organization, and other States, not less than Wisconsin, will profit from the investigation. In the South, the able leadership of President Edwin A. Alderman, exerted for nearly ten years at the University of Virginia, has told powerfully in broadening and intensifying the relationship of the university to the public in the Old Dominion. Here, too, the State is appropriating many thousands of dollars more than ever before for its university. At the same time the endowment has been greatly increased, and the total income is now twice what it was when Dr. Alderman was inaugurated as president. The institution has kept its place of leadership in the Southern educational movement.

*The "Chronicle"  
Revolution in  
Haiti*

The possibility of complications with several European governments over the future of Haiti has added to the perplexities of the Wilson administration. The black republic of the West Indies, whose inhabitants number about 2,000,000 and speak French, is a little larger than the State of Maryland. Haiti has been the scene of chronic revolutions throughout its entire history. These outbreaks have not been revolutions, in the true sense of the word, but sporadic attempts of riotous factions to obtain places of power and opportunities for plunder. They have generally resulted in much loss of life and property and injury to the interests of European and American investments. Haiti is very rich in natural resources and a great deal of European capital has been invested in its material development. The Haitians, however, have often defaulted in the payment of interest on these obligations. Several months ago a French warship held up a couple of Haitian gunboats, almost the entire navy of the republic, until interest then due was paid. A few weeks ago a German warship imitated the example of the French and secured money which had not been paid to German bondholders. On May 6, the British Government issued an ultimatum to Haiti, backing it up with the presence of some British gunboats in Haitian waters, for the payment of a similar financial claim. This demand was also successful.

*Must We Reg-  
ulate Haitian  
Finance?*

A report was then circulated that a German financial syndicate, with the backing of the Kaiser's Government, had offered to finance the Haitian Government in exchange for a coaling station and other concessions. This report was officially denied late last month. A statement from the German foreign office added to the denial, however, the significant announcement that the government at Berlin "had joined with other European governments in representing to Washington that the interests of European countries in Haiti are so large that no scheme of 'reorganization' or control can be regarded as acceptable unless it is undertaken under international auspices." We are all familiar with the successful arrangement made by President Roosevelt with the Republic of Santo Domingo, whose 700,000 Spanish speaking people share the island with Haiti. In accordance with this, it will be remembered, an American financial supervisor collects the customs of Santo Domingo, devotes 55 per

cent. to the payment of interest due foreign bondholders, and turns over 45 per cent. to the Dominican Government. Obviously, by geographical and other reasons, it would seem we will eventually have to exercise the same relation to Haiti's disordered finances as we do to those of Santo Domingo. Another revolution, so-called, broke out in the Dominican republic last month, but it was reported, on May 16, that the United States naval force in that region had succeeded in bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulty. On another page this month (726) we give our readers an impressive recital of Dominican history, and suggest a noting of its very close parallelism with conditions in Haiti.

*Making Peace  
Over Home  
Rule*

After the tumult and shouting of the "Army vs. the People" crisis in the Ulster situation had quieted down last month, it began to look as though there were really prospects of a peaceful solution in the near future. Conciliatory speeches were made in the British parliament by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists; Mr. Balfour, former leader of the Unionist opposition, and Sir Edward Carson, whose word has become almost law in Ulster. Mr. Carson's was perhaps the most significant. Referring to the tentative statement of Sir Edward Grey, already referred to in these pages, that the difference might be finally settled by the adoption of a "Devolution" scheme in accordance with which Home Rule would be granted to all parts of the British Empire, Sir Edward Carson said that

much as he detested Home Rule, his most earnest hope and most earnest prayer,—should it pass,—would be that the government of the South and West might prove such a success that in the future it might even be to the interest of Ulster to move towards that government and form one unity.

On May 12, Premier Asquith gave to the House of Commons the government's pledge that, while the Home Rule bill would be pushed through at the present session, an amending bill would be introduced at the same time, by agreement, becoming law simultaneously with the original measure. The amending bill, he announced, would enable the Ulster counties to vote themselves out of the Home Rule provisions for six years. It was believed that the original measure and the amending bill could be put through their final stages by the middle of the present month.



**Lloyd George's  
"Broad Back"  
Budget**

In introducing his sixth annual budget in the House of Commons, on May 4, Chancellor Lloyd George admitted a deficit for 1914-15 of more than \$26,650,000. The recent readjustment of the relations between imperial and local taxation ("to save some municipalities from bankruptcy") resulted in a charge of more than \$21,000,000 against the exchequer, while the law requires a margin of a million. The total amount necessary to be raised above the budget of the preceding year in order to meet all expenses thus amounts to more than \$49,000,000. For the first time in British history the budget estimate is more than £200,000,000, that is, approximately \$1,000,000,000. The Chancellor called this a "Broad-Back" Budget, or a "Budget of Social Welfare." He proposed to raise the money necessary by increasing the rate of the taxes levied on incomes and raising the death duties to a maximum of 20 per cent. The Chancellor said that he proposed to institute a new national system of valuation, under which "site values" would be separated from "improvement values," thus affording "relief to the man who expends money on his property to improve it." The deficit, he announced, was due mainly to the high navy estimates, although a great deal was necessitated by the working of the national insurance law, the new land improvement legislation and the grants for education. As to the workings of the budget proposals, the general opinion seems to be that the increased taxation will fall chiefly upon those best able to bear it. With regard particularly to the "Single Tax" provision, Mr. H. Paul, secretary of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values in Great



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND AND PRESIDENT POINCARÉ OF FRANCE, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE IN PARIS

Britain, is reported as saying, quite recently:

In Great Britain there are 4,000,000 acres of agricultural land contained within municipal areas. This land at present carries only the half rates of agricultural land. It has really been held by owners in prospect of development and they would not be found ready to sell a yard at the value on which they are paying taxes per acre. Mr. Lloyd George's proposals will force the owner to declare his intentions with regard to this land and to pay accordingly.



WILL ENGLAND JOIN THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE?

MARIANNE (to Russia): "Ivan, I have a bite, but I must keep on fishing, fishing!" (This cartoon, from the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam) illustrates the belief in France that the Entente Cordial may some day be brought "closer" into an alliance)

*The Government Wins Narrowly in France*

The two important results of the French elections, held on April 26 and May 10, were the return to the Chamber of Deputies of M. Joseph Caillaux, former Premier and Minister of Finance, who, it will be remembered, had been accused of "discreditable financial conduct." Caillaux resigned on March 17, when his wife killed Gaston Calmmette, the editor of *Figaro*, for, as she alleged, traducing her husband. Apparently, despite these charges, which he had not been able to successfully refute, M. Caillaux's constituents have not lost confidence in him. The second and far more important result of the balloting, however, is the triumph of the Socialist party, which has won at least twenty-five additional seats in the new parliament, which will meet on the first day of the present month. The Socialist deputies, led



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

**CHANCELLOR LLOYD GEORGE, WITH HIS "BUDGET SMILE," GOING WITH HIS TREASURY OFFICIALS TO PRESENT THE BUDGET OF 1914-15 TO THE COMMONS**

(From left to right: Mr. Whitehouse, M.P.; the Hon. E. S. Montague, M.P.; the Chancellor with his new "book" of taxes, and Mr. Percy Illingworth, Chief Liberal Whip, on their way to the House of Commons on May 5)

by the famous orator and political strategist, Jean Jaurès, now number 102; the other "United Radicals," 136. There are 30 so-called Independents and Republican Socialists, 102 Independent Radicals and Republicans of the left, 54 Progressives, 34 National Liberals, 16 Independents, and 26 Royalists and Conservatives. Analyzing the parties from a different standpoint, we find that the Radical bloc numbers more than 400 out of a total of 600 members. Of the total number, according to their preëlection declarations, 308 are in favor of three years' military service, which has been the subject of much bitterness in French politics since the introduction of the new law last winter. The general strength of the government, therefore, is not materially reduced.

*Closer to Eng-  
land, Farther  
from Germany*

Two important events in France's foreign relations during recent weeks were the celebration, on April 21, of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Entente Cordiale between England and France, and the reported determination of the German Gov-

ernment to issue no more permits to French residents in Alsace-Lorraine. The celebration of a decade of England's close friendship with the Republic was marked by the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Paris, where they were received with great cordiality. King Edward, although he was a great favorite with the Parisians, was never, we are told, received with such applause as his son and the present English Queen. While there is some doubt as to the intention of the German Government to carry out the harsh policy of not permitting in future any French to reside in Alsace-Lorraine, it is not denied that such a policy has been considered at Berlin. The new policy is criticized in the press of the continent generally, outside of Germany, as another attempt at Germanization similar to the policies exercised in Poland, and Schleswig-Holstein, the territory taken by Prussia from Denmark. The new Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, Dr. von Dallwitz, is said to be in favor of a milder policy than that which was so irritatingly illustrated by the Zabern incident.

*The Election  
in  
Sweden*

Although the special elections to the Lower House of the Swedish Riksdag began on March 27, the final results were not known until the last week of April. The interest shown was extraordinary. We have already pointed out in these pages the excitement over the popular fear of Russia and the parliamentary crisis with the King which followed. The total vote cast was 759,800, representing an increase of 156,000 votes since the regular elections of 1911 and about three-fourths of the total body of enfranchised citizens. On the part of the Conservatives in particular, the campaign was intensely bitter. One of its most characteristic features was the attitude assumed by them toward the king. Openly this was expressed by the slogan: "Leave the king outside!" What it meant, however, was something like this: "If you agree with the king, you can use him as much as you please; if you disagree with him, you must not mention him at all." This is another point of community between the Conservatives of Sweden and England.

*The Radicals  
Holding  
Their Own*

The outcome was pretty much what had been expected. The Conservatives, naming themselves for this special occasion the "Defense Comes First" party, made decided gains, but will, nevertheless, remain in a minority as long as the radical alliance,—i. e., between Liberals and Socialists,—lasts. The party grouping in the new Lower House will be: Conservatives, 86 (a gain of 22); Liberals, 71 (a loss of 31); Socialists, 73 (a gain of 9). In the old Riksdag the radical majority was 102; in the new one it will be 58. It must also be noticed that the Conservative group,—it can hardly be called a party in our sense,—is the least homogeneous of the three, and the most uncertain on all questions but one. An analysis of the popular vote shows that all three parties increased their actual vote, but that the two extreme parties attracted an overwhelming majority of those voters who, under ordinary circumstances, might have stayed away from the polls. The two radical parties cast 62.5 per cent. of the total vote, this being a reduction of only 6.3 per cent. since the previous election. The Upper House was not dissolved. There the party grouping is as follows: Conservatives, 68; Liberals, 49; Socialists, 13,—with a Conservative majority of only 6. The members of this house are elected by the Provincial Legislatures, and elections for these bodies took place almost simultaneously with the elec-

tions for the Lower House of the Riksdag. The outcome was that the Conservatives gained 15 members in all those bodies; the Liberals lost 50, and the Socialists gained 52. If the Upper House were to be dissolved and a new one were to be elected by the newly elected Provincial Legislatures, it would mean a loss of two Conservatives, a loss of five Liberals, and a gain of seven Socialists,—so in all likelihood that branch of the Riksdag will stay as it is until the regular elections in the Fall. This means that, in joint session, the radical alliance has a majority of 52; and this again means that the extreme military demands are doomed unless a split takes place in the Liberal party.

*No Halt in De-  
mocratizing  
Sweden*

It seems likely that the parties will compromise on the very program for the defense worked out by the resigned Liberal ministry just before the crisis. This implies a minimum training of eight months for the infantry, with longer terms for other arms; an increase of the number of men available for service, probably by calling them to arms at 20 instead of 21; a reform of the service; the building of a new coast fortress to protect the central part of the Lapland coast; and the establishing of a special progressive tax on incomes over 5000 crowns (\$2000) and on fortunes over 50,000 crowns, to pay the cost. It means that the rational defense will be improved, but without any interference with the general work of social reform and institutional democratization,—for which the Conservatives had hoped.

*Governmental  
Affairs in China*

The final draft of the much-discussed constitution for the Republic of China was formally promulgated on the first day of May. This document, which is the result of more than a year's labor by the constitutional convention, was amended, during March, so that the powers of the President were radically increased. According to its terms, the President absolutely controls the meeting, length of session and dissolution of the legislature, has wide powers in the formulation and adoption of the budget, is empowered to declare war and conclude peace, and is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The premiership is abolished, but the Vice-President of the Privy Council, who is also the President of the Board of Home Affairs, becomes Secretary of State. The promulgation of this law was followed immediately by the resignation of the cabinet.

# THE TAKING OF VERA CRUZ AND WHAT FOLLOWED

## THE STORY OF A MONTH IN OUR ADVENTURE IN MEXICO

WITH the opening, on May 20, at Niagara Falls, Canada, of the conference of the A. B. C. mediators and the delegates appointed by President Wilson and General Huerta, the tangled relations between the United States Government and those who had been, up to that time, in possession of technical authority in Mexico, entered upon a new stage.

The four weeks intervening between the day we went to press with the May number of this REVIEW and the opening session of this mediatorial conference were crowded with news of the movements of navies and armies, of fighting between our marines and Mexican soldiers, of fierce battles between Constitutionalists and Federals, of the frightened flight of American citizens from Mexico, and, despite the optimism of the State Department, of the stir of warlike preparations in our own land.

In our last number we recorded the news of happenings as late as April 22—the occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces, and the adoption of the joint resolution by Congress authorizing the President to employ the armed forces of the United States “to enforce his demand for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States,” disclaiming, however, “any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war on them.”

### *The Debate in the Senate*

This resolution, as finally adopted by agreement, was substituted by the Senate for the one adopted by the House on April 18. The House resolution had named General Huerta as the author of affronts to the United States and the American people, and President Wilson, in his address to Congress, on April 18, recounting the facts in the Tampico incident, had also spoken of the self-chosen President of Mexico as the one against whom we had our grievance. The debate in the Senate, however, resulted in the elimination of the reference to Huerta by name. In the course of this debate, which,

seen in its perspective, bids fair to be a memorable one in American legislative history, certain fundamental differences between the Senate and President Wilson were revealed. Mr. Wilson's message and the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives had for their chief purpose, as had also everything the President had said and done during the acuteness of the crisis, the avoidance of any conflict with the Constitutionalists, and had aimed, in accordance with the President's policy, to bring about the elimination of Huerta. Senator Lodge, believing that the reference to Huerta and his refusal to salute the American flag as part reparation for the Tampico incident was inadequate and incomplete as a reason for warlike movements, plead in the Senate for a change of phraseology in the resolution which would include all the causes that would justify our intervention in Mexico. His position was supported with equal earnestness by Senator Root. Not only the honor of the flag, said Mr. Lodge, but “that which the flag covers . . . the citizens of the United States” demand atonement. He continued:

More than 150 American citizens, innocent, helpless people, have been murdered on Mexican soil. I, for one, when I demand atonement for the insults to the flag at Tampico, cannot put aside those people who have perished in Mexico, and whose deaths have gone unnoticed and unavenged. . . . I would not, without a protest at least, join in any resolution, which can, by any construction, put the United States in the attitude of selecting one murderer and cutthroat in preference to another murderer and cutthroat. If we intervene in Mexico it must be for the protection of American citizens; it must be in the hope that by our intervention we shall try at least to bring back peace and order to that distracted country, for which we have no feeling but one of friendship. It must not be that we go there to take down one man and set up another.

### *Senator Root's Masterly Plea*

It would be folly, said Senator Root, in support of his colleague from Massachusetts, to go before the world basing our right to intervene in Mexico on how and how far formal amends should be made for the Tam-



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EMILIO RABASA

LUIS ELGUERO

AUGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ

## THE MEXICAN DELEGATES TO THE MEDIATORIAL CONFERENCE AT NIAGARA FALLS

pico incident. Mr. Root, the foremost authority on foreign affairs in the Senate, said further: "There is a matter of justification."

It is that lying behind this insult to our flag by this poor, ignorant subordinate; lying behind are years of violence and anarchy in Mexico. Lying behind it are hundreds of American lives sacrificed, millions of American property destroyed, and thousands of Americans reduced to poverty to-day through the destruction of their property. Lying behind it is the condition of anarchy in Mexico, which makes it impossible to secure protection for American life and property in that country by diplomatic means. Lying behind it is a condition of affairs in Mexico which makes that country incapable of performing its international obligations.

The insult to the flag is but a part,—the culmination of a long series of violations of American rights, a long series of violations of those rights which it is the duty of our country to protect,—violation not for the most part of government, but made possible by the weakness of government, because through that country range bands of freebooters and chieftains like the Captains of Free Companies, without control or responsibility. Lying back of this incident is a condition of things in Mexico which absolutely prevents the protection of American life and property except through respect for the American flag, the American uniform, the American Government.

It is that which gives significance to the demand that public respect be paid to the flag of the United States. There is our justification. It is a justification lying not in Victoriano Huerta or in his conduct, but in the universal condition of affairs in Mexico, and the real object to be attained by the course which we are asked to approve is not the gratification of personal pride. It is not the satisfaction of an admiral or a government. It is the preservation of the power of the United States to protect its citizens under those conditions.

of Indiana, defended the President's course, and Senator Fall, of New Mexico, spoke in opposition, the two Houses concurred in passing the Senate resolution as already given, rejecting Senator Lodge's substitute.

*The President Orders Vera Cruz Taken*

As soon as it became known that Huerta would not yield to President Wilson's demand for a salute to the flag as part reparation for the Tampico indignity, without, at the same time, insisting upon a return salute, gun for gun, the President, not waiting for the action of the Senate, ordered Admiral Fletcher, in command of our forces at Vera Cruz, to seize the custom house. This order was given at Washington at four o'clock on the morning of April 21, the President having been aroused from his sleep by urgent representations of Secretary Daniels.

A few hours later, by the evening of the same day, the American marines had occupied and were in control of the Vera Cruz custom house, the troops of General Maas had been driven back, and the public buildings had been taken. It is now assumed that there was another fact besides Huerta's refusal to salute on our terms which decided President Wilson's action in ordering the landing of our troops at Vera Cruz. An enormous quantity of arms and ammunition for Huerta's forces were due on the German steamship *Ypiranga*, due at Vera Cruz on April 21. With our forces in control of the port and custom house, international practice would not permit the delivery of these munitions of war to Huerta. Neither would it permit of their seizure on the German warship. The *Ypiranga* arrived on time. Then,

After a long debate, in which Senator James, of Kentucky, and Senator Shively,

however, without landing her munitions, she left for Havana. This action was explained to the German ambassador at Washington, who expressed perfect satisfaction at the attitude assumed by the United States.

### *How the American Sailors Took the Town*

The honor of making the landing in this second taking of Vera Cruz by the American forces (sixty-seven years after General Scott and Commodore Perry had taken it) was given to a battalion of marines of long service at Panama and other tropical countries from the *Prairie* (once a cruiser, now classed as a transport), and reinforced by jackies from the battleship *Florida*. The Vera Cruz custom house is situated on a long pier. The buildings of the city run down close to the shore, and it was from the roofs of one of these houses that a Mexican fired the first shot, when the Americans landed at 11.30 in the morning.

Very soon the American marines and jackies had taken possession of the cable office, custom house, post office, and telegraph facilities. Later on the same day the railroad terminals and yards with the rolling-stock were also captured. The guns of the *Prairie* and *Chester* silenced resistance from any naval forces. General Maas, the Mexican commander, had with him several thousand men, but retired after a desultory fighting in the streets, in which civilians, and even women, participated.

### *The Story of an Eye-Witness*

A graphic description of the taking of the city is given by Lawrence Beardsley, printer of the *Esperanza*, chartered by the government as a refugee ship, who had a clear view of the waterfront and main streets during the fighting. Portions of his description, as given in a letter to the *New York Times*, are worth permanent record. He is speaking of the moment when the Americans climbed over the string-piece of the wharf.

We saw the Mexican soldiers in blue uniforms emerging from the Quartel farther along the water-front. They marched up a side street and were followed by several wagons of artillery and a regiment of cavalry. We saw them enter the Plaza and halt there, while some companies of infantry marched down Avenida Independencia to the railroad yards, up which our boys were coming, about 500 strong.

They got there ahead of our men and hid in the sheds, rolling-stock, etc., of which the terminal was full. When about where Avenida Independencia crosses the terminal tracks the Mexicans opened on our boys, dropping six of them. Our lads broke formation, and a guerrilla warfare ensued in which the Mexicans had decidedly the

worst of it and were driven into Avenida Independencia, the city's main thoroughfare, pursued by the Yankee marines. They broke into the houses, virtual fortresses, and fired on our men from every window, housetop, and doorway. . . .

Our boys could do no effective work against the foe while they were themselves in the open. They accordingly "battle-axed" the buildings and drove the foe from one housetop to another.

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon our men had possession of that part of Vera Cruz running from the terminal to the Plaza, and had been strongly reinforced; about 3000 of our lads were engaged by that time. The Mexicans had pressed prisoners into service, as well as civilians, men and women. The firing ceased almost entirely as nightfall arrived and all the city was in darkness. Our men rested "on their arms" in the quarters they had captured. . . .

At 5.30 a. m. the *Chester* fired two loads of shrapnel up one of the streets.

The fort attempted to fire on the *Chester*, but about three shots silenced it, from the *Chester's* fore and aft five-inch guns. Sharpshooters located on the *Chester's* decks fired in all directions ashore, dropping Mexicans in their tracks. It was sure death for a Mexican to show his head down the streets commanded by the *Chester* or to show himself on the wharf-front. Our jackies had dyed their white shirts a khaki color, and advanced along the harbor front, covered by the *Chester's* fire.

The Mexicans poured a rain of bullets from the Quartel and Naval Academy buildings. The cruiser shelled these buildings repeatedly, the character of the walls, though, allowed the shells to pass through, only making a hole where they struck. After firing a few times against the walls of the Quartel, barracks, etc., the cruiser put her shells in through windows, took the tops off the houses, and made all kinds of fancy shots. . . .

Our men advanced on the double-quick and made a splendid charge, driving the enemy out of the barracks and out of their forts.

The jackies then advanced around to the southern side of the enemy, and they were jammed in between our lads, hemmed in on three sides. It was at this period that the Mexicans took to the open country.

### *Honoring the Brave Dead on Both Sides*

During this attack 13 American sailors and 4 marines were killed. Three days later this loss had been increased to 18 dead and 70 wounded. Hostilities then ceased. The American forces were augmented to 6000 men and General Funston put in command; the ceremony of turning over the city from the navy to the army taking place on April 30. The bodies of the 13 sailors and 4 marines killed at Vera Cruz were brought on the battleship *Montana* to New York, where, on May 11, impressive funeral ceremonies, including an address by President Wilson, were conducted. Meanwhile the residents of Vera Cruz were paying an equally solemn tribute to the body of Captain José Azueta, the young artilleryman who

lost his life in defending the city against the Americans. A citizens' committee asked General Funston for permission to hold a military funeral, which he at once granted. The United States soldiers then withdrew from the Avenida Independencia, the boulevard of Vera Cruz, and turned it over to the citizens while the funeral procession passed.

### *Funston Checked by "Diplomacy"*

Meanwhile the offer of the "A. B. C." league, of which we speak later, for mediation had been made and an agreement had been arrived at between the United States and the provisional government of General Huerta to observe an armistice. The Constitutionalists declined to be a party to this, and their campaign went on. General Funston extended his lines closer to the waterworks near Vera Cruz and made ready to resist any sudden attack by Huerta's forces. Funston had desired to seize the San Francisco bridge on the Inter-oceanic Railway, twenty-seven miles from Vera Cruz, and on the line to Mexico City, believing that the possession of this bridge would be necessary in case of advance on the capital. The State Department, however, would not consent to his doing so, although the Secretary of War was in favor of it. The wisdom of Funston's point of view was shown, however, on May 17, when a detachment of the troops of General Navarette blew up this bridge.

General Maas, who had been in command of the Huerta forces during the taking of Vera Cruz, was superseded, on May 13, by General Pena.

It came out later that the offer of the "A. B. C." mediators upset plans for the invasion of Mexico which had been four years in perfecting. According to this war plan, made by Major-General Wood and his staff, Vera Cruz was the point of invasion. The idea had been to get out of Vera Cruz as rapidly as possible, the sanitary engineers having marked it as a pesthole, and to take up a position on a plateau 2000 feet high and fifty miles or more inland from the city. This plan would have used Vera Cruz as a base of advancing on Mexico City. If it had been carried out, the San Francisco bridge, now blown up by the Mexicans, would have been saved. It is believed at the War Department that all the bridges from Vera Cruz to Mexico City are now mined and will be blown up instantly if the American troops make any advance.



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GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, FIRST CHIEF OF THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONALISTS

### *Cleaning Up Vera Cruz*

Hardly had the fighting ceased in the streets of Vera Cruz when Admiral Fletcher's men began the cleaning up of that ancient and historically unsavory seaport. Robert J. Kerr, of Chicago, was appointed by Admiral Fletcher to be civil governor. He at once began the work of improving the sanitary conditions, especially in the prisons and dungeons. Later (on May 2) his functions were taken over by General Funston himself. The ancient prison of San Juan de Ulua was opened and several hundred prisoners, against whom there was no charge and who had not yet had a hearing, were released. Suspected antagonism to the government of the dictator Huerta had been the only thing against them. The usual departments of the civil government were restored to their regular working condition.

One by one the shops and business establishments resumed their regular activities, and the people, being assured of the impartial, orderly character and military discipline that characterized the American occupation, resumed their own work. The courts of law resumed their activities, schools were reopened, and the entire administrative machinery, including the payment of taxes, was



restored to its smooth working. Temporary departments of finance, justice, and education were created, and an American official placed at the head of each, military men taking the place of naval officers after the transfer of the district had been effected from the navy to the army. An American postmaster was installed. The custom service was administered by American officials, although General Funston admitted that he was somewhat puzzled as to what to do with the receipts from this office. Normally \$1,000,000 a month is received at the Vera Cruz custom house, part of this amount being pledged for interest on the old national loan, and part for a more recent one made in France. The Mexican custom officials, however, took with them all their papers when they fled. An ordinance was passed and rigorously enforced prohibiting gambling, a rigid investigation was had into the reported increase in the prices of foodstuffs by the merchants, and very soon the city was again humming with life in increased volume, attesting to the confidence the Mexicans had in the once misunderstood and hated "gringos."

Under Red Cross officials a drastic clean-up of the city was instituted. Firearms were taken from a vast number of "snipers,"—civilians who attacked the American soldiers from concealed places. In a word, the municipal government of the city and normal business conditions were restored to the control of the people of the city. The American soldiers are reported to have conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, and no complaints from the citizens were made against them. This story of the American occupation of Vera Cruz is told progressively in pictures in another part of this issue of the REVIEW.

### *The "Friendly Offices" of the "A. B. C."*

While the American naval forces were entrenching themselves in Vera Cruz against attacks from Mexicans, and our Chargé d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy was leaving Mexico City with his passports, and the Mexican Chargé Algara had departed from Washington for Canada, suddenly and unexpectedly, on April 25, the diplomatic representatives at Washington of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile sent to Secretary Bryan a formal offer of the good offices of their countries in bringing about a peaceful and friendly settlement of the controversy between the United States and the Government of Mexico, in so far as it was controlled by General Huerta. These three diplomats, Señor Romulo S.

Naón, Minister of Argentina; Senhor Domício da Gama, Ambassador of Brazil, and Señor Don Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Minister of Chile, were acting on the direct authorization of their governments, which form the South American alliance known as the A. B. C. It was the first time that any Latin-American governments had voluntarily taken part in settling any armed conflict between other powers.

Through Secretary Bryan, President Wilson accepted the offer, expressing the hope that those who made it would find "those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready" to discuss the terms, but making such reservations that our Government and armed forces in Mexico would be free to act in case any unexpected developments occurred within the field of armed conflict in the southern republic. President Wilson's words in accepting the offer of good offices indicate that our Government regards it as necessary for the so-called mediators to include Carranza and his generals as well as Huerta. Moreover, the President let it be known that he would not consent to a settlement that did not eliminate Huerta and provide for the restitution of constitutional government in Mexico. On April 27 it became known, through the Spanish Ambassador at Washington that the offer laid before General Huerta by the representatives of the three A. B. C. powers in Mexico City had been accepted "in principle" by him. Three days later, General Carranza, yielding to the arguments of Villa, announced that he would accept the conciliators' offer, confining this, however, to the controversy between Huerta and the United States, and declining to admit any interference in his struggle with Huerta. Later, in writing, after an armistice had been agreed to between the forces of the United States and those controlled by Huerta, Carranza wrote an open letter in which he declined to be restrained by such armistice. He said:

I consider it inconvenient for the cause that I represent to suspend hostilities and military movements, because suspension would accrue only to the benefit of Huerta in the war between this usurper and the Constitutionalist army under my command.

Carranza and Villa were both confident that their series of victories, which, at the time of the writing of this letter, had brought them triumphantly to the gates of Saltillo, would enable them to take the Mexican capital, and put an end to Huerta's rule.

*The Distinguished Mexican Delegates*

The date for the meeting of the conference was set for May 20, at Niagara Falls, Canada, so that the deliberations might be on neutral ground. The delegates appointed by General Huerta to represent his government at the conference were Licenciado (a legal title) Emilio Rabasa, author of the best-known Mexican work on international law, and Huerta's choice for Ambassador to Washington had he been recognized; Licenciado Augustin Rodriguez, Director of the School of Law at Mexico City, dean of the Mexican bar, oldest practising attorney in the Republic; Licenciado Luis Elguero, Senator, capitalist, politician, well-known lawyer, Mexican Government Inspector of National Banks, and member of the Board of Directors of the National Railways; Licenciado Rafael Elguero, brother of Luis Elguero, and secretary of the delegation; Manuel Martinez del Campo, Chief of Protocol of the Mexican Foreign Office, and Rafael Capetillo, attaché of the delegation from the Foreign Office. Besides the delegates themselves, the party on this trip from Mexico City, by way of New York and Washington to Niagara Falls, included the four daughters of Señor Rabasa, son and daughter of Señor Rodriguez, and the wives of the delegates. It is a noteworthy fact that these men appointed by General Huerta are not themselves Huertistas, in the sense of being partisans of Huerta. They are said, by those who know, to represent the progressive, solid, better class of the Mexican Republic. An analysis of Huerta's character by one who knows him appears on page 695. As has already been noted, the delegates appointed by the President to represent the United States were Justice Joseph R. Lamar and Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, formerly solicitor of the State Department. Mr. H. Percival Dodge, former United States Minister to Panama, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The Canadian Government, in the capacity of host, was represented by Mr. George Pearley, Secretary of State in the Borden cabinet.

*Distinction of the Mediators*

The personalities of the "A. B. C." mediators themselves are attractive and inspire confidence. Dr. da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, is the successor of the late Joaquim Nabuco, who did so much to increase the friendship between his country and the United States.

Ambassador da Gama has had a brilliant career. In 1893 he was secretary to the special



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BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN FORCES AT VERA CRUZ

Brazilian commission in Washington, when President Cleveland acted as arbitrator in a question between Brazil and Argentina. From 1896 to 1901 Senhor da Gama was on special missions in Europe. In 1907 he was Brazilian Minister to Peru, and the next year was transferred to Buenos Aires. While there he was Vice-President of the Fourth Pan-American Conference. In 1910 he represented his government at the independence celebration in Chile, and the next year he was transferred to the United States.

Dr. Naón, Minister of Argentina, has also had a useful public career. In 1900 he was Secretary to the Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires. The next year he became a member of the Lower House of the Argentina Congress, and distinguished himself as a debater. In 1907 he was appointed Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, at the same time being Professor of Civics in the University of Buenos Aires. He was appointed Minister at Washington in 1911.

Señor Suarez Mujica is a native of Santiago, the capital of Chile, and has long been known as a successful and brilliant lawyer. He has been Minister of Foreign Affairs of his country, head of one of the provinces, a member of the national congress, and Minister of Justice and Instruction. In December, 1908, he presided over the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago. He has

also been Minister to Mexico and Cuba. He also was appointed to Washington in 1911. These gentlemen represent the best, most enlightened sentiment and the finest development of Latin-American citizenship, and, whatever may be the result of the parleyings at Niagara Falls, the offer of the "A. B. C." League to assist in the pacification of Mexico, with the assistance of the United States, and through the efforts of these distinguished scholars and gentlemen, is a noteworthy event in the history of the western hemisphere. It is gratifying to note that on May 16, only a few days before the mediatorial conference assembled, President Wilson signed the two bills raising the United States legations in Argentina and Chile to the rank of embassies.

### *Probable Character of the Deliberations*

While the mediators and delegates very naturally declined to talk for publication before their deliberations had begun at the conference, it was stated upon what seemed like good authority, just before the meeting at Niagara Falls, that the Huerta delegates would consent to the elimination of the dictator as a last resort to protect the large land-owners and business interests of Mexico from anarchy. It was understood that Huerta had consented to be sacrificed, having given his resignation into the hands of the delegates to be used at their discretion, but only provided that Carranza and Villa got nothing. His plan was, it was believed, to force the United States to adjust Mexico's international differences and bring the Constitutionalists to terms. The mediators and delegates themselves, it was evident, were entering the conference in the most liberal spirit and with every disposition to make reasonable concessions. The question of the flag incident at Tampico had, by common consent, been relegated to oblivion, and it was seen, when the conference met, that President Wilson had accepted the responsibility for the complete pacification of Mexico. It was being freely stated last month that our troops would not leave Vera Cruz until some plan had been elaborated and guarantees given for the complete final settlement of the much-vexed Mexican question.

### *How the Rebels Took Tampico*

By the capture, on April 13, of Tampico, the important seaport and the center of the great Mexican oil-fields, the Constitutionalists gained a strategic advantage that they had not, so far, had in their campaign. While Villa was gaining his victories at Torreon

and Saltillo, General Pablo Gonzales, one of his associate commanders, under Carranza's "supreme chiefship," was battering away at the land defenses of Tampico. This fighting resulted in the destruction of a great many lives and a vast amount of oil property. It continued during the discussion with Huerta over the salute to the flag after the incident of April 10. Finally, in a desperate encounter, on April 13, the rebels were successful, and their victorious forces entered Tampico, the defeated Federals fleeing to the southwest. By this victory a line drawn across the country almost due east and west divided the territory of the north, more than one-half of the Republic, held by the Constitutionalists, from the territory either presumably loyal to Huerta or uncertain. Two Federal gunboats were caught in an arm of the Panuco River, upon which Tampico is situated, and they would have been destroyed by the rebel fire had they not put to sea under the protection of the guns of the American fleet.

Tampico is 200 miles east of San Luis Potosi, the next important town in the way of the rebels towards Mexico City from the northeast, somewhat over 200 miles. San Luis Potosi is one of the commercial centers of Mexico in a rich mining region. General Gonzales immediately marched to attack this place, while Pancho Villa proceeded against Saltillo, already invested by his troops. At Monterey, about fifty miles north of Saltillo and on the railroad, the Federal general yielded, after a short contest, and evacuated the town. Meanwhile a rebel force, under General Obregon, attacked the important port of Mazatlan, on the west coast. In this attack the rebels used several aeroplanes, dropping bombs into the Federal entrenchments within the fortifications. In Mazatlan harbor a stranded Federal gunboat was destroyed by rebel guns.

### *Other Rebel Victories Over Huerta*

Meanwhile, in the south, the rebel general, Emiliano Zapata, had been winning victory after victory, until, by May 10, the evacuation of Cuernavaca gave this rebel chieftain full control of the state of Morelos, and put his lines within fifty miles of Mexico City. Further to the south, in the states of Guerrero and Oaxaca, the bandit leaders, the Figueroa brothers, were in virtual control of the country. These southern rebel chieftains are reported to have an understanding with Villa. They are to await his major operations in the north, and all to enter Mexico

City together. Of all the important railroads in Mexico, only those running from the capital to the small port of Puerto Mexico, to Salina Cruz, and Manzanillo remain undisputedly in the Federal hands. Controlling the northern railroad systems, it is comparatively easy for Villa and his associates to concentrate and transport troops in any direction they see fit. With the American army in control of Vera Cruz, and Americans dominating the port of Manzanillo, by the end of May Huerta's plight had become desperate.

Villa, in an interview given at Torreon, on May 7, argued for the lifting of the embargo on arms as the swiftest and most humanitarian method of bringing about peace in Mexico. On April 21, it will be remembered, immediately after the operations had been begun at Vera Cruz, Secretary Daniels, with the approval of the President, ordered the embargo on arms from the United States to Mexican ports partially restored and made complete on April 23. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is reported to have told President Wilson that Huerta, preparing for a crisis, has long been planning to leave Mexico City with his troops and to make a last stand at Puebla, midway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

#### *The Sad Fate of the Refugees*

Ever since, in June last, President Wilson advised Americans to leave Mexico, there has been a steady though slow stream of citizens of the United States departing from Mexican territory. At the time of the taking of Vera Cruz there were probably not more than five or six thousand remaining in the country out of a total of more than a hundred thousand at the end of the Madero régime. During the week following the fall of Vera Cruz a more rapid movement of the fugitives began. Nearly a thousand arrived at Galveston within a few days, several thousand were brought from Mexico City to Puerto Mexico, on the north, and thence to New Orleans. Some hundreds made their way to San Diego in California, and others sought refuge to the southwards in Guatemala. Many of them complained of harsh treatment, of having been driven from their homes, insulted, robbed, and been subjected to other indignities. At Mexico City the

statue of Washington was torn down and dragged through the streets by the mob, led, it was reported, by Huerta's son. At two or three ports on the Pacific Coast the lives of Americans were saved only through the intervention of British and German ships in some cases. This was true also at Tampico, on the east.

#### *The Cases of Silliman, Ryan, and Parks*

Several newspaper correspondents who went to Mexico City on Huerta's invitation were later cast into prison. Upon representations to him, however, Huerta released these Americans, and assisted many American women to leave the capital. The cases of three American citizens were rather serious and threatened to seriously compromise the pacific character of the negotiations for a settlement. Dr. Edward Ryan, an American in the Red Cross service, had been sentenced by the military governor of Zacatecas to be shot as a spy. Vigorous representations from the State Department secured his release on April 30. More serious were the cases of the American Vice-Consul, John R. Silliman, at Saltillo, who was arrested late in April, and Private Samuel Parks, of the 28th United States Infantry, who, on May 6, while crazed with the tropical heat, wandered from his command into the Mexican lines and was shot. Sharp demands were made for information and amends in these cases, and, on May 16, it was reported that Consul Silliman was on his way to Mexico City, where he would be freed, although the Mexican Foreign Minister declined to withdraw the charges against him of spying on the Federals and of aiding the Constitutionals. The Parks case was under investigation late last month. It was being freely stated at the State Department that full reparation would be demanded for the murder of Parks, even to the extent of armed reprisal.

Invaluable service was rendered to Americans in Mexico City by Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, who aided all foreigners alike, and Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico, to whom American interests had been confided, and the Spanish Minister to the United States, Señor Juan Riano y Gayangos, who handled Mexican affairs at Washington.

# VERA CRUZ IN AMERICAN HANDS



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**MARINES LEAVING THE BATTLESHIPS FOR THE LANDING AT VERA CRUZ**

***T**HE taking of Vera Cruz by the American forces occurred on April 21. The first detachment of sailors reached the landing at about eleven o'clock in the morning. About fifteen minutes later the Americans were in possession of the principal buildings in the lower part of the city. At first there were no signs of resistance. Then the Mexican Federal forces made a brief and ineffectual stand, retreating quickly out of the city. A scattered fire from "snipers" on roofs and windows of houses was kept up for some time. In the first skirmish four of the American sailors were killed and a score wounded.*



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**AMERICAN SAILORS MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CITY**



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***HOLDING THE CITY GOVERNMENT BUILDING WITH A THREE-INCH FIELD PIECE***



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***FIRING FROM BEHIND A BARRICADE OF TRUNKS  
IN THE DOORWAY OF THE RAILROAD TERMINAL***



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***TAKING THE WOUNDED BACK TO THE WHARF  
UNDER THE RED CROSS FLAG***



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***THE NAVY AVIATION CAMP ON THE BEACH AT VERA CRUZ, FROM WHICH OUR  
AERIAL SCOUTS MADE SOME VERY EFFECTIVE FLIGHTS***



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**TROOPS RUSHING ARTILLERY TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF VERA CRUZ**

*Much fear was felt at first for the safety of Americans coming from Mexico City. The trains bearing them, however, duly arrived at Vera Cruz, and the refugees were assisted by the sailors aboard ships for the United States.*



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**REFUGEES BOARDING THE "MONTEREY" BOUND FOR GALVESTON**





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UNITED STATES COURT MARTIAL TRYING "SNIPERS"  
ACCUSED OF SHOOTING AT THE AMERICAN  
SAILORS FROM THE SHELTER OF ROOFS  
AND WINDOWS



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RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG IN VERA CRUZ OVER  
THE HOTEL TERMINAL, THE HEADQUARTERS  
OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY



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MEXICAN CHILDREN CARRYING AWAY FOOD FROM  
THE UNITED STATES SUPPLY STATION

*When the American flag went up in Vera Cruz, the Mexican natives little realized what it meant. Experience had taught them that terrible things follow in the wake of the conqueror. But these Americans acted differently. Punishment there was, for "snipers" caught red-handed, but for the terror-stricken peon and the women and children, there was food and the assurance of protection.*



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THE HUNGRY CROWD OF MEXICANS RECEIVING FOOD SUPPLIES FROM THE CON-  
QUERORS FROM WHOM THEY HAD EXPECTED NO QUARTER!



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#### THE FAMOUS OLD PRISON OF SAN JUAN DE ULUA IN VERA CRUZ HARBOR

*The prison of San Juan de Ulua was built by the Spaniards over three centuries ago. In every respect the grim old fortress fulfilled all the horrible traditions of the dungeons of barbarous times. Many of its cells were dark and situated below the water-level. It was a prison whose reeking walls could tell the story of countless unfortunates who had incurred official displeasure at some time or other. When the Yankees swung open the gates, hundreds of miserable wretches were found in the loathsome cells. These inmates, a large number of whom were political prisoners, expected to be shot, but were astonished to find that their cases were properly investigated and many of them were set at liberty. Under American supervision the old prison was thoroughly renovated and put into a sanitary condition.*



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#### THE FREED PRISONERS OF SAN JUAN DE ULUA SHOUTING "VIVA AMERICANOS"



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**OUR "JACKIES" ENTRENCHED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF VERA CRUZ**

*Once, while guarding the Tejar Waterworks, outside the city, a small detachment of Americans found themselves confronted by a large force of Mexicans. They made use of the railroad telephone and promptly secured reinforcements.*



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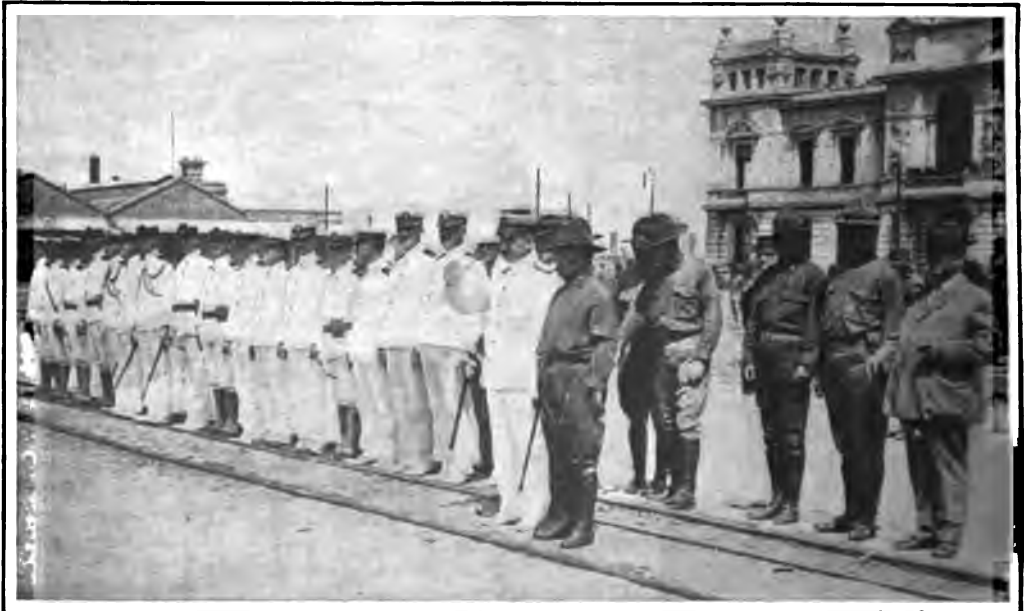
**TELEPHONING BACK TO HEADQUARTERS FOR REINFORCEMENTS**



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### **THE NAVY TURNS THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ OVER TO THE ARMY**

*The transfer of Vera Cruz from the Navy to the Army took place on the Health Department Wharf and was attended with impressive ceremonies.*



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### **ADMIRAL FLETCHER AND GENERAL FUNSTON, REVIEWING THE SAILORS**



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**A SQUAD OF TROOPERS STARTING OUT ON THEIR "CLEAN-UP" WORK**

*With the occupation of the city by American troops there came also the type of civilization which has followed the American flag in foreign lands. Measures for health and safety were speedily put in force, and the old city experienced a regeneration which filled the natives with wonder at this unaccustomed style of conquest. In nine days the United States' forces had taken possession of the city, put down lawlessness and disorder, restored the government to full working order, surrounded the city with an effective guard, and then treated the town to a thorough "clean-up."*



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**A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ**

# OUR REMARKABLE CANAL TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

**B**EGINNING on the page that follows this, we publish in full the treaty negotiated by the United States with Colombia, and signed at Bogotá, to which we made allusion last month. In order to show the treaty as now undergoing ratification at Bogotá, we have photographed some of the pages directly from the official *Diario*, issued by the Colombian Government. The portions that we do not photograph are accurately printed in full in the English, though not in the Spanish, text.

When this treaty comes before the Senate it will require very careful and deliberate scrutiny. It contains expressions of regret on the part of the United States with regard to the events of the year 1903, which, it would seem, ought to be matched by reciprocal expressions on the part of Colombia.

If we mistake not, it is the opinion in the United States that Colombia behaved reprehensibly in refusing to ratify the treaty which her authorities had eagerly negotiated with us, known as the Hay-Herran treaty. Our law relating to the canal authorized the President at that time to abandon the Panama route and construct the canal across Nicaragua. If we had adopted this alternative it would have been absolutely ruinous to all the interests of the state of Panama. The people of that state were thus justified in declaring their independence. They were the political and sovereign party in interest, in a far higher sense than was the Government at Bogotá.

## *The Real Parties in Interest*

The French people were also a very important and real party in interest. They had expended a thousand million francs trying to construct the Panama Canal, and had sacrificed perhaps a score of thousands of lives on the isthmus. The politicians at Bogotá had done nothing more than to dream that a technical claim of sovereignty might bring them rich rewards. Their interests were shadowy; those of others were substantial. We had at first decided to build the canal at Nicaragua. We were conferring an inestimable boon upon Colombia when we changed our plans. Others were making immense invest-

ments and sacrifices, while Colombia was making neither, but merely counting her prospective gains. The pending treaty refers to the "rights and interests" of Colombia in the canal. This is an unfortunate phrase, because if Colombia has any rights and interests in the canal, they must be paramount. For the price of \$25,000,000, Colombia is willing to admit that we also have some rights and interests, and to acknowledge the independence and sovereignty of the republic of Panama. This is to concede that the local rights and interests are indeed those of Panama as sovereign, and not those of Colombia.

## *Improper Special Privileges*

This treaty also grants to Colombia certain rights to use the canal, free of tolls, in perpetuity. No such right ought to be granted to any country unless granted to all countries. It is obvious that we could appropriately make concessions to little Panama itself when arranging for the canal strip. But no favored rights in the use of the canal should be granted to Colombia, unless we are also willing to grant them to Mexico and the Central American countries.

We ought to be warned against putting perpetuity clauses into treaties. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of sixty years ago was negotiated hastily, in order to comply with certain temporary conditions which have long since passed away. Yet because the perpetuity idea as a matter of form was put into that treaty, it has survived to play unexpected tricks upon posterity. That treaty should have contained a simple proviso to the effect that unless the canal project to which it referred were entered upon within five years, and prosecuted to a successful conclusion, the treaty would lapse. We are not assuring peace by all this process of making treaties, but on the contrary we endanger peace in every direction when we make unwise use of the treaty-making power.

## *Too Late to Reverse History*

The action of our Government was deliberately taken as its chosen policy ten or twelve years ago, and we are at this moment rightfully at Panama because of the con-

cessions for which we have already paid the agreed price. Colombia's great recompense lies in the simple fact that instead of failing, like the French, to make a canal we have succeeded. This success of ours has prospectively doubled the value of all the resources of Colombia. The whole tone of this treaty is unfortunate, and its proposals would seem impossible. Following is the full text of the treaty:

# Diario Oficial

Año L

Bogotá, martes 14 de abril de 1914

Número 15169

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## Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.



## TRATADO

entre la República de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de América para el arreglo de sus diferencias provenientes de los acontecimientos realizados en el Istmo de Panamá en Noviembre de 1903.

La República de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de América, deseando remover todas las divergencias provenientes de los acontecimientos políticos ocurridos en Panamá en Noviembre de 1903; restaurar la cordial amistad que anteriormente ca-

## TREATY

between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia for the settlement of their differences arising out of the events which took place on the Isthmus of Panama in November 1903.

The United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, being desirous to remove all the misunderstandings growing out of the political events in Panama in November 1903; to restore the cordial friendship that formerly characterized the relations between the two countries, and





Courtesy of *El Liberal*, Bogotá

SEN. RAFAEL URIBE URIBE  
(Leader of the Liberal party)



HON. CARLOS RESTREPO  
(President of the Republic of  
Colombia)



DR. FRANCISCO JOSÉ  
URRUTIA  
(Minister of Foreign Affairs)



DR. ANTONIO JOSÉ URIBE,  
(President of the Lower  
House)



SENATOR JOSÉ MARÍA  
GONZALES VALENCIA



DR. NICOLÁS ESQUERRA  
(Ex-Minister of State and  
Leader of the Republican party)



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HON. THADDEUS A. THOMSON  
(American Minister at Bogotá)



DR. MARCO FIDEL SUÁREZ  
(Vice-President of Colombia)

THE FRAMERS OF THE COLOMBIAN TREATY AT BOGOTÁ

racterizó las relaciones entre los dos países y también definir y regularizar sus derechos e intereses respecto del Canal interoceánico que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos está construyendo a través del Istmo de Panamá, han resuelto con tal propósito celebrar un Tratado, y en consecuencia han nombrado Plenipotenciarios suyos:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Colombia a Francisco José Urrutia, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores; Marco Fidel Suárez, Primer Designado para ejercer el Poder Ejecutivo; Nicolás Esguerra, ex-Ministro de Estado; José María González Valencia, Senador; Rafael Uribe Uribe, Senador; y Antonio José Uribe, Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes; y

Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América a Thaddeus Austin Thomson, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América ante el Gobierno de la República de Colombia;

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes respectivos, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente:

#### ARTÍCULO I

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, deseoso de poner término a todas las controversias y diferencias con la República de Colombia provenientes de los acontecimientos que originaron la actual situación del Istmo de Panamá, en su propio nombre y en nombre del Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, expresa sincero sentimiento por cualquier cosa que haya ocurrido ocasionada a interrumpir o a alterar las relaciones de cordial amistad que por tan largo tiempo existieron entre las dos naciones.

also to define and regulate their rights and interests in respect of the interoceanic canal which the Government of the United States is constructing across the Isthmus of Panama, have resolved for this purpose to conclude a Treaty and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the United States of America, Thaddeus Austin Thomson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Government of the Republic of Colombia; and

His Excellency the President of Colombia, Francisco José Urrutia, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Marco Fidel Suárez, First Designate to exercise the Executive Power; Nicolás Esguerra, ex-Minister of State; José María González Valencia, Senator; Rafael Uribe Uribe Senator; and Antonio José Uribe, President of the House of Representatives;

Who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following:

#### ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America, wishing to put at rest all controversies and differences with the Republic of Colombia arising out of the events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted, expresses, in its own name and in the name of the people of the United States, sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long subsisted between the two nations.

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, in its own name and in the name of the Colombian people, accepts

this declaration in the full assurance that every obstacle to the restoration of complete harmony between the two countries will thus disappear.

#### ARTICLE II

The Republic of Colombia shall enjoy the following rights in respect to the Inter-oceanic Canal and the Panama Railway.

1. The Republic of Colombia shall be at liberty at all times to transport through the Inter-oceanic Canal its troops, materials of war and ships of war, even in case of war between Colombia and another country, without paying any charges to the United States.

2. The products of the soil and industry of Colombia passing through the Canal as well as the Colombian mails, shall be exempt from any charge or duty other than those to which the products and mails of the United States may be subject. The products of the soil and industry of Colombia, such as cattle, salt, and provisions, shall be admitted to entry in the Canal Zone, and likewise in the islands and main land occupied or which may be occupied by the United States as auxiliary and accessory thereto, without paying other duties or charges than those payable by similar products of the United States.

3. Colombian citizens crossing the Canal Zone shall, upon production of proper proof of their nationality, be exempt from every toll, tax or duty to which citizens of the United States are not subject.

4. During the construction of the Inter-oceanic Canal and afterwards, whenever traffic by the Canal is interrupted or whenever it shall be necessary for any other reason to use the railway, the troops, materials of war, products and mails of the Republic of Colombia, as above mentioned, shall, even in case of war between Colombia and another country, be transported on the Railway between Ancon and Cristobal or on any other Railway substituted therefor, paying only the same charges and duties as are imposed upon the troops, materials of war, products and mails of the United States. The officers, agents and employees of the Government of Colombia, shall, upon production of proper proof of their official character or their employment, also be entitled to passage on the said Railway on the same terms as officers, agents, and employees of the Government of the United States. The provisions of this paragraph shall not, however, apply in case of war between Colombia and Panama.

5. Coal, petroleum and sea salt, being the products of Colombia, passing from the Atlantic coast of Colombia to any Colombian port on the Pacific coast, and vice versa, shall be transported over the aforesaid Railway free of any charge except the actual cost of handling and transportation, which shall not in any case exceed one-half of the ordinary freight charges levied upon similar products of the United States passing over the Railway and in transit from one port to another of the United States.

#### ARTICLE III

The United States of America agrees to pay to the Republic of Colombia, within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the sum of twenty-five million dollars, gold, United States money.

#### ARTICLE IV

The Republic of Colombia recognizes Panama as an independent nation, and taking as a basis

the Colombian law of June 9, 1855, agrees that the boundary shall be the following: From Cape Tiburón to the headwaters of the Rio de la Miel and following the mountain chain by the ridge of Gandi to the Sierra de Chugargun and that of Mali, going down by the ridges of Nigue to the heights of Aspave, and from thence to a point on the Pacific half way between Cocalito and La Arditia.

In consideration of this recognition, the Government of the United States will, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, take the necessary steps in order to obtain from the Government of Panama the despatch of a duly accredited agent to negotiate and conclude with the Government of Colombia a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, with a view to bring about both the establishment of regular diplomatic relations between Colombia and Panama and the adjustment of all questions of pecuniary liability as between the two countries, in accordance with recognized principles of law and precedents.

#### ARTICLE V

The present Treaty shall be approved and ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective laws, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the city of Bogotá as soon as may be possible.

In faith whereof, the said plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the city of Bogotá, the sixth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Following the wording of the text of the Treaty are the signatures of those who, according to Colombian law, are required to validate such a document. They are: Francisco José Urrutia, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marco Fidel Suarez, Vice-President; Nicolas Esguerra, José M. Gonzales Valencia; Rafael Uribe Uribe; Antonio José Uribe, and Thaddeus Austin Thomson, the American Minister at Bogotá. The document is issued by "executive authority" and dated April 6, 1914, authorized by Carlos E. Restrepo, the President of the Republic. These signatures are followed by a page containing a "decree" dated April 4th, signed by the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs affirming the powers and credentials of the signers of the Treaty, and a second "decree" dated April 6th, officially communicating this Treaty to the Colombian Congress, and signed by the President, and the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, War, Public Instruction, Public Works, and the Treasury. The last page of the *Diario Oficial* is a "circular" addressed to all governors of provinces, and county and city officials announcing that the foregoing is the official text of a Treaty, legally negotiated between the Colombian and American representatives and waiting ratification in both countries.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From April 21 to May 19, 1914)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

April 22.—The House accepts, without a roll call, the Senate's amended resolution authorizing the President to use the armed forces of the United States in Mexico.

April 29.—The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals votes to report the bill repealing the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act, with the Simmons amendment stating that the United States does not thereby waive any rights.

May 5.—The House, discussing the Naval appropriation bill in committee of the whole, sustains the provision authorizing the construction of two battleships, by vote of 148 to 91.

May 6.—In the House, the Administration's anti-trust bill is formally reported by the majority members of the Judiciary Committee.

May 7.—In the Senate, Mr. O'Gorman (Dem., N. Y.) opposes the Administration's position in the Panama Canal tolls controversy. . . . The House passes the Naval appropriation bill (\$140,000,000); the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reports a measure embodying the Administration's plan for governmental supervision of stock and bond issues of railroads.

May 12.—The House passes bills raising the rank of our diplomatic posts in Argentina and Chile to embassies; the Senate bill is adopted which provides means for the popular election of United States Senators in States where proper laws have not been provided.

May 12.—In both branches, the Rural Credits bill, providing a special credit system for farmers, is introduced and referred to committees. . . . In the Senate, Mr. Smith (Dem., Ga.) replies at length to Mr. O'Gorman's criticism of the tolls-repeal bill. . . . The House Democrats, in caucus, agree to pass before adjournment only the three anti-trust measures and the annual appropriation bills.

May 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Smoot (Rep., Utah) discusses the Panama Canal controversy from economic and defensive viewpoints, upholding tolls exemption and American supremacy.

May 19.—House begins debate upon the Administration's anti-trust measures.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

April 28.—President Wilson directs the Secretary of War to send federal troops to the southern Colorado coal fields, to supplant the ineffective militia in the strike region.

May 4.—The Colorado legislature meets in special session to deal with the mine-strike situation.

May 11.—The sentences of imprisonment for contempt of court imposed upon the three labor leaders, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, are reversed by the United States Supreme Court under the statute of limitations.

May 14.—Ex-President Charles S. Mellen, of

the New Haven railroad system, testifies before the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the New Haven's financial and political dealings incident to the absorption of subsidiary systems.

May 15.—The Colorado Senate rejects, by vote of 26 to 4, a resolution calling for the resignation of Governor Ammons for incompetency in dealing with the strike in the coal regions. . . . The President nominates Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, Secretary of the Embassy at Tokio, to be Minister to Haiti.

May 19.—The Pennsylvania primaries result in victories for the regular candidates; Senator Penrose is renominated by the Republicans, and Martin Brumbaugh is chosen for Governor; Congressman Palmer is nominated for Senator by the Democrats, with Vance McCormick for Governor;



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE CLIFTON HOTEL, SCENE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCES AT NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

Gifford Pinchot and William Draper Lewis are unopposed for Senator and Governor, respectively, in the Progressive primary.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

April 19.—General V. Marquez Bustillos, Secretary of War in Venezuela, is chosen Provisional President to succeed President Gomez, resigned.

April 24.—The city of Monterey is captured by the Mexican revolutionists.

April 25.—By a ministerial decree, Austria stops emigration of youths and men under thirty-four, unless they have performed full military service.

April 26.—The first elections in France indicate that the political complexion of the new Chamber will differ but slightly from the old.

April 28.—Winston Churchill, a member of the British cabinet, opens the way toward a compromise in the Irish Home Rule crisis during a speech in the House of Commons.

April 29.—Sir Edward Carson (leader of the

Ulsterites), ex-Premier Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law (leader of the Opposition) welcome and endorse Mr. Churchill's compromise proposals. . . . The amended Chinese constitution passes its final reading in the legislative chamber.

May 1.—The new Chinese constitution is promulgated; the instrument abolishes the premiership and concentrates power in the President. . . . Señor Lopez y Portillo resigns the office of Minister of Foreign Relations in Mexico.

May 2.—Pillaging and massacre are reported in northern Epirus, Greece, by insurgents who object to the inclusion of their territory in the new state of Albania. . . . The personnel is announced of the new Chinese cabinet, of Conservative tendencies.

May 6.—The British House of Lords rejects a measure extending the Parliamentary suffrage to those women who already vote in municipal elections.

May 7.—Prince Alexander of Teck is appointed Governor-General of Canada, succeeding the Duke of Connaught and taking office in October.

May 10.—The final elections in France, for membership in the Chamber of Deputies, are noteworthy for the gains made by the Unified Socialists. . . . The Mexican revolutionists begin in earnest their attack upon Tampico, the most important seaport remaining under control of the Huerta government.

May 12.—Premier Asquith pledges the Government to introduce an amendment to the Irish Home Rule bill, if that measure becomes a law.

May 13.—The city of Tampico is captured by the Mexican revolutionists, after four days' fighting with heavy losses on both sides.

May 15.—Colonel Benavides, leader of the opposition in Peru which expelled President Billinghurst, is elected Provisional President. . . . Premier Okuma announces the policy of the new Japanese ministry, promising moderate increases in the army and navy.

May 18.—One hundred and twenty-one Peruvian Senators and Deputies declare themselves a national Congress and proclaim Roberto Leguia Provisional President. . . . Essad Pasha resigns his post of Minister of War in Albania and leads an uprising against the new ruler, Prince William.

May 19.—The Peruvian Supreme Court offi-

cially recognizes the election of Colonel Benavides as Provisional President. . . . The Welsh Disestablishment bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons, on its third passage, and is the first measure to become a law without the consent of the Lords.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

April 21.—King George and Queen Mary of England are enthusiastically received upon their arrival in Paris, on the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the entente cordiale between France and England.

April 22.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico are broken off.

April 25.—Argentina, Brazil and Chile, through their diplomatic representatives at Washington, tender their good offices to bring about a settlement of the differences between the United States and Mexico; their offer is accepted by President Wilson.

April 27.—The Mexican Government accepts the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile for mediation of its dispute with the United States.

April 29.—General Carranza, as "supreme chief" of the Mexican revolutionists, accepts in principle the mediation proposals of the South American powers but declines to take part in the settlement.

May 5.—A general treaty of arbitration is signed at Washington by the Italian ambassador and the American Secretary of State.

May 6.—Great Britain demands of Haiti the immediate payment of a long overdue \$62,000 claim awarded by a court of

arbitration to a British subject for damages received during a revolutionary uprising; the demand is backed by a cruiser, and the Haitian Congress authorizes the payment.

May 13.—The Japanese Privy Council ratifies the arbitration treaty with the United States.

May 16.—Marines from the Dutch warship are landed near Tampico, Mexico, to protect their country's oil interests, against the protests of the revolutionists.

#### MEXICAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

April 21.—By direction of President Wilson, Rear-Admiral Fletcher lands at Vera Cruz 1000 marines and sailors from the battleships *Utah* and



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#### THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO THE VERA CRUZ DEAD

(The illustration shows the funeral cortege passing over the Manhattan Bridge to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, where memorial services were held, participated in by President Wilson and other representatives of nation, State, and city)

*Florida* and the transport *Prairie*, and seizes the custom house and cable office; resistance by the Mexican federal troops takes the form of desultory firing from windows and housetops, and four of the landing force are killed and twenty wounded. . . . Five battleships under Rear-Admiral Badger arrive after the engagement is over.

April 22.—The chargé d'affaires of the United States at Mexico City, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, is handed his passports and prepares to leave the country. . . . Three thousand additional marines and sailors from the American battleships are landed at Vera Cruz, and the combined forces take entire possession of the city; eight sailors lose their lives during the day's fighting. . . . General Carranza, head of the revolutionists in Mexico, "invites" President Wilson to withdraw United States troops from Mexican territory, else the revolutionary forces will be dragged into a war with the United States.

April 23.—Señor Algara, chargé d'affaires of Mexico at Washington, asks for and receives his passports. . . . Four American sailors are killed by Mexican "snipers" at Vera Cruz; the total casualties during the three days are seventeen United States sailors and marines killed and seventy wounded (two fatally), and 126 Mexicans killed and 195 wounded. . . . The Fifth Brigade of United States infantry and a detachment of artillery (5200 men in all) are ordered to Vera Cruz from posts in Texas. . . . President Wilson restores the embargo on shipments of arms and munitions of war from the United States into Mexico. . . . General Villa, the military leader of the revolutionists, states that he and his followers want no war with the United States.

April 24.—Mexican federal troops dynamite and burn the town of Nuevo Laredo; several of them are killed by United States soldiers while attempting to destroy the two international bridges connecting with Laredo, Texas.

April 25.—The United States accepts a tender of the good offices of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile toward the settlement of its differences with Mexico. . . . A virtual armistice goes into effect, without formal agreement.

April 26.—United States naval officers, in an aeroplane flight of less than two hours, successfully reconnoitre the region around Vera Cruz for ten or fifteen miles in all directions.

April 27.—The Huerta government in Mexico accepts the mediation proposal.

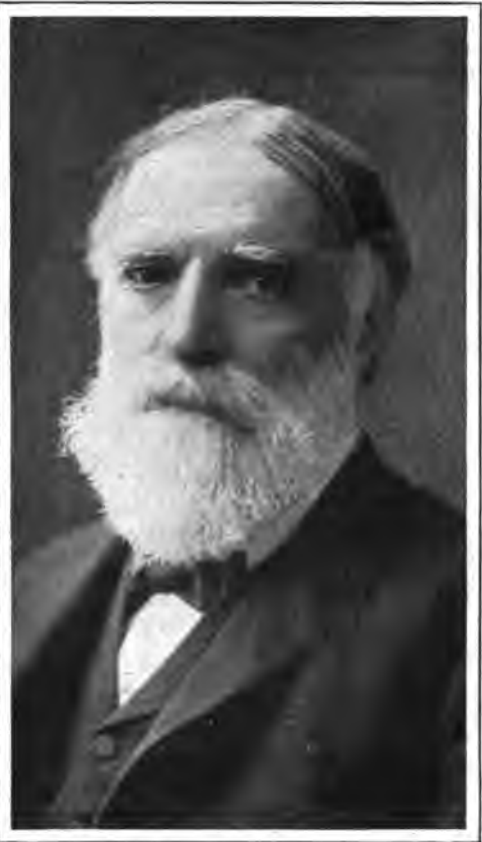
April 28.—At a conference between the Mexican revolutionist leaders, General Carranza and General Villa, it is agreed not to oppose the occupation of Mexican territory by the United States so long as territory controlled by the revolutionists is not invaded.

April 30.—United States control at Vera Cruz passes from the Navy to the Army as regular troops under Brigadier-General Funston are landed and the sailors are withdrawn to their ships.

May 2.—It is announced at Washington that the South American mediators have requested the United States Government and the Huerta and Carranza factions in Mexico to designate representatives to confer with the mediators.

May 5.—The South American mediators announce that a peace conference will be held at Niagara Falls, Canada, beginning on May 18.

June—4



THE LATE JOHN F. DILLON

(Judge Dillon, who died last month at the age of eighty-two, had long been an authority on municipal corporations and on railroad law. He was born in New York, but spent his boyhood in Iowa and there acquired first a medical and later a legal education. He served on the Supreme Court bench in Iowa, half a century ago, and afterwards was a Judge of the United States Circuit Court. He retired to private practice in New York City in 1882, serving as counsel for large railroad interests.)

May 9.—It is announced that the delegates of the United States to the peace conference will be Joseph R. Lamar, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Frederick W. Lehmann, formerly Solicitor-General.

May 10.—The United States naval authorities seize and operate the lighthouse on Lobos Island, near Vera Cruz, which with others along the coast had been neglected by Mexican authorities; the Mexican Foreign Minister protests against the seizure as a violation of the armistice.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

April 20.—Armed strikers in the Ludlow mining district, near Trinidad, Colo., clash with State militia, with the result that twenty-five persons—including eleven children and two women—are killed or burned to death by a fire which followed (see page 732).

April 21.—Water is let into the canal across Cape Cod, which will shorten by seventy miles the distance by water between Boston and New York, and provide a safer route.

April 23.—Striking miners in the Colorado coal fields destroy many large mine properties by fire and dynamite.

April 28.—The President orders Federal troops to Colorado to prevent further fighting between State militia and the striking coal miners; he requests the immediate withdrawal of State troops. . . . Explosions in twin mine shafts of a colliery at Eccles, W. Va., cause the death of 180 miners by burning and suffocation. . . . Colonel Roosevelt emerges from the Brazilian wilderness at Manaos, having traversed more than 600 miles of hitherto unexplored territory. . . . Further conflict in the Colorado coal fields results in the death of seven mine guards, one striker, and an officer of militia; it is estimated that 47 persons lost their lives during the ten days of fighting.

May 3.—More than 50 persons are killed during a fire in the commercial section of Valparaiso, Chile.

May 4.—The International Council of Women meets in quinquennial session at Rome.

May 5-6.—The captain and twenty-six of the crew of the freight steamer *Columbian*, abandoned while burning off Sable Island on May 3, are rescued from small boats by the *Franconia* and the *Manhattan*; twenty-three of the crew are believed to have perished.

May 7.—Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, is married in the White House to William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

May 8.—A series of earth shocks causes great damage along the eastern coast of Sicily, destroying several villages and killing 180 persons.

May 11.—Memorial services over the bodies of the seventeen sailors and marines killed at Vera Cruz are held in the navy yard at New York.

May 15.—The people of Norway celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the separation of their kingdom from Denmark.

May 17.—The revenue cutter *Seneca* picks up a boat containing four survivors of the crew of the *Columbian*, which had been abandoned on May 3; eleven of their companions had died of starvation and exposure.

May 17-18.—Five German aviators are killed in various accidents during a competition near Berlin.

May 18.—The Panama Canal is opened for regular barge traffic.

May 19.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrives at New York, after nearly eight months' absence upon an exploring trip through the South American interior.

#### OBITUARY

April 20.—Charles Santiago Sanders Pierce, the philosopher and mathematician, 74.

April 21.—Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, the prominent advocate of the theory that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare literature, 77.

April 23.—Col. Daniel Mitchell Appel, U.S.A., a noted army medical officer, 59.

April 24.—Rev. Dr. Poindexter Smith Henson, the Baptist clergyman and author, 82.

April 25.—Count Charles Khuen-Hedervary von Hede, Premier of Hungary, 63.

April 26.—George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, 71. . . . Very Rev. Dionysius F. Best, head of the Order of Carmelite Fathers in the United States and Canada, 51. . . . Thomas J. Barratt, head of Pears' soap manufactory in England and pioneer in systematic advertising, 73. . . . Henry T. Wills, an authority on tariffs and international trade, 57.

April 28.—Thomas G. Jones, Judge of the United States District Court in Alabama, 69. . . . Philippe Van Tieghem, the French botanist, 75.

April 29.—Wilfrid de Fonville, the French aeronaut, scientist, and publicist, 88. . . . Paul Revoil, a prominent French diplomat, 57.

May 1.—Herman Frasch, the chemist, noted for his discovery of processes for refining oil, 62. . . . Sir James Henderson, a prominent Belfast journalist, 66.

May 2.—John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Duke of Argyll, at one time Governor-General of Canada, 69. . . . Prof. Newton Horace Winchell, the eminent Minnesota geologist, 74.

May 3.—Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the Third Army Corps at Gettysburg, 90.

May 4.—William Gibson, member of the Canadian Senate and a prominent financier, 65.

May 5.—Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, a noted authority on municipal corporations and railroad law, 82.

May 6.—Dr. Charles S. Wainwright, a noted instructor in internal medicine.

May 9.—Charles William Post, the manufacturer of cereal foods and opponent of the methods of organized labor, 59.

May 10.—Madame Lillian Nordica, the noted American opera singer, 57. . . . Ernst von Schuch, the German operatic conductor, 67. . . . Sir William A. Smith, founder of the Boys' Brigade in England, 59.

May 11.—Major-Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, 70. . . . Col. John C. Calhoun Mayo, the Kentucky coal operator and Democratic leader, 49. . . . Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labor party in New York.

May 12.—Eugenio Montero-Rios, head of the Spanish commissioners who drafted and signed the treaty of peace with the United States in 1898, 82.

May 13.—Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo, the Scotch novelist, 71.

May 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth King Ellicott, a noted Maryland club woman and suffragist. . . . Leopold Hammel, a prominent Mobile merchant and philanthropist, 67. . . . William Wainwright, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railroad, 74. . . . Duncan McMartin, a prominent Canadian mine-owner, 45. . . . Paul Louis Heroult, the French chemist and inventor of appliances used in manufacturing aluminum and steel, 51.

May 15.—Frederick D. Monk, former Minister of Public Works in Canada, 58.

May 17.—John L. Griffiths, Consul-General of the United States at London, 58.

May 18.—Admiral Sir Charles Drury, a prominent retired member of the British Navy, 68.

May 19.—William Aldis Wright, a noted English author and critic.



# THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CARTOONS



**THE KNOCK AT THE DOOR**  
(Uncle Sam bringing civilization to Mexico)  
From the *News* (Chicago)



**IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT**  
From the *Evening Sun* (New York)



**NOTHING TO DO BUT PLUNGE IN**  
UNCLE SAM: "Well, if I must, I must."  
From the *American* (Baltimore)





THE BATTLE OF VERA CRUZ  
From the *Ledger* (Tacoma, Wash.)



PRESIDENT WILSON, TO THE JINGO: "SIT DOWN, YOU ARE ROCKING THE BOAT" From the *Times* (Detroit)



BEFORE THE UNITED STATES INTERVENED IN BEHALF  
OF THESE OPPRESSED PEOPLE



AFTER THE UNITED STATES HAD RESCUED THEM  
FROM THEIR OPPRESSION

From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



THE GRINGO SCHOOLMASTER  
From the *Times* (Washington)



DOING HIS BLAMEDEST TO KEEP THE LID ON  
From the *Register and Leader* (Des Moines, Iowa)





THE MAID OF THE MIST  
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



THE SNIPERS  
From the *News* (Chicago)



THE HOME COMING  
From the *Sun* (New York)



THE LESSON  
From the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City)

IT is to be hoped that the results of the Niagara Falls peace conference will be more substantial than the cartoonist's "Maid of the Mist." The "Snipers," it seems, have been after President Wilson, also, with criticism a-plenty. In the two cartoons below are presented varying views as to the matter of dying for one's country.



THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL. From the *Call* (New York)  
(A Socialist viewpoint)



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THE MEXICAN DICTATOR IN A NEW ROLE. THE SOCIAL HUERTA ENTERTAINING THE LADIES

## VICTORIANO HUERTA, THE MAN, THE SOLDIER

BY N. C. ADOSSIDES

**H**AVING received my credentials from President Francisco Madero, I was on my way to the front. This was in April, 1912. On the road to Torreon, there were constant rumors that the rebels had dealt a terrific blow to the Federals, that two battles had been lost at Santa Rosalia and Parral. I arrived in time for another more terrific downfall, the debacle of Escalon. General Gonzales Salas, commander-in-chief of the Madero forces in the North, had abandoned the battlefield, and, taking with him a number of officers, had hidden himself in his private car, leaving his army to extricate itself from the trap into which his unpardonable blunders had led it. In the meantime Salas was fleeing to Torreon behind the only available locomotive, but he did not live to put foot in that city. Preferring suicide to the inevitable court-martial, this ultra-terrified deserter blew out his brains.

Since became evident, General Joaquin Tellez took command of the army and succeeded in making an honorable retreat. The fields were strewn with the dead, the wounded writhed or fainted on the vast stretches of the Durango desert, while the remnant of the baffled forces fled before the enemy, panic-stricken and exhausted.

At dusk I overtook them at Bermejillo, along the railroad line, facing an endless chain of mountains which loomed like gigantic monuments brooding over the slaughtered.

It was a hideous night. Extremes of demoralization, sorrow, and fear were all around us. We were out in the deadly, waterless desert; three thousand men, most of them with their horror-stricken wives and children. From all sides came the groans of the injured, the hungry, the wails of those who had been bereft of husband, brother, or friend. The stoutest hearted of the women, the amazing soldaderas who compose the



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

SEÑORA HUERTA

commissary department of the Federal army, ministered to the wounded; little children ran back and forth among the bivouackers carrying the precious morsel of food and water.

The doleful sound of the sentinel's "Alerta!" periodically repeated along the watchful line gave the impression that a night attack might be in store for this helpless caravan. There was a winking red eye in the mountainous distance, probably a rebel's signal torch.

Half a dozen of tortillas and a box of sardines were being divided between the artillery officers and myself. A sergeant was making a fire with desert underbrush. We gathered about it, a grave-faced company.

COMMANDER OF MADERO'S  
ARMY

"General Victoriano Huerta has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Northern army and in a few days will be here with

strong reinforcements," Captain Barrios informed us.

The news stirred the depressed group. They seemed to gather vim, and began to discuss the new leader with enthusiasm.

Captain Fernandez, who had had a hand-to-hand experience with the rebels and bore a ghastly cut on his forehead, waved his bandage and cried, "Thank God! Now we shall show the devils." (The Orozchistas.)

I asked if General Huerta was a really able military man. A serious-minded, highly-educated officer answered me.

"Do you know," he said, "the French proverb, '*Dans le Royaume des aveugles le borgne est le roi*'? (In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed man is King?) Well," he continued, "we have no strategists nor any great military genius in Mexico. Victoriano Huerta is, however, the best officer in our army. He is a man of great tenacity and he possesses the qualifications necessary to a successful leader."

"He is a man-eater, but he is what we want," supplemented Captain Barrios.

A few days later this much-talked-of general arrived in Torreón. Tremendous crowds had gathered to greet the train that brought the new commander-in-chief and the vanguard of his reinforcements. Elated officers and troopers pawed one another to catch a glimpse of the short, white figure as it descended from the car. They cheered uproariously at the sight of the grim, immobile face under the broad brim of a Panama hat, and followed him across the street to the Hotel Francia, continuing their bedlam of rejoicing.

In my capacity of war correspondent I had unique opportunities of meeting General Huerta. His quarters at the hotel were two doors away from my room and our dinner



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GENERAL HUERTA, HIS COMMANDER AT VERA CRUZ AND FORMER TRUSTED FRIEND, GENERAL MAASS AND MRS. MAASS

was often a mutual affair.

It did not take long to discover his now celebrated love for alcoholic refreshment; one became accustomed to see him borne away to his apartments by his intimates among the staff officers. At other times he was fit enough to carry on a forceful and extremely intelligent conversation with those about him, to be excessively suave and affable after the caressing Mexican fashion. I saw him in the affectionate embrace of Pancho Villa, patting that national tiger on the back and praising him for his fidelity and serviceableness to the Madero cause, smiling the most benign Mexican smiles at the enthusiastic war correspondents, scattering bland compliments among the officers, and there was nothing in all that profusion of good nature to augur his hatred and jealousy of Villa, his well-known hostility towards the representatives of the press, and his grudging tolerance of his aids.

#### HUERTA'S CAREER

Huerta is much the same type of Mexican as Porfirio Diaz, more Indian than Spanish by blood, appearance, and traits, but he has not the far-sounding voice of Diaz nor can he ever hope to become such a world-comPELLER.

Educated at the military academy of Chapultepec, and with no influence at his back, he advanced slowly. In 1897 General Reyes was minister of war and conspired against Diaz. Among his fellow-conspirators was Victoriano Huerta. The intrigue discovered, Reyes was exiled, ostensibly to study military tactics in Germany, while Huerta was deprived of his command.

When Madero started his revolution against Diaz, Huerta offered to fight the uprising, but Diaz, skeptical of the disgraced officer, refused to accept the offer. Later, however, before leaving the capital, Diaz reinstated Huerta in the army, believing that



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

HUERTA AS HIS FRIENDS SAY HE REALLY LOOKS

the partisan of Reyes would never make common cause with Madero. Ironically enough Huerta was in command of the troops that escorted the deluded ex-president to Vera Cruz.

After the departure of Porfirio Diaz, Huerta's ambition, cunning, and an amount of genuine ability that gathered luster under the conditions prevailing in Mexico promoted him to the foremost rank of Madero's army. For six months he was in command of the operations against Zapata, but accomplished nothing, albeit he gained the reputation of being a merciless murderer of prisoners of war, "a man-eater," to quote Captain Barrios again.

#### HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST OROZCO

In 1912, as successor of Gonzales Salas, Huerta conducted the successful Northern campaign against Pascual Orozco and became Huerta, the conqueror and pet hero of





HUERTA, VILLA AND MADERO'S BROTHER DURING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST OROZCO

(This rare and interesting photograph shows (1) Huerta as Commander of the Madero forces during the Orozco rebellion; (2) Gerald Brandon, American war correspondent; (3) Emilio Madero, commander of a corps of rurales, and brother of the now assassinated President. Pancho Villa at the extreme right. The man with the helmet in the center is an unknown private. From a snapshot.)

the country. Much of his military glory at the time rested upon his own report of the battle of Reyano. This battle took place in June, 1912. Orozco and about 8000 men, armed with Winchester rifles, occupied the heights surrounding the Reyano cañon through which the Federals were forced to pass on their march northward. Orozco's artillery consisted of a few pieces captured from the Federals in a previous engagement and he had no ammunition for these guns save some makeshift shells manufactured in the railroad shops of Chihuahua, which shells, besides being of inadequate range, seldom exploded. Huerta, on the other hand, had 12,000 men equipped with modern Mauser rifles, and his artillery was composed of fifty field-pieces.

After two or three hours of skirmishing a force of about 2000 rebels was seen to retreat across the mountains. Huerta, convinced that a battle had been won, began to celebrate and very shortly he was the worse for brandy. He was wandering at random about the battlefield when Colonel Rubio Navarette approached to inform him of the enemy's exact position and to get instructions how to use his artillery.

"Fire six shots to the left," ordered the stultified commander.

Obedying orders, Colonel Navarette directed his fire. General Huerta, who was close to the battery in action, was roused from his torpor. "What is this noise, Señor Colonel?" he inquired angrily.

"You ordered me to fire, General," replied the amazed Colonel Navarette.

"Never mind that," was the sullen retort. "Stop that noise! It bothers me."

But for this same Colonel Rubio Nava-



SIX OF HUERTA'S AIDES AND ASSOCIATES WHO BEGAN AT THE BOTTOM AND HAVE BECOME GENERALS IN HIS SERVICE

(The first three of these, in the foreground, reading from left to right, are: Captain Limon, Captain Barrios and Captain Robles)



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HUERTA AND HIS CABINET ENTERTAINING FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS IN THE PALACE

rette, Huerta's men would have advanced without any preliminary precaution. Rubio refused to join the celebration ceremonies, kept his eyes open, and ordered a reconnaissance.

At about midnight, Gerald Brandon, a fearless and thoroughly seasoned American correspondent, who was accompanying the Federal column, came across a force of rebels advancing from the left in an attempt to flank Huerta. Brandon rushed to headquarters and warned the General, who was in no condition to absorb the import of the warning, but Colonel Navarette, one of the only few sober officers in charge, took heed of the information and stretched an infantry force across the threatened flank in time to check the advancing enemy.

My informant, an officer of Huerta, assured me that had it not been for the timely caution of the American correspondent Huerta, his entire staff, and all the artillery would have fallen into the hands of the enemy and almost without a struggle, for it is a well-known fact that artillery cannot defend itself against the attack of infantry.

After this curiously conducted battle of Reyano, Huerta was severely criticized by the newspapers for sending reports of a glorious victory. He had called the correspondents and personally supervised the wording of the news. He said: "While this battle has

not been a Wagram or an Austerlitz, it has shown certain characteristics that renders it unique in the history of modern warfare." He insisted that he be described as the brave and the able strategist who had gained a victory at the cost of less than fifty lives and as such he was recorded in the more amiable accounts of the great battle at Reyano, in which 25,000 men took part! In reality, this battle was not more than a skirmish between the unequal forces of Orozco and Huerta, a pitting of inadequate arms against superior forces, better guns, and powerful artillery. But for the feat which General Huerta described to his government he was recompensed by the sum of 50,000 pesos.

#### HIS PRODIGALITY AND LOVE OF DISPLAY

Upon his return to Mexico City it was said that the victor had secured spoils that were not reckoned with the generosity of Madero. He had acquired a luxurious supply of automobiles, carriages, horses, and other delicacies purloined from private individuals and mining companies in Chihuahua by Orozco.

That battle of Reyano and his last conflict with Orozco at Bashimba occurred two years ago. Since then the inarticulate schemes and ambitions of the commander-in-chief have risen to articulate voice and action. Madero has been gathered to the



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HUERTA IN HIS AUTOMOBILE ON HIS WAY TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

bosom of oblivion and Huerta, a culprit whose crime deserves hanging, becomes his impromptu successor.

For months Madero's popularity had been at low ebb. The restless people of Mexico were looking for a new Messiah, feeling the necessity for a stronger and more experienced hand to conduct the entangled affairs of the nation. It was an opportune time for the ambitious and glory-spattered General Huerta to fall upon the Presidency. But how? Surely not by way of a revolution. That would have been too flagrant ingratitude. Madero had paid liberally for the services rendered in the North, and the victorious General could not afford to so openly snap at the hand that had fed him. He was confident that there would be a less perilous and more plausible means to the end he had in mind; and he did not have to wait long for that means to present itself.

#### HE JOINS THE DIAZ CONSPIRACY

Huerta made his first move towards his goal under cover of the uprising instigated by Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz in October, 1912. This feeble revolution was short-lived and Diaz, the victim of treason, captured, imprisoned, and sentenced to death. Thanks to the efforts of his friends and the mercy of Madero, the prisoner escaped execution and was brought to Mexico City for incarceration. Upon his arrival Huerta secretly communicated and conspired with Diaz, who was eager enough to be aided in the ousting of Madero and seizing of the presidency. But Huerta was not playing for the benefit of Diaz; his game was in favor of his friend, Bernardo Reyes.

A revolt headed by the cadets of Chapultepec Academy broke out in Mexico City,

and the infuriated military element rushed to the palace to demand Madero's resignation. Madero obstinately refused to be intimidated by the demonstrations. At the same time the doors of the city's prison were thrown open and Felix Diaz, surrounded by a powerful Felecista force, who with ample artillery at their command, fought the defenders of Madero. General Reyes, who had joined the revolutionists, was killed in the conflict.

Now was the moment for Victoriano Huerta and General Blanquet (the present minister of war) to betray their benefactor. Huerta gripped his opportunity. He arrested Madero at the national palace and later he is believed to have given the cowardly order to assassinate the well-meaning and unfortunate President.

#### HIS CAREER AS DICTATOR

Huerta's first affair of dictatorship was to make his new power felt by those whose attitude towards him was inimical. He began to sweep his enemies into prison or to have them executed. Then, to crush the revolutions and to protect himself from the vengeance of Pancho Villa, he prepared an elaborate military program and succeeded in raising the standard of the Mexican army to fifty thousand men, mostly impressed volunteers or liberated jail-birds.

This army has failed to fulfil its mission, but Huerta has not yet been proven a failure. With the support of this country he might have become another Diaz. He might even have restored peace and order in Mexico, for the insolent and audacious provisional President of Mexico is neither a puppet nor figurehead.

During the months while President Wilson's envoy, Mr. John Lind, was watching Mexican affairs from Vera Cruz, and Chargé d'Affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, was conducting American business in Mexico City, the dictator maintained a correct diplomatic attitude which amply justified his reputation for political astuteness, an attitude, moreover, in which the outside world was compelled to admit there existed a certain amount of dignity. This reputation was also borne out by Huerta's ready agreement to the mediation proposals of the A. B. C.

#### ADMINISTRATOR AS WELL AS SOLDIER

Victoriano Huerta has proven himself to be a potent administrator as well as a most efficient militarist. It would be fair to admit that he has not had time to demonstrate to

the world how able he is to bring about the pacification of Mexico. Like Porfirio Diaz, and the analogy between the two men is marked, he will be recognized by foreigners and Mexicans as a great man. In that unhappy land south of the Rio Grande only an iron hand can rule effectively, the primitiveness and the ignorance of the peon added to his base social and mental condition makes him an unruly animal who if he is to be dominated must be dominated by brute force, the only law he has been taught to respect during his centuries of servitude. It took Porfirio Diaz twelve years to enforce the law and to bring an unwonted order and prosperity to the country. Huerta has had a little over a year to cope with the situation and in spite of the bitter strife within the borders of the republic and the systematic antagonism from without he has succeeded in holding his own much longer than expected.

It is true that a number of innocent men have suffered under the new dictatorship, that deputies have been imprisoned, that Senator Dominguez mysteriously disappeared and others have been less mysteriously dismissed, but on the other hand Huerta has surrounded himself with competent men, has sought a qualified support and retained it. A usurper and self-imposed dictator he may have been, but for that matter so has been many another Mexican president.

Very logically there are conspiracies buzzing about his head and the Judas in his case may turn out to be his minister of war, General Blanquet, who had the inglorious privilege of being a sergeant in the squad that executed the Emperor Maximilian and the one who was chosen to give *le coup de grace*.

He has been regarded as the strongest man in that republic, a man who would strain every nerve to retain his position and solidify his achievements. He is a man with a keen sense for a crisis and he is a clever manipulator of possibilities. He is not a character to be intimidated by the tragic specters that might well lurk within the walls of the Mexican National Palace, nor by menace from inimical quarters.

#### A CHARACTER OF INDIAN STOICISM

He accepts the fact of his enemies with a philosophical degree of stoicism. He has no tender sensibilities to be stung by criticism, no dictatorial conscience, no upsetting compunctions upon which persons or circumstance can play. With the spectacle of his crushed armies and his own power so depleted by the successful Constitutionalists

who remain in control of more than one-third of the republic; hampered as he has been by the non-recognition of this country, he has had further recourse to his inexhaustible assets of craft and cunning and has taken a gambler's last and desperate chance at the results of his connivings.

He has hoped to behold his present enemies, the Constitutionalists, rushing on a more serious errand than civil warfare, to see them rallying to preserve the honor and dignity of the fatherland. With the united factions he hoped to resist the hated "Gringo." There would no longer be Federals and Constitutionalists, but Mexicans defending the realm of Huerta, for Huerta as a savior of his country and a medium through which peace, order, and the international prestige of Mexico might be restored was a chimera in which he could no longer have faith. He relied and is still relying upon the fickleness of the Mexican character, counted and is counting upon the Mexican's hatred for the mighty and meddling white neighbor, on the chaos in which his own



GERALD BRANDON, THE ADVENTUROUS AMERICAN  
NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN MEXICO  
(See reference on page 699)

cupidity shall become lost, or dwindled into a comprehensible sin of patriotism. His cold imagination figured upon such possibilities, found it the longest but the safest route around the mountain of difficulties that has loomed up in his Presidential path.

He agreed with the spirit of insult exhibited at Tampico, consented with satisfaction to each and every impertinence that has been levelled at the administration in Washington. He does not fear the exasperated American nation, nor the penalty for his own dangling challenge. He regards the "watchful waiting" policy with cynical amusement. He regards the President of the United States as a timorous, inexperienced school-teacher "watching" and "waiting" for a consummate master of intrigue who is in no mood to learn lessons of self-sacrifice or submission, or to have his character white-washed for the glory of professorial ends. One-eyed King he may be, but that one eye is fixed on the main chance, and it has the penetration of a veritable statesman.

Statesman he is, of the crafty variety. In agreeing to send his representatives to the mediation conference at Niagara Falls he plays a game of his own,—the game of a wily diplomat. It would be difficult to prophesy just what this game may be. Superficially it is an acceptance of European advice, an inexpensive proof to the world that he has a desire to avert a war with the United States. By this concession he gains time to prepare himself for all eventualities. He is aware that a permanent, satisfactory agreement is improbable. In the meantime he might precipitate hostilities between Funston's men and the Federal Mexican forces.

"AN EGOTIST FIRST, A PATRIOT AFTERWARD"

Victoriano Huerta, like many another Mexican, is an egotist first and after that a patriot. He would rather his country lost

its bungled sovereignty than to be himself forced from the position which it pleases him to occupy. That a neighboring power should hurl an Atlantic and a Pacific fleet and thousands of infantry at his particular head, so to speak, flatters his exceeding great vanity, but it is not sufficient persuasion to drive him in a direction away from which his stubborn face is set. Between the two fires that beset him, the smouldering foreign flame and the devastating civil conflagration, he still hopes to smother the one and excite the other.

Huerta is undoubtedly doomed to go, either alone or with his country, either because of foreign pressure or the sword at home, but before his elimination he will create such an inferno that he will have the gratification of having cleaved to his motto,—which is: "*L'Etat c'est moi, et après moi le Déluge.*"

In the event of such hostilities the aspect of the Mexican situation would rapidly change. Thousands of Constitutionalists are bound to yield to the impassioned and solemn entreaties that will be sent to them on the eve or in the thick of war. The lofty words exchanged between the leaders of the rival factions will be blotted out by the horrible realities of invasion; the Mexican will fight for Mexico, indifferent as to who was, or is, or ought to be the chief of that republic. On the other hand, if by some happy chance, Huerta is forced to efface himself the difficult Mexican problem will grow more difficult and complex. With the elimination of Huerta the Constitutionalists will undoubtedly demand the reins of government. This country, in possession of the principal Mexican seaport will ask some guarantee for the policing of the country, some assurance that there will be order and harmony, a demand which will as undoubtedly be resented by Carranza and Villa. Under those circumstances the clash might not easily be averted.



# TYPES OF OUR NEW IMMIGRANTS

**T**HE stream of immigration to our shores steadily continues, while the bill for its regulation still remains in Congress. Certain clauses of the measure, relating to political refugees and illiterates, have been matters of much controversy.

*Seventy-five per cent. of the present incoming tide of humanity is from Eastern and Southern Europe and Western Asia. To this section belongs Austria, the southern part of which has sent us the whole-some types here grouped.*





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HON. CHARLES S. WHITMAN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW YORK COUNTY

**C**HARLES S. WHITMAN, District Attorney of New York County, was first elected to the office he now holds in November, 1909, assuming his duties on January 1, 1910. He was reelected for a term of four years in November, 1913, on the tickets of all the prominent parties, so that his election was practically unanimous,—an occurrence unusual in the history of American politics.

Mr. Whitman was born in Connecticut, on August 28, 1868,—the son of the Rev. John S. Whitman, a Presbyterian minister. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1890, at the age of twenty-one years, and then came to New York, where he entered the law school of New York University. Mr. Whitman was admitted to the bar in 1894 and began the practice of law in the same year. In 1902 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel of New York City. Just prior to the close of his administration, Mayor Low, in recognition of Mr. Whitman's achievements, appointed him a City Magistrate. He was elected President of the Board of Magistrates, and during his administration in that position Mr. Whitman brought about many reforms in the procedure in the Magistrates' Courts. Mr. Whitman was later appointed by Governor Charles E. Hughes to fill a vacancy upon the bench of the Court of General Sessions, taking his seat on July 1, 1907. Upon the expiration of his term as judge, Mr. Whitman resumed the private practice of law, which he continued until he was elected District Attorney of the County of New York in the fall of 1909. During the four and a half years of his administration as District Attorney Mr. Whitman has personally, and with signal success, handled some of the most important criminal prosecutions that have attracted the attention of the nation.



# THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROSECUTING OFFICE

BY CHARLES S. WHITMAN

*(District Attorney of New York County)*

I AM informed that the District Attorney's office of New York County is the largest criminal-law office under one roof in the world. Employed in this office, which is really a department of the county administration, are 165 lawyers, clerks, process-servers, and other necessary assistants. In round figures, the annual cost of prosecuting crimes in the heart of New York City,—or that part of it which is included in the County of New York,—is half a million dollars.

A large part of this sum is spent in investigations, especially those where experts, private detectives, and other outside agencies are required, preliminary to the presentation of an important case to a jury. The extradition of prisoners, frequently from far-away countries where they have been apprehended and held for trial in New York, contributes also to the annual expense of the District Attorney's office.

## FIFTEEN THOUSAND CASES IN TWENTY COURTS

During the year 1913 there came within the jurisdiction of my office 14,853 charges of crime,—felonies and misdemeanors. In 1912 the number of such charges was 13,234. In all, some 15,600 proceedings were disposed of in the office of the District Attorney in New York last year.

The District Attorney appears in one day, personally or by his representatives, in twenty courts of the City and State of New York. Of course, it is inconceivable that any one man could have personal knowledge of the daily conduct of each trial or proceeding. That is out of the question. But the responsibility and accountability for every word uttered by his representatives, for every step taken, and for the disposition of every case, so far as his office is concerned, rest upon the District Attorney, and upon him alone.

## THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STAFF

Fifty-two lawyers, trained in the processes of the criminal law, constitute the District Attorney's staff. In the selection of these

men, upon whose judgment, experience, character, and ability the chief prosecutor of New York County must at times absolutely rely, party allegiance and personal friendship have little place. It has been my earnest effort to make the office of the District Attorney solely an effective and efficient law office. With this end in view, I have, since assuming office on January 1, 1910, endeavored to give it an institutional character. Politics and the effective administration of such an office cannot be mixed, for crime is neither racial nor political. In the conduct of such an office, the man who would be influenced by selfish or political motives in the prosecution of crime would be violating, in spirit at least, the law of the land just as truly as would be the criminal whom he is called upon to prosecute.

Whatever degree of success may have been attained during the years I have administered the office of District Attorney is due to the faithful, loyal, courageous, and able men,—the men of my staff,—who have been willing when called upon to labor, in season and out of season, in the investigation and presentation of criminal cases. They have served thus, usually without public recognition of any kind. In their selection I believe I have the right to claim for myself at least the ability to choose properly men to perform those services in the District Attorney's office which are called for by the law. It does not make so much difference who the District Attorney himself may be, if the heads of the various bureaus or departments in his office, carefully selected and trained by years of experience, form such a perfectly working machine that political changes in the community create little disturbance in the organization of the District Attorney's staff. So much for the personnel of the legal corps.

## THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE,—THE PROSECUTION OF CRIME

It is not my purpose to paint a word picture of the tragedies that are necessarily linked with the administration of the criminal law. The newspapers, and sometimes the



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#### THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STAFF

(From left to right: George A. Lavelle, Chief of the Bail Bond Bureau; Lucian S. Breckinridge, Chief of the Homicide Bureau; Charles A. Perkins, Chief of the Indictment Bureau; Aaron J. Colnon, Chief of the Bureau of Complaints; Robert S. Johnstone, of the Appeal Bureau; Floyd H. Wilmot, Chief of the Special Sessions Court Bureau; Henry D. Sayer, Chief Clerk; Royal H. Weller, Chief of the Arson and Insurance Bureau.)

magazines, recite these tragedies, unwholesome and deplorable as they must be.

I shall endeavor merely to tell how the machinery of the criminal law in New York County operates; how this prosecution mill grinds out its large grist of cases.

The business of the District Attorney of New York County is the prosecution of all crimes committed within the boundaries of the county. With the protection of the city's interests in the civil courts he has nothing to do. That lies with the Corporation Counsel, an appointee of the Mayor. The Corporation Counsel's office is the legal arm of the city government and has nothing to do with the punishment of crime.

The crimes with which we have to deal are divided into two classes,—felonies and misdemeanors,—the former punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, the latter punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary, and in some instances by fines. Felonies are prosecuted by indictment, as provided by the Constitution of the State of New York.

#### THE CRIMINAL COURTS

Indictments based upon crimes committed in New York County can be found only by a grand jury of the county. In the Court of

General Sessions of New York County grand juries are empanelled each month. Invariably, during the last few years, two grand juries have been appointed at each term of the Court of General Sessions, so great has grown the volume of criminal cases in recent years. Frequently this volume of public business is so large that the two grand juries are unable to handle all the matters before the Court of General Sessions, and a third grand jury is empanelled in the criminal term of the Supreme Court, which sits during nine months of the year. In the Supreme Court one regular term is assigned for the hearing of criminal cases.

In the Court of General Sessions there are five parts regularly in session from October 1 until June 30. During the summer months three of these parts sit constantly for the disposition of those cases in which persons are confined in prison awaiting trial. Occasionally one of the terms of the General Sessions Court is extended, so that at times there are really six parts of this court sitting in felony cases. A regularly constituted sixth part in the Court of General Sessions has recently been created by State legislation.

In order to avoid confusion in the mind of the layman it may be well to state that most of the cases handled by the Court of General



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#### THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WITH HIS SECRETARY

Sessions are felony cases. Usually, misdemeanors are tried before the Court of Special Sessions.

The volume of cases prosecuted by the District Attorney's office in the Court of General Sessions is enormous. During the year 1912 there were 6551 cases disposed of by the grand juries upon evidence brought out or presented by members of my staff. During 1913 the number of such cases totalled 7006. That does not mean, however, that 7006 persons were indicted by the New York County grand juries, inasmuch as about one out of every four felony charges submitted to the grand juries is dismissed. These 7006 actions represent a great variety of crime, as many as forty distinct crimes coming within the felony class alone.

#### THE BUREAUS WHICH INVESTIGATE CHARGES

In order to expedite the handling of the various proceedings brought before the criminal courts by the District Attorney, my office is divided into numerous departments or bureaus. For instance, there is the city magistrates' court bureau; the bureau of complaints; the grand jury or indictment bureau; the homicide bureau; the arson and insurance bureau; the special sessions court bureau; the bail bond bureau; the appeal bureau, and the bureau for the investigation of applications

for pardon. The criminal complaints, from the time they are first submitted, either in the magistrates' courts or for investigation by the District Attorney's office, until the final judgment of the court has been carried out, are handled by these bureaus. Sometimes their work is continued even after the judgment of these courts has been delivered, for frequently there are applications for executive clemency to be investigated, as well as the cases of first offenders who have applied to the State Parole Board for release upon the expiration of the minimum of their term of sentence.

#### BEFORE THE CITY MAGISTRATES

There is now in each of the seven city magistrates' courts, or police courts, a legal member of the District Attorney's staff. This was not the case when I took office. Some years ago, when I was a city magistrate, I saw the need for a trained lawyer to act as the people's representative in the original submission of matters before the committing magistrate, who has primary jurisdiction in all cases of criminal or quasi-criminal offenses. I secured an additional appropriation to enable me to appoint such representatives who should be present every court day in the courts presided over by the city magistrates. My men are on hand daily in the magistrates' courts to listen to the stories of those who

come before the magistrates believing that some crime affecting them has been committed. Frequently it occurs that a preliminary investigation by my assistant is sufficient to establish the fact that no crime whatever has been committed. In such instances the time of the court is saved and the magistrate is spared the necessity of personally listening to the complainants' stories. This new system has worked well, for the result is that a large number of minor cases, which otherwise would have been sent by the city magistrates to the Court of Special Sessions or to the grand juries, are disposed of in the magistrates' courts, thus relieving the Special Sessions Court and the grand juries of additional burdens.

When, however, it appears that a real crime has been committed, and there is evidence which calls for the submission of the case to the city magistrate, my assistant in the police court investigates to see what additional evidence may be secured and furnished, in memorandum form, to those in the District Attorney's office who are subsequently to prepare the case for the grand jury or for trial. The work of the city magistrates is thus appreciably lessened by the presence of these assistants.

#### THE COMPLAINT BUREAU

Work somewhat similar to this is also performed by our complaint bureau, excepting that the complaints in this case come directly to the District Attorney's office instead of to the magistrates' courts. Thousands of such complaints are investigated yearly by the complaint bureau. The majority of them prove to be matters calling for civil procedure rather than that of the criminal courts. By this weeding out and classification of cases through the District Attorney's office, much time is saved for the judges of the criminal courts. In these matters of complaints the bureau acts both as a sieve and a clearing-house,—winnowing the legal chaff from the grain and sorting out into their proper classes the cases that call for action.

#### HOW INDICTMENTS ARE OBTAINED

The indictment bureau calls for painstaking work in the investigation of charges submitted. Infinite care is taken in the treatment of indictments so that the charge of crime may be properly stated when the case is called for trial. All felony cases, as has been stated, must be passed upon by the grand jury. After a magistrate has heard a case in the magistrates' court, and it appears that a crime has

been committed, the defendant is held, in the case of a felony, for the action of the grand jury.

Rarely is an innocent man indicted in New York County. More frequently the guilty man escapes through the inability of the people to obtain strong enough evidence to secure a verdict of guilty from a jury. During the year 1912 some three thousand persons were found guilty of crime in this county. Of these, 2300 had pleaded guilty. Last year 3251 were adjudged guilty, and of these 2683 admitted their guilt. To my mind, a great object-lesson was driven home,—the lesson that a large majority of the men indicted by our grand juries must realize the futility of fighting for a verdict of not guilty.

The District Attorney's office prepares pleadings on behalf of the people in criminal trials. In felony cases such pleadings are termed indictments; in misdemeanor cases they are called informations. In the case of a misdemeanor, the person is held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Our grand jury or indictment bureau conducts careful investigations of all crimes committed in the county where it appears that the defendant has left the jurisdiction of New York County and has been located in some other state or county from which he can be extradited. The faithful work accomplished by the members of our grand jury or indictment bureau is little known to the general public. Yet it is one of the most important branches of the District Attorney's office.

#### DETECTIVE WORK,—THE HOMICIDE BUREAU

Few people perhaps realize the great amount of original detective work in homicide cases done by members of my staff,—work similar in many respects to that performed by the detective branch of the Police Department. Many of the homicide cases which come to the attention of my office require research of this kind. These investigators attached to this branch of the service are grouped under the head of our homicide bureau. Immediately upon notification by the Police Department that a homicide has occurred the District Attorney's office is notified, and an assistant district attorney proceeds immediately to the scene of the crime. He is accompanied by a stenographer. Much important evidence thus promptly gathered figures later on in the trial. My assistants detailed to this homicide bureau, as well as the stenographers, are subject to call day and night. In a large degree the work thus accomplished by the homicide bureau

contributes to the successful prosecution of murder and manslaughter cases.

#### RUNNING DOWN "FIRE-BUGS"

The "fire bug" and crooked broker and insurance adjuster have a special bureau of the District Attorney's office dedicated to them. Suspicious fires, where claims may be made upon the insurance companies, are thoroughly investigated by the arson and insurance bureau of the District Attorney's office. Last year, when an arson crusade was carried on jointly by the Fire Department and my own office, one member of my staff was constantly occupied in detecting and prosecuting this despicable type of criminal. As a result of this work, two fraudulent fire insurance adjusters, a crooked broker, and several incendiaries were sent to Sing Sing Prison, following a confession obtained by my men of a notorious "firebug."

In addition to the successful prosecution of these "firebug" gentry, fifteen or more dangerous characters with scores of incendiary fires to their discredit fled from the jurisdiction of the county and state, after indictments had been filed against them. By thus ridding the city of these professional incendiaries the number of fires last year dropped more than 2000 as compared to the preceding year, and the city's fire loss was by this means greatly reduced.

#### MISDEMEANOR CASES

There is in New York County a Court of Special Sessions, presided over by three Justices, where the majority of misdemeanor cases are heard. Two members of the District Attorney's staff are constantly at work in our Special Sessions bureau, where more than ten thousand actions were handled last year. Pleadings for the people are prepared by the District Attorney upon information gathered by this bureau. Last year 8188 such informations were filed.

In the trial parts of the Special Sessions Court some seven thousand cases are disposed of annually, the people being represented in every instance by the District Attorney or one of his assistants. Few cases of general or pop-



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THE COMPLAINT BUREAU OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
(The chief of the bureau, Aaron J. Colnon, in the center)

ular interest, however, are tried in the Court of Special Sessions, so that the public knows little of the tremendous volume of work handled by the District Attorney's office in the two trial branches of this court. Among the cases classed as misdemeanors and heard by the Special Sessions Court are such matters as violations of the excise law, of the laws respecting disorderly houses, petit larceny, gambling, minor assaults, and so on.

#### BAIL BONDS

The bail-bond bureau of the District Attorney's office is another department where a high degree of conscientious and intelligent labor is required. Each bond offered to guarantee the reappearance of an accused person must be thoroughly investigated before being accepted by the District Attorney. In the case of a real-estate bond this often requires personal inspection of the property. The work of prosecution for the recovery on forfeited bonds also naturally falls to this bureau. A large number of bail bonds are forfeited each year. During 1913 some \$142,000 was recovered by the District Attorney's office on forfeited bonds, while during the last four years in excess of \$319,000 has been collected on forfeited bail bonds and deposited in the city treasury.

#### ARGUMENT OF APPEALED CASES

It may be supposed that the duties of the District Attorney in a specific case end when a conviction has been secured and sentence is

imposed. But that may be only the first step. In an important case the District Attorney may have to, and often does, fight for public justice through two other courts after the trial court has fully discharged its functions. For instance, the convicted defendant may appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (which is not, in New York State, the court of last resort), where the District Attorney, either in person or by the members of his appeal bureau, must appear and argue to sustain the judgment of conviction. If a judgment in such a case is affirmed by the Appellate Division the defendant, under certain conditions, may carry his case to the Court of Appeals of the State. There, too, the District Attorney must appear in opposition.

There is an erroneous impression that many convictions obtained by the District Attorney's office are reversed on appeal. This impression is due, I believe, largely to the fact that reversals of the higher courts obtain more publicity than the affirmances by such tribunals. The following figures will, however, correct this impression: In a total of ninety-eight cases carried to the Appellate Division from the County of New York last year, in only three instances were the decisions of the lower courts reversed. Thirty-four of the ninety-eight appeals were dismissed and five were withdrawn. In the Court of Appeals, out of a total of thirty-two cases last year, only one decision of the lower court was reversed. In 1912 eleven cases carried to the Court of Appeals were affirmed; none was reversed. In 1912, also, out of 115 cases disposed of in the Appellate Division, only three were reversed. In 1913 there were 56 affirmances by the Appellate Division from New York County as against three reversals. The total number of appeal bureau dispositions by the Appellate Division last year was 98. Of these, 34 were dismissed and five were withdrawn. These figures give a fair indication of the efficiency of our appeal bureau.

This bureau also handles all applications for certificates of reasonable doubt, which would, if granted, enable a convicted defendant to be released on bail pending final termination of his appeal, and it takes charge also of all writs of habeas corpus. The proportion of habeas corpus writs and certificates of reasonable doubt that are granted has been greatly reduced during the last four years. When it is realized that out of the 130 cases from New York County passed upon by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals last year there were only four reversals, it can be

readily seen that there is a very small chance indeed of a person, pending appeal, being unjustly confined in jail.

Naturally, the great bulk of work in the District Attorney's office is the investigation, preparation, and trial of the felony cases that are submitted for the action of the Court of General Sessions and the criminal terms of the Supreme Court. One of the most important branches of our trial work is the investigation of evidence against defendants. It frequently happens that the evidence given before the grand jury becomes unavailable before the date of the trial through the disappearance of some witnesses or the memory failure of others; or the evidence, on a careful review, may prove to be of such a character that a verdict of guilty could not be expected. Upon the men of my office who are charged with these investigations there is a great burden of responsibility, for their work calls for the power of keen analysis, the careful weighing of evidence, and, what is equally as important, absolute trustworthiness.

#### MURDER CASES

The trials that are conducted in the Court of General Sessions and the criminal term of the Supreme Court are more familiar to the average citizen on account of their sensational character and their exploitation in the public press than are the proceedings in Special Sessions. A complete review of the important cases prosecuted by the District Attorney's office during the last few years might be valuable as showing the great range and volume of the work done. But I will only take space to recall briefly a few of the more interesting ones.

One of the most revolting murders with which the office has had to deal during my administration as District Attorney was that of Ruth Wheeler. For this murder, committed on March 24, 1910, the defendant, Albert W. Wolter, was convicted a month later. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed, and Wolter in due time paid the penalty for the crime.

During the same year there were three other convictions for murder in the first degree, one of which was reversed by the Court of Appeals. This was one of the only two judgments of first-degree murder which have been reversed during the last four years.

The average reader is more or less familiar with the prosecutions following the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, who was shot down early in the morning of July 16, 1912, as he emerged from a hotel on Forty-



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third street, near Broadway. For this crime Charles Becker, a lieutenant on the New York police force, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The Court of Appeals, however, reversed the jury's verdict, necessitating a second trial. Four members of New York's underworld, the so-called "gunmen,"—"Dago Frank," "Gyp the Blood," "Whitey Lewis," and "Lefty Louie,"—were convicted also of this murder. Their conviction was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and they have since paid the death penalty.

Still another case in which a murder was committed was that of Hans Schmidt, a pseudo-priest, who murdered the girl Anna Aumuller, and attempted to hide his crime by submerging parts of her dismembered body in the Hudson River. So much for the murderers who have been brought to justice in New York County in recent years.

SECRETARY WILLIS AND THE OFFICE BULLETIN-BOARD SHOWING STATUS OF CASES

#### PROSECUTION OF SWINDLERS

An interesting swindling case came during my first year in office. It was proven that a man had obtained, under false representations, a cargo of goods which he intended to dispose of in South America. He was located by excellent detective work in British Columbia, brought to New York County for trial, was convicted, and is now serving a term in the State prison.

Another sensational case during my first year in office was that of a confidential clerk in the Russo-Chinese Bank, who was accused of embezzling more than \$500,000 from that corporation. The case against the clerk was complete,—so complete, in fact, that he pleaded guilty and was sentenced on two indictments, making the maximum of his prison term eighteen years.

#### "CROOKED" LAWYERS BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

It may interest the reader to follow the successive steps that are taken from the very

beginning of a criminal prosecution to the end. We will take the case of a lawyer who was convicted on January 26, 1912, of grand larceny in the first degree and was sentenced by Justice Davis of the Supreme Court to serve an indeterminate sentence of from two years to three years and eight months in the State prison.

The original complaint against this man was lodged in the complaint bureau of the District Attorney's office by a Presbyterian minister of White Plains, N. Y. The lawyer had charge of certain investments for the clergyman. The latter had become dissatisfied with the manner in which these investments were handled and suspected that he was being swindled.

An investigation was made by the complaint bureau and several witnesses were examined. It was found that the money obtained from two checks of \$1000 each had apparently been appropriated by the lawyer. A complaint was drawn, the witnesses were





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THE NEW YORK CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING  
(Center of prosecuting activities)

taken before a city magistrate, a warrant was issued, and the man was arrested. A full hearing was accorded him, in which the case of the people was represented by an assistant from the District Attorney's office, and the lawyer was held for the action of the grand jury. Pending such grand jury action he was released on bail of \$6000.

In due time the lawyer was indicted by the grand jury for grand larceny in the first degree. The case was listed on the calendar of the General Sessions Court. One of the assistant district attorneys was assigned to try the case and began at once to prepare for the trial. During the investigation by this trial assistant several new transactions reflecting upon the integrity of the accused were disclosed. It became apparent that he had committed grand larceny by appropriating eleven promissory notes aggregating \$4450 which the clergyman had entrusted to his keeping. Again the case was presented to a grand jury, and again an indictment

was filed against the accused,—this time an indictment based on the eleven promissory notes. The lawyer was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions and entered a plea of "not guilty."

The case was transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the criminal term of the Supreme Court and in due time was tried. The defendant was convicted. His counsel appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, seeking a reversal of the decision. A certificate of reasonable doubt was also sought in the Supreme Court. It was denied on March 31, 1912. In June of that same year the appeal bureau of the District Attorney's office moved to dismiss the lawyer's appeal in the Appellate Division. The appeal was dismissed,—which ended the legal fight. The result well justified the time and labor expended by the District Attorney's office. A "crooked" lawyer had been made to pay the penalty of his misdoings. The man's career as a lawyer ended right there. My office notified the Bar Association of the circumstances and the guilty man was forthwith disbarred.

A former Assistant District Attorney of New York County was recently charged with having criminally received stolen property in connection with a robbery of an aged banker, from whom about \$87,000 worth of securities had been taken. The lawyer was sentenced to a term of five months in the penitentiary. His conviction was subsequently affirmed and he served his time on Blackwell's Island. Eighteen other lawyers



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THE FAMOUS "BRIDGE OF SIGHS" CONNECTING THE CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING WITH THE "TOMBS" (CITY PRISON)

have been prosecuted for crime in New York County during my administration.

#### FRAUDULENT BANKING METHODS

The paths of frenzied finance sometimes lead to the District Attorney's office. Four years ago there occurred a financial crash which resulted in several criminal prosecutions. The doors of the Northern Bank were closed on December 27, 1910. Disclosures by the State Banking Department cast grave suspicions upon the methods of one Joseph G. Robin, a moving spirit in that institution. Robin was indicted, and within two months was brought to trial. Knowing how perfect was the case against him Robin pleaded guilty and offered to give evidence incriminating others. He was confined in the Tombs Prison for nearly two years, working in conjunction with my office and giving valuable information. After these two years in the Tombs he was sentenced to a term of one year in the penitentiary, making a total of three years' confinement.

Following closely the conclusion of the Robin trial a general investigation of the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company was instituted by the District Attorney's office. The company's president was indicted for making a false report to the State Banking Department. An associate who was really the guiding spirit of the company was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree and was tried before Justice Davis. This trial lasted five weeks. He was found guilty of stealing \$140,000 from the Carnegie Trust Company and was sentenced to not less than four years and eight months in Sing Sing Prison. The company's president was also found guilty and sentenced. Another banker was convicted of forgery shortly after the crash of the Northern Bank and the Carnegie Trust Company, although he was not connected in any way with either of these institutions. He pleaded guilty to having forged stock certificates of the Bronx National Bank.

#### OTHER OFFENDERS

One of the most bitterly fought trials, and the longest that has ever occurred in New York County, followed the indictment for conspiracy against thirteen defendants afterwards convicted of violating the anti-monopoly law and forming an agreement to control the price of poultry. This trial lasted for thirteen and one-half weeks. The defense was represented in court by my predecessor in office, William Travers Jerome. The defendants were found guilty and each sentenced to



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THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AT HIS OFFICE DESK

the penitentiary for three months. They were fined \$500 each. This conviction was recently affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A magazine writer was convicted not long ago of forgery in the second degree.

Now and then a public official runs amuck. An Alderman was recently convicted of extortion, together with a former missionary in the Tombs.

These are only a few of the many crimes the perpetrators of which the District Attorney's office strives to punish. Sometimes the guardians of the peace break the law they are sworn to uphold. Recently two policemen, collectors for grafting officials in the New York City Police Department, a police captain and a patrolman,—were convicted of perjury by my office. Four other police officers, inspectors in the Police Department, were convicted of the crime of conspiracy to obstruct public justice by spiriting away witnesses who were material in the prosecution of a man who had made collections from gambling-houses and houses of ill-repute.

The scope of the District Attorney's office and its functions have now been pretty thoroughly outlined. It is not an easy task that the District Attorney of New York County is called upon to perform,—the task of upholding the letter of the criminal law in a community so heterogeneous in its citizenry. It is a task in which one's work is never done,—a task in which the only satisfaction is that of duty conscientiously performed.

# HOW DAYTON'S CITY-MANAGER PLAN IS WORKING

BY LENT D. UPSON

*(Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Dayton, Ohio)*



CITY MANAGER HENRY M. WAITE, OF DAYTON

**S**INCE January 1 of this year the government of Dayton, Ohio, a city of over 125,000 people, has been administered by a city manager, an innovation inspired partly by the experiences following the Dayton flood of a year ago. Only an exceptional city administration could have met the urgent needs of that time. The existing administration was not exceptional,—in fact it was inadequate for the requirements of a progressive city under normal conditions. Under such circumstances the control of public affairs not unnaturally passed to the strongest men of the community. A great manufacturer and philanthropist assumed the burden of feeding and caring for one hundred thousand people. Under his direction competent men took charge of public works, sanitation, and provisioning, with the result that the community regained a working condition with remarkable rapidity. It is not astonishing that after this experience the public expressed its approval of a charter making such type of government permanent.

Though in operation only four months,

the advantages of unifying authority and responsibility in one man are manifesting themselves through prompt, decisive and direct action, a quality usually conspicuously absent in public affairs. A "go and he goeth" spirit has superseded the "checks and balances" and dulled initiative of a more complicated government. Two days after taking office the city manager instituted the practice of periodically flushing streets which (during previous administrations) had become filthy because the fire, water, and public-works departments did not coöperate. This coördination of the city's needs has been notable in large as well as small mat-

ters. At the end of 1913 the contracts for the disposal of garbage were to expire, yet, under the old administration, failure on the part of the mayor and the city council to coöperate with the local departments had nullified any efforts to provide a solution of this always vexing problem. One of the first acts of the newly elected commission, at the suggestion of the city manager, was the appropriation of several thousand dollars to be spent at his discretion in a study of this and similar conditions. Within a month competent engineers had been secured to report upon feasible plans for refuse disposal.

The water problem was handled in a similar way. Under the present administration a new water supply has been secured, and steps have been taken which will ultimately provide for all the city's needs. The public-works department has resumed the collection of ashes and rubbish after a lapse of a year, inaugurated a city-wide clean-up, placed rubbish receptacles in the business section, cleaned all residence streets, and authorized a commission on renaming and renumbering.



THE LABOR OF MUNICIPAL LODGERS TRANSFORMING A STOCK-YARDS DUMP INTO A PARK

There no longer exists a government in which the several departments work as independent units in the prosecution of their duties. On each afternoon at four o'clock the departmental heads meet with the manager to discuss problems of common interest, and minor activities which call for coöperation,—activities which formerly would not have been undertaken.

For example, the newly appointed district physicians of the department of welfare use the police-telegraph system for reporting, because such privileges can be secured by an order of one man, instead of through endless dickering between unrelated parties. Inmates of the city's correctional institutions work in the public parks and streets; the associated charities administers without directing expense all public relief. These are small items; but extended they eliminate thousands of dollars of useless expense, and add that peculiar quality to city government which makes it good government.

#### EFFICIENCY METHODS

By rapidly adopting the efficiency systems of great private commercial organizations Dayton aims to make its government a model in the administration of public business. In the management of its finances it is putting into operation the latest methods of fiscal control. The budget of 1914 is based upon a clearly defined financial program supported

by facts uniformly classified according to the character of the expenditures. To control the latter a complete system of accounting is being developed which will reflect currently the exact fiscal condition of the city; bills outstanding and unpaid; anticipated receipts; control of public property of all kinds, and, above all, the new system will insure correct balance-sheets over current, capital, and trust accounts. By one prominent municipal authority such balance-sheets are considered of greater value than a new charter. Such a program is at least unique for a city which to this year has had little or no knowledge of outstanding liabilities and less regarding accounts due the city. Properties leased by the municipality have frequently gone for years making no recompense for the privileges secured.

Unit cost accounting is being installed for the divisions of garbage-removal, ash and rubbish collection, street-cleaning, and street-repair, and will ultimately be extended to the other functions of government. Time records have been placed in every department, and no city employee receives remuneration without showing such record of his work.

#### PURCHASING SUPPLIES

The average city spends from one-tenth to one-fifth of its income for the purchase of supplies and services which it is possible to buy in an open, competitive market. Yet

a net saving of 20 per cent. would not be too much to expect if such money were expended with the degree of care common in successful private corporations. The establishment of a purchasing division by the city of Dayton has already resulted in a monthly saving sufficient to cover the annual expense of this branch of the government. Prices formerly paid are ridiculous compared with those which can be secured through competition and the letting of contracts or orders regardless of the vendor's political status. After making allowances for changes due to market conditions, there has been an average reduction in prices of from 10 to 75 per cent. in the purchase of supplies, some articles costing but a fraction of their former price. It is expected that the savings effected in one year will amount to over \$25,000 upon an expenditure of a little over \$100,000.

Nor will this improvement stop with the securing of better prices. It was early realized that similar waste was caused by using goods not exactly suited in quality to the purpose for which they were purchased. As a result specifications are being drawn defining standards according to which every article will be purchased, and designating the kind of goods needed by every city department. In this way the use of high-priced supplies for ordinary purposes has been eliminated in all departments. Office equipment and stationery have been standardized, and in general goods are purchased after service tests rather than because of prejudice.

#### PUBLIC WELFARE

Were the efforts of the city government limited entirely to the adoption and securing of greater economy and efficiency in public business they would not have measured up to the motives which inspired the citizens of Dayton to adopt so radical an innovation in government. The head of the public-welfare department,—one of the five divisions of the city government,—keenly appreciates the part a growing municipality must take in promoting a greater measure of common happiness. This department is endeavoring not only to reflect the social ideals of the community but also to become a factor in molding community thought. The public-health activities of the city have doubled under the direction of a competent health officer devoting full time to his duties. Every effort is being made to reduce a death rate which has stood still for ten years. Milk regulations have been made more strict and are more rigidly enforced; dairymen and

neighboring health officers are urged to attend bi-monthly conferences; three baby clinics and pure-milk stations have been established, and the visiting-nurse activities have been centralized. Five district physicians have been appointed to administer to those who cannot afford the services of a private physician.

For giving free legal advice to those unable to employ an attorney a bureau has been established with a very limited appropriation. Over one hundred cases received consideration during the first month of its existence.

An earnest attempt has been made to make people happy as well as healthy. Notable attention has been given to public recreation and amusement. In coöperation with the private organizations a survey of available recreation facilities was made, which resulted in a reorganization of the recreational agencies of the city government. Commercial recreation has been placed under the supervision of the welfare department rather than the division of police. A series of public band-concerts has been planned, and an organization has been formed at the instance of the city government which provides frequent musical entertainments in newly formed social centers.

The city is preparing for cultivation a number of vacant lots which will be turned over to citizens free with the one requirement that a portion of the plot be devoted to the raising of flowers. Two allotment gardens of five and seven acres each have been started. School-children are cultivating experimental gardens under the direction of paid instructors, and over 10,000 plots are being planted this spring. The direction of this movement is in the hands of fifteen citizens, five of whom are appointed by the city government.

The correctional policy of the municipality is undergoing a complete transformation, insuring humane treatment of the inmates of public institutions, sufficient food and clothing, provision for increasing sanitation and personal cleanliness, as well as the development of the parole system. To provide a fact basis for any activity to minimize delinquency and poverty, a comprehensive social survey is in progress, the results of which will shortly be made public. Under the division of correction the director of welfare established a municipal lodging-house, where 1109 lodgings were provided during the month of March and 2959 meals were served. In partial payment the city received 925 half days of work on the city streets.



SOME OF DAYTON'S EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

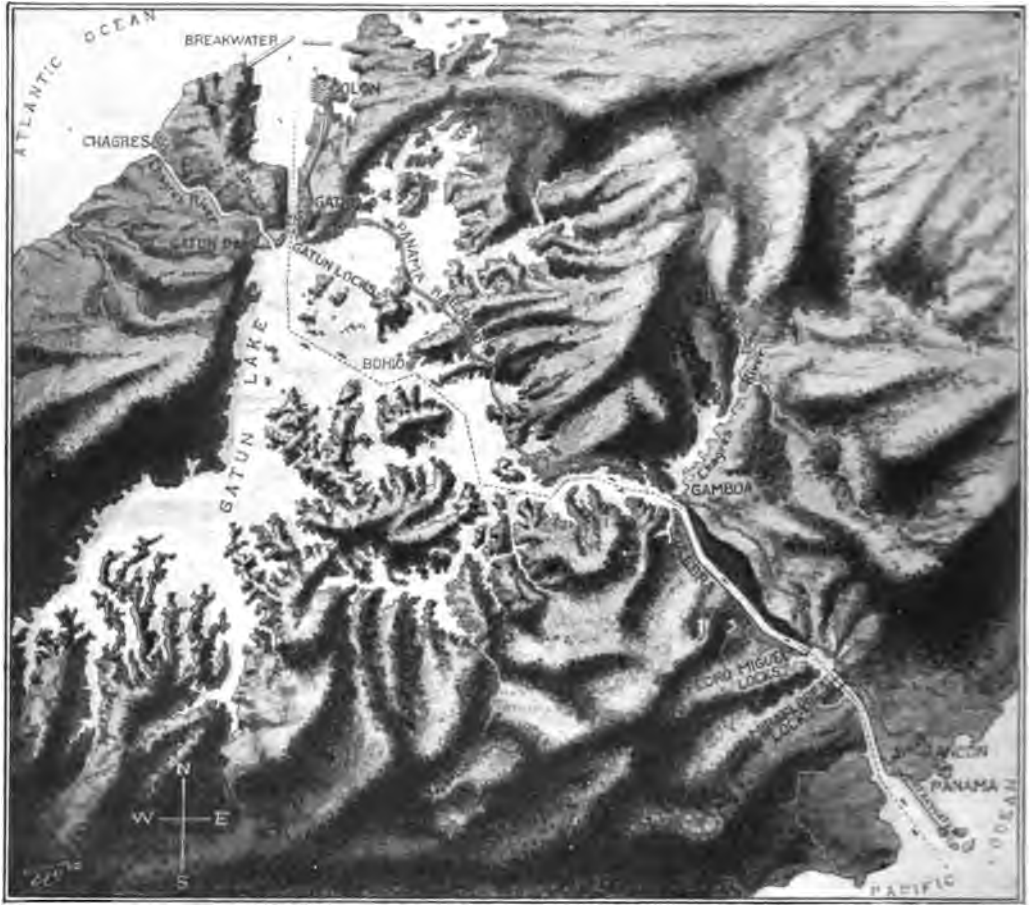
It was thought advisable by the city manager to assume personal charge of both the fire and police functions, a relationship which has re-established the morale broken down by years of inattention. A police school meeting weekly has been created to familiarize officers with their duties as well as to impress upon them that they are promoters as well as protectors of public order,—the beginning of a campaign "to reduce the moral death rate of the community." A fire-prevention survey of every dwelling and business house in the city has been completed, resulting in a reduction of fire runs by 20 per cent.

These are a few of the early results of government under the direction of competent men, independent of political or partisan influence. Many similar improvements have been made, requiring little initial cost but giving promise of an administration sufficient to the needs and desires of the people. The Dayton government has not been free from criticism, but in the main attacks have had their origin in ignorance of what the government is actually doing, or in a desire to manufacture disfavor for political purposes.

The most trenchant protest has been against the payment of higher salaries to

more competent men, and against the employment of non-residents for important offices. The best answer to these objections is the fact that a majority of the voters supported representatives pledged to produce one hundred cents of results for every dollar of public revenue, and that obviously these results can only be obtained by securing capable administrators at a reasonable cost, and from wherever they are to be found.

The achievements of Dayton have been brought about with such dispatch only because authority and responsibility for the efficient operation of *all* the city departments are centered in one individual. He in turn demands that his departmental heads produce results or else make way for men who can do so. Experience points against the probability of so gratifying a result under the federal or commission plans, with their "checks and balances" and dissemination of authority and responsibility. It is believed that a critical and unbiased observer applying any recognized tests to this experiment in city government would find in few municipalities in the country such a degree of efficiency in public business, such a keen interest in social and public problems, as is to-day found in the city of Dayton.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PANAMA CANAL, LOOKING FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC

## GOING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

**T**HE interruption to traffic on the Tehuantepec Railway, owing to the chaos in Mexico, and the consequent increase of business at the Isthmus, hurried matters at the Panama Canal so that, by the middle of last month, freight vessels were being taken through the great waterway. The dredges had by that time practically conquered the troublesome Cucaracha slide.

There has been such a vast deal said and written about tolls on the canal, and about the traffic that it will stimulate, as well as that which it will divert from other trade routes of the world, that some of the simple, concrete facts about a passage through the great waterway have been overlooked or not generally known.

When a ship enters the canal, what happens to her, what sort of a channel does she pass through, and how long will it take her to make the trip from ocean to ocean?

If she is a merchant ship with cargo, she will pay at the collecting office at the Pacific or Atlantic end a sum of money, as toll, amounting to \$1.20 per net ton. Just what this means has been explained for our readers by Professor Emory R. Johnson, who, as special commissioner on Panama traffic and tolls, prepared the report for the War Department and suggested the rate agreed upon and established by President Taft's proclamation on November 3, 1912. In a letter to this magazine, Professor Johnson says:

The term "a ton" as applied to vessels means 100 cubic feet. The net tonnage of a vessel is the tonnage of space that may be used to accommodate the passengers or to stow cargo. That is, the gross tonnage of a vessel is the entire closed-in capacity of the vessel. The net tonnage is the closed-in capacity, minus the space occupied by the crew, fuel, and machinery. The tolls that were fixed by the President imposed a charge of \$1.20



per 100 cubic feet of earning capacity. Vessels "in ballast," that is, without cargo or passengers, are charged tolls 40 per cent. less than the standard rate. A vessel usually carries two weight or cargo tons for each *net* ton.

These charges are based on the rates established for the Suez Canal, which have been steadily reduced from \$1.50 per net ton in 1910 to a permanent rate of \$1.20 on January 1, 1913.

In discussing the matter of the exemption of American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls, it should not be forgotten that Colonel Goethals, the builder of the canal, has asserted that, unless all vessels contribute, we shall not be able to pay the upkeep of the waterway. The Isthmian Canal Commission, which went out of existence on April 1, has estimated that, to operate and maintain the canal, run the government of the zone, and keep up the sanitation, it will cost about \$4,000,000 every year. The construction of the canal has cost \$375,000,000. At 3 per cent. the interest on this will amount to \$11,250,000 annually. Beginning with January, 1913, the canal concession treaty compels the United States to pay to the Republic of Panama annually the sum of \$250,000. Thus the total annual expenses of the canal will be \$15,500,000.

The great canal, it must be remembered, does not cross the isthmus from east to west. From the entrance point in Limon Bay, on the Atlantic or Caribbean side, it runs almost due south through the Gatun locks to a point in the center of Gatun Lake; that is, for a distance of about eleven and a half miles. It then turns sharply to the east and follows a course generally southeastern until it reaches the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific. The Pacific terminus at Panama is about twenty-two and a half miles east of the Atlantic terminus near Colon. From shore-line to shore-line of the two oceans the distance is about forty miles. From deep water in the Atlantic, however, to deep water in the Pacific, fifty miles intervene. It is well to remember these facts in our hypothetical journey through.

Suppose, now, our vessel enters from the Atlantic side, approaching the channel in Limon Bay, which is an arm of the Caribbean Sea. From this entrance the vessel sails about seven miles through a made channel to Gatun. There it enters a series of three locks, which lift it eighty-five feet to the level of Gatun Lake. At the entrance to the locks at Gatun, or Miraflores, the captain will deliver over his vessel to the

absolute control of an official of the canal, who will be in charge until the ship leaves the great waterway. Many precautions are taken to prevent accident in entering or leaving the locks.

In the level stretches and on Gatun Lake the ship will proceed under her own steam. While going into and through the locks, however, the electric locomotive of the canal operating force will be the propelling force. The observation niche in the center of each of the locks is so placed as to command an unobstructed view of the whole. The operator there directs and controls every operation in the passage of the vessel except the movements of the towing locomotive. He has before him on a table a control-board with water-levels and switch-levers. Standing before this board, he directs the movements of the vessel and watches on the miniature model before him the levels rise and fall and the levers go back and forward, as they do in the great waterway itself.

After leaving the highest lock, at Bas Obispo, the ship will go under her own steam at full speed, if her captain desires, through the twenty-four miles of Gatun Lake. There she will enter the famous Culebra Cut, a deep slice in the mountains, the only break in the continental backbone of the two American continents from Alaska to Cape Horn. For nine miles the channel passes through this cut, ending at Pedro Miguel. It is in this section of the canal that so many slides and breaks have occurred,—twenty-six in all, covering a total area of more than 200 acres. For the satisfaction of those who fear that this may be a permanent danger, it should be mentioned that a recent special report on the geology of the cut concludes that, when the banks have been properly terraced and the pressure on the sides thus properly adjusted, there is no danger of the slides endangering the operation of the completed canal.

At Pedro Miguel the ship will enter another lock on its downward trip to the Pacific. This lock will lower it thirty-three and a half feet, to Lake Miraflores, a small body of water, itself at an elevation of fifty-four and two-thirds feet above sea-level. A sail of a mile and a half across this lake brings the ship to the station of Miraflores, where it will enter a series of two other locks and be lowered to sea-level. At Miraflores eight and a half miles of channel separate the vessel from the Pacific. The canal has been graphically compared to a huge water bridge divided into two sections, with the locks acting as water elevators at each end.

To pass a vessel through all the locks it has been estimated will take about three hours. The entire journey of the vessel through the canal is estimated as ranging from ten to twelve hours, according to the size of the ship and the rate of speed at which it will travel.

Many vessels will pass through the locks at night. The lighting, therefore, of the waterway was an important problem. The canal is lighted from end to end by electricity and gas, the latter being employed in towers and beacons in the less accessible places. The most powerful lights are those marking the sea channels at the Atlantic and Pacific entrances, and these are visible at a distance of from twelve to eighteen miles.

The most modern and approved terminal facilities are offered to vessels, including powerful tugs ready at each ocean entrance; adequate buildings for the discharge and taking on of freight, and supply warehouses where ships may purchase, at reasonable stated prices, coal, oil, fresh water, and food. There will be, moreover, complete telegraph and telephone and mailing facilities. No private or commercial wireless installations will be permitted in the zone. However, the wireless stations under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department will accept private and commercial messages "under such regulations as the President of the United States may prescribe."

In March, 1911, Congress passed an act appropriating \$3,000,000 for the fortification of the canal. Later \$3,000,000 more was appropriated for the same purpose. Work was begun a few months later, according to plans furnished by the War Department. These plans contemplate "assistance to the United States in the transfer of a fleet from one ocean to another through the canal in the face of an opposing fleet." There are heavy fortifications at the entrances in both oceans, field-works about the locks, and a mobile force of troops with a minimum strength of 7000 men, to consist of three regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battalion of field artillery, and twelve companies of coast artillery. At each terminating channel mines will be planted.

On April 1 the new government of the



A SIGHT-SEEING LOCOMOTIVE WHICH WILL TAKE VISITORS ALONG THE CANAL

Canal Zone went into effect. Colonel George W. Goethals remains at the head, with the title of Governor of the Panama Canal. He also is the head of the Department of Operation and Maintenance. Colonel Henry F. Hodges, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., becomes Engineer of Maintenance. Captain Hugh Rodman, U. S. A., the officer already referred to, who, either personally or by representative, will take control of all ships entering the locks, is entitled Superintendent of Transportation. Captain W. H. Rose, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., is Electrical Engineer. Besides these, there are two captains of the terminal ports, a superintendent of shops and drydocks, chiefs of the purchasing, supply, accounting, and health departments, a superintendent of hospitals, a chief officer of the quarantine, and an executive secretary.

Whatever may be the final policy of the government at Washington regarding tolls on American ships, there can be no doubt of the fact that, contrary to belief in some quarters, the canal has already proved a potent factor towards the growth of our merchant marine. In this REVIEW for May, 1913, Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, an eminent authority on our merchant marine, contributed an article, "American Ships for Panama," in which he told of the vessels then building for canal service. At that time he showed that the entire fleet of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, twenty-six steamers plying between New York and Hawaii, will go through the canal. Since the opening of hostilities in Mexico, these ships have gone via the Straits of Magellan instead of transshipping their cargo by the Tehuantepec Railroad. Later figures now supplied us by Mr. Marvin show that in addition to these

there will be ten ships of the Luckenback Steamship Company; three ships of Grace & Company (three more in building); two ships of the Emery Steamship Company; two of the Red Star Line of the International Mercantile Marine; and vessels of a new company now being organized by shipping interests of New Orleans and Galveston. Besides this there will be a number of "tramps"; official figures indicate the construction of at least eight for this very service. German, French, English, and Japanese lines are also building especially for the canal. A summary of the Tehuantepec-Panama

Trans-Isthmian Railway, traffic for 1913, issued by the Department of Commerce on April 16, shows that this is growing rapidly. During 1913 the value of this traffic aggregated \$99,500,000. It will all, of course, be absorbed by the canal route. It is agreed in shipping circles, says Mr. Marvin, that "the Panama Canal has already been responsible for the addition of more sea-going steam cargo tonnage to the American merchant marine than any other single factor in our history."



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**THE FIRST VESSEL TO PASS THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL**  
(A steam work-barge in the Miraflores Locks)

The Canal Zone, over which the United States has jurisdiction, extends from ocean to ocean for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It contains, including a group of islands in the Bay of Panama, about 436 square miles. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances in these cities and to maintain public order in them "in case the Republic of Panama, in the judgment of the United States, should not be able to do so."



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**PANAMA SCENERY AND NATIVES A FEW MILES BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE ZONE**

# SUPREMACY IN THE PANAMA CANAL

BY DAVID JAYNE HILL

*[Dr. David Jayne Hill's views regarding the Panama Canal, and the treaty questions relating to it, will be read with the greatest interest and recognized as of exceptional importance. Dr. Hill not only ranks with our very highest authorities in the field of international law and diplomacy, but as respects the two so-called "Hay-Pauncefote" treaties he has the added right to express influential views because of the fact that he was First Assistant Secretary of State for a period of five years from 1898 to 1903, the two treaties in question having been negotiated in the middle of that period.—THE EDITOR.]*

THE question of greatest national importance in relation to the Panama Canal is the one which at the present moment is receiving the least attention. It is for this reason only that the present writer has considered it opportune and a patriotic duty to discuss at this time the meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

The real issue regarding the Panama Canal is not its economic advantages; which, considering the small amount of interoceanic and transoceanic shipping owned by the people of the United States, is a matter of secondary interest. The vital question is, Does the Government of the United States possess supremacy in the Panama Canal, or does it not? Do other nations possess "entire equality" with the United States in respect of the "conditions,"—not to mention the "charges of traffic,"—or "otherwise"?

Those who interpret the Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, now in force, in such a manner as to include the United States among the nations which are to observe the rules laid down by the United States alone for the use of the canal have apparently overlooked the fact that by that interpretation the canal is free and open to the vessels of war of the United States and those of other countries on precisely the same terms.

If this interpretation be correct, the Government of the United States, as builder and owner of the canal, is either required to pay tolls for passage through the canal of its vessels of war, or the vessels of war of other nations are entitled to pass without payment.

It has never been contended by any one who has discussed this subject that the canal may not, in accordance with the treaty, under certain circumstances, be closed to the ves-

sels of war of other nations, or that the war vessels of the United States are to pay tolls, or that other war vessels may pass through the canal without payment. Such an interpretation would prohibit the Government of the United States, the builder and owner of the canal, from embarking or disembarking troops within the Canal Zone, revictualing its own ships therein, or permitting its own vessels to remain in the waters of the canal or inside the three-mile limit beyond a specified time. Finally, it would prevent the Government of the United States from closing the canal to a fleet intending hostilities against the territory of the United States so long as it observed the rules during its transit.

This is an interpretation which is not in accordance with the expressed intentions of the treaty, or with the change in the ground conception of it during the negotiations; and cannot be accepted without forfeiting the supremacy of the Government of the United States in the canal and abandoning all the results, achieved with so much difficulty, in the course of the negotiations.

## THE KEY TO THE TRUE INTERPRETATION

The key to the correct interpretation of the Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is to be found in what took place between the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the ratification of the treaty now in force; that is, between February 5, 1900, and December 16, 1901, a period of nearly two years, during which changes occurred in the fundamental idea of the treaty which are not only radical but entirely subversive of the system of relations embodied in the original Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

In the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the following limitations were placed upon the United States:

(1) The United States and Great Britain jointly adopt the rules for the use of the canal;

(2) No fortifications are permitted on or near the canal;

(3) The canal is to be kept open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality;

(4) The canal cannot be closed by either power in time of war; and

(5) Great Britain, equally with the United States and all nations using the canal, is bound to protect it and enforce the rules.

In the Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty all these positions are reversed, and the result is:

(1) The United States alone adopts the rules for the use of the canal;

(2) Fortifications are not prohibited;

(3) There is no obligation to grant to other nations a share in the control of the canal;

(4) It is not necessary to keep the canal open when the United States is at war; and

(5) There is no obligation on the part of anyone to aid the United States in protecting the canal.

Thus, in every essential point, the "entire equality" of all nations in the canal,—except, perhaps, in the matter of charges, which by the treaty now in force must be "just and equitable," whatever that may imply,—the conception of the treaty has radically changed since the time of the Clayton-Bulwer convention.

#### THE FINAL CONCEPTION OF THE TREATY

This final conception, embodied in the treaty now in force, is thus expressed by Secretary Hay in his communication of the treaty to the Senate: "It relieves Great Britain of all responsibility and obligation to enforce the neutrality of the canal, which by the former treaty had been imposed upon or assumed by her jointly with the United States, and thus meets the main stress of the objection which seemed to underlie or be interwoven with the other objections to the former Senate amendments. The United States alone, as the sole owner of the canal, as a purely American enterprise, adopts and prescribes the rules by which the canal shall be regulated, and assumes the entire responsibility and burden of enforcing, without the assistance of Great Britain or of any other nation, its absolute neutrality."

Is there, then, no change of meaning im-

ported into the words now composing the third article which gives them a different sense from what they had in the former treaty? Under the "absolute neutrality" of which Secretary Hay speaks are we to consider the words "entire equality" as applying to "all nations," as before, or as applying to all nations other than the United States? Is there no dissolution of partnership when these five radical changes have been introduced into the treaty for the express purpose, to use Secretary Hay's words, of bringing the treaty into "harmony with the national wish that this great interoceanic waterway should not only be constructed and owned, but *exclusively* controlled and managed, by the United States"?

Does this "radical and important change," as Secretary Hay called it, have no relation to the supremacy of the United States in the canal? Has it no relation to the future defense of the United States? Why, otherwise, should the American Government, in harmony with the national wish for exclusive control, undertake not only the entire cost but the entire defense of the canal, releasing all others from all responsibility? But if the defense of the United States is involved in the control of the canal, is it conceivable that, after such efforts and sacrifices to obtain the exclusive control, it could ever have been the intention of the Government of the United States, or of its representatives, to offer to the war vessels of all nations perfect freedom in the canal, or exemption from tolls, or terms of entire equality "otherwise"? Or can we assume that, after paying the full price for control, the Government of the United States intended to deny to itself any of the privileges just enumerated?

In the light of these negotiations it becomes absolutely certain that the Government of the United States did not design to restrict its own privileges in the canal to an entire equality with other nations, including noncontractants. It desired, and expressed the desire, that no nation should have contract rights in the canal. Nor did the United States derive or seek to derive, its substantive rights from Great Britain. These it proposed to acquire in another way, from another source, at its own cost, and then to exercise them as a sovereign nation has an inherent right as such to do, but as no private company ever could. But the construction of the third article of the treaty put upon it by those who import into it the meaning which the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty no doubt con-

tained would deny to the Government of the United States, a sovereign power, the evident right possessed by a private construction company to exempt its own vessels from the payment of charges to its own treasury.

#### THE CHANGED ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN

But what is, perhaps, more to the point than the intentions of the Government of the United States in the negotiation of the treaty now in force is the changed attitude of the Government of Great Britain regarding the desires and purposes of the American Government.

In February, 1901, when changes were proposed by the United States in order to make the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty acceptable to the Senate, Lord Lansdowne was indisposed in the circumstances then existing to make the concessions desired by the United States, but he pointed out very fully to Lord Pauncefote what their effect would be.

Regarding the right reserved by the United States to take any measures which it might find necessary to secure by its own forces the defense of the United States, His Lordship wrote: "Were this amendment added to the convention, the United States would, it is presumed, be within their treaty rights, if at any moment when it seemed to them that their safety required it, in view of warlike preparations not yet commenced, but contemplated or supposed to be contemplated by another power, they resorted to warlike acts in or near the canal—acts clearly inconsistent with the neutral character which it has always been sought to give it," etc. This, it is declared, would "involve a distinct departure from the principle which has until now found acceptance with both governments,—the principle, namely, that in time of war as well as in time of peace the passage of the canal is to remain free and unimpeded, and is to be so maintained by the power or powers responsible for its control."

That was the doctrine underlying the earlier treaties, but which the United States desired to change.

In his memorandum of August, 1901, after six months of reflection, Lord Lansdowne had changed his point of view. He then repeated the objections which Great Britain had entertained, and explained the reasons why His Majesty's Government had preferred, "as matters stood, to retain unmodified the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer convention"; but accepted the principal changes proposed by the United States,

namely, a separate article declaring the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the omission of an article inviting other powers to adhere to the treaty, the omission of the obligation to keep the canal open "in time of war as in time of peace," the omission of the prohibition of fortifications, the adoption of the rules by the United States alone, and the dispensation of Great Britain from responsibility for the protection of the canal.

Thus the original conception of a form of neutralization in which the United States and Great Britain were to be equal protectors of the canal, and on this basis were to enjoy its use on "equal terms," was superseded by the agreement that the Government of the United States should itself become the constructor of the canal, with sole ownership and sole responsibility for its defense, with the understanding that the "general principle" of neutralization, so far as it could be applied in the new circumstances, should take its place.

#### LIMITATION OF THE NEUTRALIZATION IDEA

How far, under the changed circumstances, can the "general principle" of neutralization be applied?

Certainly, the status of the United States in the canal is not what it was before. Its military supremacy there is now assured. Is it to be abandoned? But would it not be abandoned, if the third article of the treaty were so interpreted as to place *all* nations, including the United States, upon a plane of exact equality in respect of the conditions or changes of traffic or otherwise as regards vessels of war, which are expressly included with vessels of commerce?

In the memorandum of Lord Lansdowne just referred to His Lordship declares: "It is most important that no doubt should exist as to the intention of the contracting parties. As to this, I understand that by the omission of all reference to defense the United States Government desires to reserve the power of taking measures to protect the canal, at any time when the United States may be at war, from destruction or damage at the hands of an enemy or enemies. On the other hand, I conclude that, with the above exception, there is no intention to derogate from the principles of neutrality laid down by the rules. As to the first of these propositions, I am not prepared to deny that contingencies may arise when, not only from a national point of view, but on behalf of the commercial interests of the whole world, it might be of supreme importance to the United States that they should

be free to adopt measures for the defense of the canal at a moment when they were themselves engaged in hostilities."

In thus conceding the supremacy of the United States in the canal which it was to construct, Lord Lansdowne could not fail to see that the meaning of the words in the third article was thereby affected. He evidently perceived that when the United States placed itself in the position of the *tertium quid* of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, namely, the construction company that was to build the canal, it would be impossible to deny to the United States any of the rights which would naturally belong to such a construction company. He could not fail to see, further, that the United States as a sovereign power, assuming all the responsibilities for protecting the canal, which in the previous treaty the United States and Great Britain had divided between them, could not possess fewer rights regarding its own shipping than such construction company, if also a ship-owner, would possess.

It was, therefore, proposed by him, as a safeguard to fair treatment, that the expression originally applied to the construction company in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but not used in the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, "Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and reasonable," should be inserted in the new treaty, thus placing a limit to the conditions and charges which the United States was through its new position authorized by the treaty to impose. In the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, since in that convention both the powers adopting the rules were accorded *identical* treatment, such an expression would have been superfluous. In the Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, on the contrary, after the recognition of the supremacy of the United States in the canal as sole owner and protector, the naming of conditions and charges of traffic came within its authority, naturally exempted from all charges the war vessels of the United States, and created a possibility of making other dis-

tinctions which the First Hay-Pauncefote Treaty had not contemplated.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES

Having obtained the desired supremacy in the canal, the Government of the United States can afford to be generous as well as just in its treatment of neutrals. Its obligation to impose only just and equitable conditions and charges becomes the more binding because of the power which it possesses over the canal. Its opportunity for maintaining the peace of the world and cultivating the amity of all nations is thereby enormously increased, but in improving this opportunity it should not permit its paramount rights to be obscured or abridged.

In the course of time every national right is liable to be tested. The time will possibly come when every right the United States possesses in the Panama Canal,—its right to close the canal, to defend it with ships within the three-mile limit, to revictual its vessels within the canal, and to subsidize its ocean-going vessels that pass through it,—will be called in question under this treaty. It is better that all these questions be set at rest before they arise in some critical moment. They are all involved in the one great question of supremacy; which, if it is open to debate, should not be left in doubt.

International questions can never be settled permanently regardless of the right or wrong which they involve, and accusations of bad faith do not promote mutual confidence.

If treaties are misunderstood, they may require revision. In the meantime action may be suspended, but its ultimate adoption when duly considered need not be abandoned. The important matter is that no national right should be surrendered or weakened by implication until it is conclusively determined that it is not a right, and this is especially true of a right that it is believed has once been fairly acquired. Any international right by continuous concessions may eventually disappear.







## SANTO DOMINGO: OUR UNRULY WARD

BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD

IN this anxious hour, when the gaze of the nation is fixed upon the great conflagration beyond the Rio Grande, another sinister light appears upon the Southern sky. The island-republic of Santo Domingo, after nine years of peace and prosperity under American control, is again the prey of revolution, and the old elements of anarchy are once more raising their sinister heads. It is to be hoped that not even our preoccupation in the Mexican crisis will deter us from maintaining intact that work of regeneration whose splendid results are but the earnest of far greater triumphs of peace and civilization if only the forces of destruction shall be prevented from plunging the land once more into ruin.

No page of our foreign policy is brighter than the story of our recent relations with that little state, known indifferently as the Dominican Republic or the Republic of Santo Domingo, which with its neighbor, the Republic of Haiti, occupies the island of Santo Domingo, second largest of the Great Antilles. The Dominican Republic possesses the eastern two-thirds of the island, and its 18,000 square miles of territory about equals the combined areas of New Hampshire and Vermont. Surprising at it may seem, few regions of the earth are as little known to-day as this splendid island, lying between

Cuba and Porto Rico, and set fair on the track of one of the great streams of world commerce. This is, however, due entirely to the island's tragic history, for Santo Domingo is beyond question the finest of the Antilles, and neither Cuba, Porto Rico, nor Jamaica can compare with it in mineral wealth or fertility of soil.

### EXPLOITED BY SPAIN

Indeed, the history of that eastern portion now known as the Dominican Republic is a tale of unrelieved depression and decline. Discovered by Columbus, it was the earliest center of Spanish colonization, and into this small insular area first flowed the whole colonizing energy of Spain, not yet diverted to the vast continent beyond. Within thirty years hosts of colonists covered the land with towns of stone, and Santo Domingo, its capital city, after four centuries of decay, still shows those stately houses proudly described by Oviedo as "so fair and large that they may well receive any lord or noble of Spain."

It was a great time, those thirty years, in which the blood of a million Indians was melted down into the ingots of gold and silver which amazed the Spanish Court. But after those thirty feverish years it was all over. Mexico was now conquered, the mines

of Santo Domingo paled before the marvels of Guanajuato and Potosí, the Indian workers were dead. The colonists flocked away to the more tempting Spanish Main and depopulated Santo Domingo sank almost into oblivion, and in that oblivion it has remained to the present day. The French, it is true, seized the western coasts and presently gave as good proof of the island's fertility as had the Spaniards of its mineral wealth, for when the great slave revolt resulting in the negro state of Haiti took place, 120 years ago, the French part of Santo Domingo, though no larger than Massachusetts, was providing France and the half of Europe with its sugar, coffee, and indigo.

#### THE HAITIAN NEGRO REPUBLIC

It is not surprising that Spanish Santo Domingo was presently involved in the terrible cataclysm which erased the French part from the map of the civilized world and reduced it to the haunt of savagery and serpent-worship known as the "Republic" of Haiti. In the year 1800 the famous Toussaint L'Ouverture overran Spanish Santo Domingo with his Haitian armies and held possession till the arrival of Napoleon's great expedition in 1802. But Toussaint's very conquest revealed those profound differences between the two portions of the island which have always rendered political union impossible. The intense economic development of French Santo Domingo had brought about a dense population of negro slaves with a small white upper class and an intermediate caste of free mulattoes. The effect of the slave revolt was not only the annihilation of the whites, but also a terrible struggle between negroes and mulattoes in which the latter were worsted, and Haitian history has been largely a series of savage negro persecutions of the mulattoes, to-day reduced to a small and oppressed minority.

#### TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE'S INVASION OF SPANISH SANTO DOMINGO

In Spanish Santo Domingo, however, things were very different. The general neglect of agriculture made slavery unprofitable, and the sparse population of ranchers, herdsmen, and squatter farmers from the Canary Islands led a life the very antithesis to the feverish energy of French Santo Domingo. Negroes were here not numerous, and since slavery was naturally of a domestic and patriarchal character they generally gained their freedom in course of time. Also, the lack of a rich planter class and

the presence of the already mixed-blood Canary Islanders did much to break down the color line. Accordingly, at the moment of Toussaint L'Ouverture's invasion, the population of Spanish Santo Domingo was mainly near-white or mulatto, with only a minority of genuine negroes.

#### NAPOLEON'S INTERVENTION AND SPANISH EVACUATION

The effect of Toussaint L'Ouverture's invasion was what might have been expected from the racial diversity of the two populations and foreshadowed the attitude of the Dominican people toward all subsequent Haitian attempts at subjugation. Although with a sagacity not displayed by any of his successors, Toussaint L'Ouverture showed every consideration for local ideas and customs, the Dominicans remained totally unreconciled to Haitian rule, and upon the appearance of Napoleon's expedition they rose as one man for the expulsion of the black troops. When, after the French evacuation of Haiti, the black "Emperor" Dessalines attempted to repeat Toussaint's conquests, the Dominicans rallied fiercely about the tiny French corps left in the eastern portion of the island and beat off the Haitian attack. At the close of the Napoleonic wars Spain again took possession of her old colony, but the wave of revolt then sweeping over Spanish America presently reached the island and in 1821 the Spanish evacuation was followed by the establishment of a republic.

#### AN ERA OF HAITIAN OCCUPATION

It was not long before the Dominicans had cause for bitter regret at their expulsion of the Spaniards. Their ambitious western neighbors had forgotten neither Toussaint's conquest nor Dessalines' attempt, and it so happened that at this moment Haiti, after a decade of frightful anarchy, was temporarily united under the iron rule of General Boyer. No sooner were the Spaniards out of Santo Domingo, therefore, than Boyer overran it and established Haitian rule throughout the island.

The Haitian occupation of Santo Domingo lasted twenty-two years, and was an unmitigated evil. Boyer himself had had the advantages of a European education and possessed some of the rudiments of statecraft, but his country was born of a savage protest against the white world and the Haitians were imbued with such mingled fear and hatred of their former masters as necessarily excluded everything of European

civilization except its vices. Since the Haitians have so thoroughly proven their total inability to govern themselves, the results of their twenty-two years' rule over their Dominican neighbors may be imagined. The white and near-white population steadily emigrated, and Spanish civilization everywhere gave way to Haitian barbarism. The Dominicans, however, remained obstinately hostile to black rule, and when after Boyer's overthrow in 1843 Haiti relapsed into anarchy, the Dominicans expelled their oppressors and regained their independence.

#### FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT DOMINICAN SELF-GOVERNMENT

Unfortunately the Dominicans themselves showed no signs of self-governing ability. Year after year the unhappy country was torn by the meaningless "revolutions" of ambitious military chiefs and continued its descent toward anarchy and barbarism. Presently to its internal sufferings there was added a renewal of the Haitian peril. The black state on its western border had again found a master in the person of General Geffard and the Dominicans were faced with the prospect of once more falling under the Haitian yoke.

So intolerable was this prospect that in 1861 the Dominican President, Santana, apparently with the general consent of the population, proclaimed re-annexation to Spain. The Spaniards, however, had learned nothing from their colonial disasters, and their administration was so harsh and corrupt that in less than four years a general rising drove them from the country. Since Haiti was once more relapsing into its normal anarchy the western peril was no longer pressing for the moment, yet the Spanish occupation, despite its failings, had brought home to the better-class Dominicans some of the advantages of civilized life, and since the senseless revolutions had again begun their fatal work a movement grew up for annexation to the United States.

#### PROPOSED ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES

It is an interesting fact that such ideas had been broached as early as 1849. Perhaps initiated and certainly supported by the considerable number of American negroes settled in the Dominican Republic by the American philanthropic colonization societies of the twenties and thirties. As long as the United States was a slave-holding power these annexationist projects were opposed by

the majority of the Dominican population, especially by the upper-class near-whites and mulattoes who feared for their social status under American rule. But after the Civil War all these fears were dissipated and definite offers of annexation were made to the American Government.

In 1869 President Grant sent General O. E. Babcock to investigate the situation, and so impressed was this gentleman with both the resources of the country and the sentiment of its people that he negotiated an annexation treaty which was promptly ratified by the Dominican legislature. The hopes of the Dominicans were, however, not destined to be fulfilled. Southern schemes to acquire new slave-territory during the period preceding our Civil War had left bitter memories in the minds of the ruling Northern party, and the prospect of acquiring tropical territory evoked much opposition in the United States. Anti-imperialist sentiment was particularly strong in the Senate of the day, and this feeling Charles Sumner, fired by both principle and pique against the President, skilfully exploited to the rejection of the annexation treaty. President Grant, in a final effort to carry out his cherished project, sent a commission of distinguished men, including Andrew D. White, to the island in 1871, and their report strongly favored annexation, but the Senate opposition was inflexible and the matter was finally dropped.

#### THE SHAMEFUL REIGN OF HEUREAUX

Dominican misgivings as to the future of the country were fully justified by the course of events during the generation from our rejection of the annexation treaty down the crash of 1904. A fresh period of acute political disturbance ended in 1882 with the accession of the negro president, Heureaux. For seventeen years this savage despot ruled the Dominican Republic with an iron hand, keeping the peace by mingled bribery and terrorism. Those whom he considered useful he kept quiet with graft and plunder; those deemed troublesome were killed, and the number of Heureaux's political victims is generally stated to have exceeded 2000.—a terrible figure in a total population of perhaps 300,000 souls. And the most discouraging feature of it all was that Heureaux's "peace" was as fatal as the preceding "revolutions" to the future of the Dominican Republic. At once a reign of terror and a saturnalia of corruption, the best blood of Santo Domingo was shed as freely as that of

political enemies, and the country's future was mortgaged to fill the pockets of Heureaux and pay his soldiery. In the words of Professor Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins, the reorganizer of Dominican finance under the recent régime, "The country was at peace; but it was the hush of a merciless terrorism, not the quiet of civil government. The seeming well-being which prevailed was attained by a bartering of resources of the country in prodigal concessions, and by discounting the future in reckless debt accumulations."

#### SIX YEARS OF ANARCHY

In the year 1899 Heureaux was assassinated, and, as Dr. Hollander well says, "With Heureaux's assassination came the deluge. The next six years constituted a climax, even in the history of Latin-American politics." Even Santo Domingo's dreary history had never known such a carnival of riot and bloodshed as ensued during the next six years. Revolutions, counter-revolutions, and combination-revolutions formed a bewildering kaleidoscope of anarchy, humorous in the abstract, perhaps, but horrible enough in the grim reality. And the worst of the matter was that everything pointed to the probability that this state of things, if left to itself, might continue indefinitely. The seventeen years' Tarquin policy of Heureaux had effectually lopped off all the heads strong enough to govern by his means. Not one of the miserable brood of mulatto "Generals" who disputed Heureaux's succession showed the negro tyrant's brute courage and staying power necessary for an out-and-out victory over all rivals; ready enough to loot custom house, destroy property, and murder wretched countryfolk, when the decisive hour arrived they each and all preferred a "deal" to a death-grapple or, losing their nerve, sought safety in temporary exile, leaving their unhappy followers to pay the penalty.

However, it presently became evident that civilization was not going to permit one of the garden spots of the earth to be plunged into hopeless barbarism, and that the senseless farce of unrestricted Dominican "freedom" was to have an end. Debasing as it had been to the Dominicans themselves, the seventeen years' tyranny of Heureaux had given the outer world a vital interest in the country's future. Attracted by the political quiet imposed by Heureaux's rule, vast amounts of foreign capital had begun the development of the Republic's marvelous resources, while the dictator's lavish foreign

loans had imposed heavy interest responsibilities.

Accordingly, the carnival of riot and destruction following Heureaux's death had not long continued before the great powers were besieged with appeals from fugitive foreign planters, ruined concessionaires, and defrauded bondholders. And by the year 1904 it became perfectly clear that whatever the United States might fail to do to protect its injured citizens, the European powers were determined to see that their subjects obtained redress. Only the year before the blockade of Venezuela had brought the truculent Castro to terms, and the Hague tribunal was to award the subjects of the blockading powers the position of preferred creditors. By the close of 1904 the American Government was plainly told that at least two of the great European powers were determined on intervention in Santo Domingo if something were not speedily done.

#### INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES

Faced with this critical situation, President Roosevelt acted quickly. From the American point of view European intervention was highly undesirable, while the breakdown of the Samoa "condominium" in 1901 and the annexation of most of the archipelago to Germany pointed only too clearly to the dangers of a joint American-European intervention in Santo Domingo,—an intervention which the republic's terrible condition would inevitably make of long duration. Accordingly, in January, 1905, the protocol of an agreement was drawn up by the American and Dominican governments providing that the United States should adjust the Dominican debt and administer the customs for the benefit of creditors. Nevertheless, this agreement, though it averted the imminent danger of European intervention, and assured us the full settlement of the Dominican tangle, encountered such strong opposition in the United States Senate that its ratification had to be postponed.

The situation now became critical in the extreme. News of the Senate opposition quickened to renewed activity the enemies of the Dominican President, Morales, and if Morales were driven from power and the republic lapsed into complete anarchy it was absolutely certain that the European powers would intervene. To avert this catastrophe President Roosevelt made an interim agreement with the Morales Government, providing for the collection of the Dominican customs by persons designated by him, 55 per

cent. of the proceeds to be deposited in the United States for the benefit of creditors. And, most important of all, the revolutionists were given plainly to understand that even should they overthrow Morales they would not be permitted to loot the customs houses in the old-fashioned manner. This announcement cut the backbone out of the "revolution." The nearest customs house has always been the goal of every insurgent "general," so, with the sinews of war thus denied them in advance, the revolutionists' ardor quickly cooled and Santo Domingo entered a period of political calm such as it had never known before, the presidency actually passing uneventfully from Morales to Caceres in the following year.

After two years' operation the success of the Roosevelt-Morales "interim" became so clear that the Senate opposition consented to ratify a convention for American administration of Dominican customs if the original idea of an American adjustment of the Dominican debt were abandoned. Accordingly, the American receivership of the republic's customs was formally ratified and assured legal permanence by the American-Dominican Convention of 1907. Meanwhile the Dominican Republic, with the aid and advice of the American Government, had come to an agreement with its creditors equitable to both parties. The nominal value of the republic's debts was over \$30,000,000, but as many of these debts were highly inflated the creditors agreed to accept the sum of \$17,000,000. The settlement was effected by a \$20,000,000 fifty-year, 5 per cent. bond issue through a leading international banking house, the \$3,000,000 residue to be applied to railroad construction and public works.

#### DOMINICAN PROSPERITY

But nine years have passed since the Roosevelt-Morales agreement ushered in the new régime, yet these nine years have brought an increase in prosperity and civilization almost unbelievable to those unaware of the marvelous natural wealth of Santo Domingo. Plantations are springing up on all sides, railroad extension is continually bringing new areas under development, foreign capital is pouring in freely and the mass of the population is enjoying a prosperity and security never before known. The aggregate foreign trade of Santo Domingo for the year 1912 was \$20,600,000, as compared with a bare \$5,000,000 for 1906. The total customs collections for the fiscal year 1912-13 were over \$4,000,000, and the terms of the debt

service have been met with ease, while so far back as 1910 there was a cash balance of \$6,000,000 in the republic's treasury.

#### INCAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Yet, in Santo Domingo perhaps more than anywhere else, "eternal vigilance is the price of safety." These nine years have not passed without ominous warnings that the old spirit of anarchy is barely scotched and certainly not killed. In 1911 President Caceres was assassinated and a political upheaval was narrowly averted. In the summer of 1912 open revolution broke out and the insurgents ventured to seize the customs houses in the territory under their control. But President Taft soon showed that he would tolerate no return to the old dispensation, and 750 marines quickly ousted the revolutionists and restored American control. Now, in these spring months of 1914, a new revolutionary movement has begun, apparently much more serious than that of 1912, and if the American Government does not speedily show the insurgents that "the lid is still on" in Santo Domingo, there is no telling what may be the end. To allow Santo Domingo to relapse into the anarchy and ruin of ten years ago would be nothing short of a crime; yet it is certain that only the strong arm of the United States stands in the way of such a catastrophe, for it is equally certain that the Dominicans are utterly unable to stand alone.

Complete incapacity for self-government is the most salient feature of the Dominican character. Of course, here as elsewhere in nearly all the tropical republics there is an upper class, composed of the richer white or near-white townfolk with a sprinkling of planters and hacendados, which is refined, educated, and possessed of high ideals. But this élite is an infinitesimal minority whose very refinement makes it shrink with horror from the bloody maelstrom of tropical politics. Politics, indeed, is shunned by the mass of the population almost as heartily as by the upper class. The average peon regards the phenomena of Dominican political life with the same mixture of fear and fatalistic melancholy as he does the earthquakes and hurricanes which now and then lay waste the land. He is far from being the incorrigible revolutionist apparently postulated from his country's anarchic past and he appreciates the benefits of peace and security.

The "revolutions" are the work of a small knot of agitators, mostly mulattoes, backed by the local "bad men" of the country districts and by the vicious rabble of the towns.

Absolutely without principles, these leaders' sole motive is their lust for power and debauchery, and since the country is too poor to satisfy the appetites of all at the same time, there is always a gang of "Outs" envious of the "Ins" and determined to sate their appetites at any price.

#### THE OUTCOME OF INCESSANT "REVOLUTION"

However, because these revolutions are senseless in their essence and are engineered by a small minority, it does not in the least follow that they should be taken lightly. The original tatterdemalion nucleus is quickly swelled by the town rabble and by country peons swept off their weak mental balance by a fiery mixture of rum and oratory or forcibly conscripted into the "armies." There is always wholesale destruction of property, frequently appalling loss of life, and a general paralysis of economic and social activity. Furthermore, these outbursts are profoundly demoralizing to the national character. Revolution breeds revolution, and a few months of the pillage and debauchery of a Dominican "campaign" generally suffices to turn the harmless country conscript into a hardened revolutionist.

This is the great fact overlooked by those who advocate "letting them fight it out among themselves and find their own political level." These "revolutions," devoid of principle or serious purpose as they are, teach nothing but anarchy and despair, while the ultimate Dominican "political level" would probably be a complete reversion to barbarism. There may be some persons sufficiently doctrinaire to approve even of this, as a normal course of development. But if anything be certain it is the fact that the civilized world will never allow such a state of things to come to pass.

It is true that there is in the United States a certain school of opinion which holds that foreign capital should enter the Caribbean republics solely on the principle of "caveat emptor," but it is quite certain that no other great nation shares this viewpoint and that we have neither the right nor the power to compel any of them to do so. As John Bassett Moore, our ablest international lawyer, says in this very connection, "It is sometimes suggested that, when citizens of a country go abroad and engage in business, they must be held to assume all the risks of disorder and injury in the country to which they go, and can look to the local authorities only, no matter how inefficient or malevolent they

may be, for protection; but it suffices to say that no respectable government acts on any such theory."

#### WEAKNESS OF THE SPANISH MULATTO

One thing should be clearly understood. The political helplessness of the Dominican people is not merely the result of a temporary combination of unfortunate circumstances; it springs from their very nature and cannot be counteracted by a few years' apprenticeship at civilization. The educated élite should be precious instruments of progress, but they can do their work only under foreign protection and as soon as that support is withdrawn they will inevitably sink before the latent forces of brutality and barbarism.

The bulk of the Dominican population are mulattoes, and the Spanish mulatto has proven in the main a weak and degenerate stock. The undesirable results of the Spanish-negro cross have been evident from the earliest times. The severest judgment upon the Spanish mulatto that I have ever read is contained in the official report of a Governor of French Santo Domingo written before the close of the Seventeenth Century, and but few writers on tropical America dissent from the unfavorable point of view.

Certainly the mulatto population of the Dominican Republic seems to bear out these pessimistic judgments. They are patently a feeble folk and lack ambition and endurance, both physical and mental. Good physical types are rarely found outside the pure white or pure black elements. Tuberculosis and leprosy are rampant, while alcoholism and venereal disease continually enfeeble the stock. The degeneracy of the Dominican population cannot be laid to the climate, which is unusually healthful, especially the interior uplands, and foreign whites thrive with elementary precautions of diet, sanitation, and clean living.

In fine, Santo Domingo's only hope seems to lie in prolonged tutelage to some foreign power which will assure such conditions of order and good government as will permit the development of the country's splendid natural resources and implant the fabric of civilization. It may be that in course of time the mass of the population can be raised to that plane of political efficiency now reached only by the small élite of the towns, but it is certain that the only way by which this will ever come to pass is a long period of peace and prosperity under foreign guidance and direction.



A TYPICAL GROUP OF ARMED STRIKERS IN THE SOUTHERN COLORADO COAL FIELDS

## INDUSTRIAL WAR IN COLORADO

**T**HE killing of eleven children and two women, on April 20, forcibly drew the attention of the country to an almost unbelievable situation which had existed for more than six months in the great State of Colorado.

Other lives had been lost,—nearly fifty in all,—but the slaughter of innocents furnished the climax to a situation which is now without parallel in the history of industrial strife in this country.

Throughout the extensive coal fields in the south-central part of the State, close to the boundary line of New Mexico, there had been arrayed against each other, ever since October, two radically different classes of armed men. On one side were groups of striking miners, without organization and almost without leaders, but with determination and a common purpose to achieve things to which they believed they were entitled and without which they could not be content. Most of the strikers were recent immigrants from Southeastern Europe. On the other side were the State militia and "professional trouble-lovers," who had been hired by the coal companies, from outside the district, to serve as strike-breakers and as mine guards.

The scene of this recent warfare in Colorado is an eighty-mile strip running due

north and south in the foothills of the Rockies. Trinidad, with 10,000 inhabitants, is the only large town in the district. Ludlow, Walsenburg, Aguilar, and the other communities, are mere hamlets with a few hundred inhabitants in each.

The district contains most of the coal deposits of the State, but nothing else; and the inhabitants are entirely dependent upon the mines for their livelihood. During the long and dreary winter months, while the strike has been in progress, the miners and their families have lived in tents furnished and maintained by the United Mine Workers of America. The houses which they had formerly occupied were, of course, owned by the companies, and when the miners gave up their jobs they simultaneously had to abandon their homes.

### EARLY CONFLICTS BETWEEN MINERS AND MILITIA

As might be expected when armed men face each other, with radically different views and aims, bitter animosities developed and clashes were frequent. During the winter several men lost their lives in these clashes; but until the Ludlow horror it had seemed that the industrial strife in the Colorado coal fields was to be no more serious, in toll of





MILITIAMEN OPERATING ONE OF THE RAPID-FIRE MACHINE GUNS

(The installation of these guns by the companies, and their operation by the militia, were the cause of much bitter feeling among the miners,—shared by many outsiders who considered it unwarranted and unfair)

human life, than had been struggles in other parts of the country in recent years.

#### A REAL BATTLE

Suddenly, however, and without warning, the flickering flame was fanned; and immediately it got beyond control. In what would otherwise have been a trivial clash, the strikers' leader—a Greek named Louis Tikas—was shot and killed by the militia at Ludlow on April 20. Who fired the first shot? is a question no one, who can, will answer. Both sides then lost their heads, and a battle began. The militia possessed several machine guns which had been sent to the mines for defensive purposes. These they trained upon the strikers and upon the tent colony, and the miners were forced back into the hills, leaving a dozen of their number lying dead upon the field of battle.

The tents, nearly two hundred in number, were burned to the ground, and in the smouldering débris later were found the bodies of two women and eleven children who had sought refuge in pits dug for the purpose.

Whether the fire among the tents was caused by the shooting, or whether it was deliberately set by order of a militia officer (as has been alleged), is a matter of dispute.

This officer of the State, sworn to establish and preserve order, may have been guilty, in the heat of battle, of ordering the destruction of the homes of the vanquished. Let us all hope, however, that he did not dream that under those tents were innocent women and children.

The battle at Ludlow—for such it surely had been—was followed by a series of reprisals by bands of strikers, as a result of which many thousands of dollars' worth of mine property was destroyed. The state of warfare lasted for ten days, resulted in the death of forty-seven persons, and was only ended by the action of President Wilson, following the urgent appeal of Governor Ammons, who sent several companies of Federal troops to the coal fields on April 28, with specific orders from the Secretary of War to disarm everyone,—militiamen, strikers, mine guards, and deputy sheriffs.

The legislature met on May 4, and continued in special session for two weeks. A program calling for compulsory arbitration, the prohibition of the sale of firearms, and other legislation which might tend to ameliorate conditions, was sidetracked by voluminous debate upon impeachment resolutions and upon an appropriation bill to pay the expenses incurred by the State militia.



AFTER THE FIRE IN THE LUDLOW CAMP

(All that remained of what, a few hours before, had been a colony of tents—the homes of 900 persons—in which the striking miners and their families had existed through the winter. In the illustration may be seen one of the pits which the miners had dug to afford refuge for the women and children in case of need. It was in one of these pits that the bodies of eleven children and two women were found after the fire)

#### FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO ARBITRATE

Many efforts had been made to settle the dispute by investigation and mediation. All such attempts, however, met with failure. It has been claimed in Colorado that Governor Ammons, although well-meaning, has been delinquent and inefficient, and unsuccessful attempts have been made to bring about his impeachment by popular petition and by legislative action.

Sympathizers with the strikers have also tried to lay the trouble at the door of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as representing his father's financial interests in Colorado. Some of these persons have conducted "demonstrations" before the office and home of the younger Mr. Rockefeller, and in the church which he attends in New York City. Mr. Rockefeller maintains, however, that the family's interest represents only 12 per cent. of the coal output of Colorado.

#### A LONG HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE

Labor troubles in the Colorado coal-fields have rent the State for more than thirty years. Just a decade ago a struggle equally severe—although with fewer casualties—lasted for many months. The superior strength of capital gained an apparent victory then,—just as it seems likely to win now.

When viewed in the perspective of years, however, it is clear that the miners are slowly but surely achieving permanent gains. The citizens of the State have been impressed, during these years, by the facts which are brought out during industrial struggles; and

many of the things which the miners have demanded—for which they have gone on strike, and lost—have found their way upon the statute books of the State. Wages have been increased 30 per cent. in ten years; the legal working day has been reduced to eight hours, and the system of paying wages with "scrip," good only for merchandise at company stores, has been abolished. These are matters of law; but laws are not always observed in the Colorado coal-fields, and the striking miners claim that they have never enjoyed the benefits conferred by most of the legislation.

The things which the miners now demand are seven in number. Three of them concern working conditions and rates of payment, one of them calling for a 10 per cent. advance in wages. Three other demands relate to the enforcement of laws already on the statute books. The seventh demand,—and the real bone of contention,—is for the recognition of the miners' union.

The companies have offered to concede everything except the recognition of the union. The miners want that or nothing at all. The companies take the lofty ground that recognition of the union would mean the end of the "open shop," and consequently the restriction of the inherent right of the American workman to choose his own employer and to work under whatever conditions may be satisfactory to himself. The miners maintain that, as individuals, and without the solidarity that comes with recognized organization, they can never obtain the benefits which the law has long provided and which the employers "concede" when cornered in times like the present. The companies would, they allege, return to their habit of breaking laws and pledges; and the individual miner would not dare to object.

#### THE END NOT IN SIGHT

It is the old, old story of capital versus labor; and, as is usual in the case of strikes in the mining districts, the disagreement in the Southern Colorado coal-fields seems destined to be long-drawn-out. The arrival of federal troops, followed by the withdrawal of the militia and the disarmament of both strikers and mine-guards, seemed to have an immediate effect in restoring normal conditions throughout the district. But the controversy remained unsettled, reverting to the less spectacular, but nevertheless determined, struggle between the striking miners (backed by their organizations) and the large corporations which control the mines.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

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## RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COLORADO CRISIS

**T**HE controversy between striking miners and operators in the coal-fields of Southern Colorado is continued, with almost as much bitterness, by the partisans of both sides in the newspaper and periodical press of the country.

We endeavor to present below some of the more illuminating and authoritative comment which has appeared in print. This includes the views of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., editorial opinion, and presentations of conditions in the coal-fields of Southern Colorado.

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, writing in the *Independent*, gives an idea of political conditions in the coal district. Her statements are particularly interesting, because she is a member of the Colorado Senate. We quote:

Geographically the region is a part of Colorado. Industrially it is a barony of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The managers for the company have long controlled those two counties of Huerfano and Las Animas. They have controlled the courts. They have controlled the sheriff's office. They have owned the mayors and most of the ministers, the merchants and the lawyers. There have, indeed, been times in the past when they have extended their operations beyond the limits of their barony and made and unmade Colorado governors.

Mr. John A. Fitch, writing in the *Survey*, blames the disaffection among the miners to the domination of the employers, socially as well as industrially.

The land belongs to the company. The houses on the land belong to the company. The streets in the mining camps, the road furnishing often the only means of egress,—all are owned by the company. It is rare that a miner can buy a house or a foot of ground if he wishes to do so. He is therefore absolutely under company control. The streets are patrolled by armed guards who protect company property and exercise all the authority there is in the camp. The miner knows no other government. . . . They have acted as policemen and spies, as union suppressors and as agents for the company stores. At many camps a stranger is met at the entrance and compelled by the guard to state his business before being allowed to enter. And yet these camps are American towns!

Perhaps the most thorough study of the present labor troubles in Colorado has been

made by Congressman Martin D. Foster, who, as chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, has labored to bring about a compromise, at times acting as the direct representative of President Wilson. Mr. Foster issued a statement on May 2, in which he gave it as his opinion that:

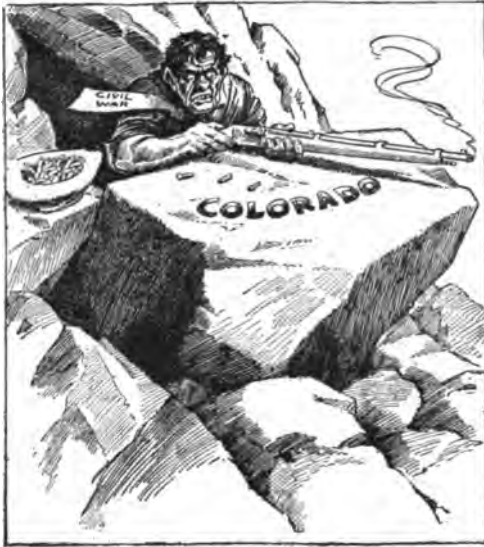
There is nothing in the differences which cannot be settled by arbitration. The demand that the union be recognized has now been withdrawn. The great question now confronting the strikers and owners is "Will you agree to submit the matter to adjustment by arbitration?" Mr. Rockefeller cannot evade his responsibility. He cannot set forth the excuse that he will not arbitrate the recognition of the union. He can prevent loss of life and property by yielding to arbitration. The great Pennsylvania strike, and also the recent West Virginia strike, was settled by men on both sides agreeing to abide by the decision of umpires. In neither case was the union recognized.

### MR. ROCKEFELLER'S OWN STATEMENT

Mr. Rockefeller, however, insists that the only point at issue is the unionizing of the camps, and that "we stand ready to lose every cent we have invested in that company rather than that the workingmen of the country should lose their right to work for whom they please." Mr. Rockefeller sets forth his views of unionism as follows:

We do not question the right of any workmen to freely associate themselves in unions for the furtherance of their common and legitimate interests, but we do assert the equal right of an individual to work independently of a union if he so elects. We are contending against the right of unions to impose themselves upon an industry by force, by assault and murder, and not against the right of men to organize for their mutual benefit. . . . Surely, no thinking man can ask, much less expect, that we will abandon our own employees and the cause of the workers of the entire country because violence and wholesale slaughter are brought about by an element which has come to regard itself as above and beyond the reach of the law.

Are the labor unions, representing a small minority of the workers of the country, to be sustained in their disregard of the inalienable right of every American citizen to work without interference, whether he be a union or a non-union man? Surely the vast majority of American citizens will, without fear or favor, stand for even-handed justice under the Constitution and equal rights for every citizen.



SPEAKING OF "BARBAROUS MEXICO"—  
From the *Tribune* (Los Angeles)

#### MR. GOMPERS MAKES COMMENT

Labor's opinion of Mr. Rockefeller's statements and views is typified in the trenchant comment by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as printed in the *American Federationist*. We quote several passages from his editorial:

Truly most noble words,—and were the heart that prompted them and the mind that conceived them equally noble? Mere words may be sounding brass and tinkling cymbals,—it is the personality and the character back of them that give them meaning. . . . The issue to which this son of Croesus pledges his fealty is war upon trade unions. He takes refuge under the cloak that has disguised many an arrant enemy of the workers,—freedom of contract. According to Rockefeller standards, freedom of contract will be destroyed by recognizing the unions in the Colorado coal-fields and making collective agreements with them. The standardized Rockefeller conception of freedom of contract would *permit* each worker to make his individual contract of work. Save the mark! Individual freedom of contract,—it would be comic were not the mockery so cruel. . . . As between John D. Rockefeller's concepts of liberty for workers and the demands of the workers for the liberty they find necessary to enable them to live like men, the action must choose.

The editor of *Collier's Weekly* also thinks that the owners are missing the point. He says:

The coal and iron companies which operate in the war district of Colorado are controlled by men supposed to be among the wealthiest and most enlightened in this country. We have heard for years of their gifts to science, to education, and to religion. They have built sanitary houses

for workmen, furnished free entertainment and medical advice, and all that. Why, then, this hell of slaughter and destruction? Because they have left out the one essential thing: human justice. You do not supervise a remote mining camp by officially issuing "strict instructions" for company storekeepers and camp marshals and superintendents who despise their men. You will not pacify Trinidad, Colo., by writing elegant essays in New York City on "matters of principle."

Mr. Rockefeller, however, is not without his supporters and defenders. The editorial comment of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* is typical:

In the present Colorado mining troubles Mr. Rockefeller deserves great credit for making a stand instead of sacrificing principle to a temporary peace. . . . When Mr. Rockefeller decides, and declares, that he must be free to hire men without regard to their membership in a union, he takes the stand which all employers must take, or surrender the right to live; he equally stands for the workman, to whom the difference between voluntary and compulsory unionism is the difference between liberty and slavery. Strife and bloodshed are a deplorable incident in the cost, but it has always been so. Whether hysteria shows itself in parading by agitators in the streets or in violent language uttered on the floor of Congress by persons who ought to know better, it must not be permitted to obscure the one distinct issue.

#### THE PROBABLE OUTCOME

One of the most forceful of the writers who have studied the situation at first hand is Mr. John A. Fitch (quoted on the preceding page), who has contributed a series of papers to the *Survey*. Mr. Fitch does not attempt to disguise his sympathy with the miners, and he calls attention to the fact that stopping the disorders has not settled the real points at issue. He reminds us that:

Three times in thirty years Mr. Rockefeller's principle has been vindicated. Individual, as opposed to collective, bargaining has been maintained. And three times the miners upon whom the principle has been imposed have emerged again from pit-mouth and shaft and have faced hunger, cold, deportation, and death in opposition to the Rockefeller ideal. It is a liberty that has made for recurring war. And so in 1914 the struggle came on again, and men, women, and children have been killed.

Peace will not come to Colorado with disarmament. It will not come if Mr. Rockefeller spends his fortune in defense of the thing that he thinks is personal liberty. It will not come if the strikers are starved into submission. . . . It is no peace that merely chokes the issue down.

When peace does come, there will be personal liberty. But it will be more than a liberty to toil. It will include liberty to enjoy the fruits of toil. And until there is protection for that liberty there will be no peace.

## BALBOA AND THE PANAMA CELEBRATION

WHILE San Francisco is celebrating the opening of the great canal at Panama the little republic of that name will be also holding a memorial ceremony to commemorate the union of the two oceans by the canal and the discovery of one of them,—the Pacific,—by the famous explorer Balboa. An exposition will be held between November 3 of the present year and April 30 of next. According to an article in the *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union* this exposition will have as among its principal purposes

to do honor to the memory of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the illustrious discoverer of the Pacific Ocean; to strengthen the ties of friendship already existing between Panama, Spain (as the mother-country of Spanish America and the birthplace of Balboa), and the other nations of the western world; and to show to the world the natural resources, the industries, the commerce, and the civilization of the Republic of Panama.

The location selected for the buildings is between the present city of Panama and the ancient town of Antigua, Panama, at a place called "El Hatillo," and work has already begun toward preparing the grounds and erecting both permanent and temporary structures.

The writer of the article in the *Bulletin* recalls some historical facts about the life of Balboa which it is well to have in mind at this season of rejoicing over the completion of the Canal.

How he gave up a life to which he was little fitted; how he reversed the policy of his predecessor, who had offended and even maltreated the natives on the Isthmus, so that the confidence and assistance of these very natives were turned to Balboa's advantage and of the Crown of Spain; how he discovered the south sea,—the Pacific Ocean,—and was rewarded by his sovereign; and how he met his death when greater victory was almost within his grasp,—all these events of his

too short life should be repeated to young and old, as a happy contrast to the sometimes gloomy and uninspiring tales which have come down to us of the early days of the discovery of America.

Vasco Nuñez de Balboa,—to give him his full name,—was born in Spain in 1475, of a good family, and well educated for his time. In his early days he emigrated to Spanish America, but soon fell into debt. To escape this he smuggled himself on a ship bound from Santo Domingo to Darien. We quote again from the story as given by the writer in the *Bulletin*:



BALBOA, DISCOVERER OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

(This is reproduced from an old painting. Below the figure may be read in Spanish the dates of his birth and death)

He found the people of the settlement discouraged, divided into factions, miserably unhappy, and without a leader. But Balboa had the spirit of leadership, and at once he took upon himself the labor of restoring confidence and of wresting success out of failure. His influence was magnetic, and the people trusted him. Even Francisco Pizarro, who later was to follow the path that Balboa had marked out but was never permitted to enter, older, too, than Balboa, at once yielded to him and at the time seconded his every effort. His first care was to gather together the scattered remnants of the former expeditions, some at Uraba fort, others living among the Indians along the coast. This was a most difficult task but thanks

to the energy of one man it was done. He fed the hungry, nursed the sick, helped build huts for the able-bodied, and thus persistently brought about improvement for all. But the supply of food was the great difficulty, due largely to the cruel treatment and robbery of the natives which had marked the misconduct of his predecessors. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa had to gain the confidence of these natives, to overcome their suspicions, and to make friends of them. He succeeded with them as he had with his own countrymen. He won over warlike tribes that had hitherto suffered from injustice and injury; but to get food he had to penetrate the jungle, often through swamps, always in the burning sun, before he could reach the centers of their cultivation, whence these natives could be induced to bring food to the market of the Span-



A COLOMBIANA, ONE OF THE SHIPS OF THE  
EARLY SPANISH NAVIGATORS

(It was in a ship of this sort that Balboa made his voyages)

iards. In time, however, his wise policy, his energy, and his patience won, and this leader established in all the feeling that integrity and confidence would prevail. Such admirable conduct brought reward in the recognition of his accomplishment. The admiral, the son of Columbus, sent provisions for Balboa's colony, and from the audiencia of Santo Domingo was given the appointment of alcalde mayor of the colony he had created.

He then began the exploration of the region, searching for gold first of all. Says the writer of the article from which we have quoted:

It was indeed on one of his expeditions into the interior in search of gold that he met the son of the cacique of Comogre, who told Balboa, somewhat in jest at the Spanish desire for gold, that the country beyond was far richer in the metal they deemed so precious; that, in fact, if they wanted to go only a slight distance across the mountains they could view a mighty ocean, larger perhaps but calmer,—more pacific,—than the one lying to the north.

This chance remark had been in 1513, and on the 1st of September of that year Balboa set out from the Caribbean coast, with a few Spaniards and an escort of friendly natives, to cross the Isthmus and set eyes upon the great ocean.

They plodded through the jungle; they scaled the little intervening hills; they pushed their way

across the streams till, on the 25th of September, 1513, Balboa, who had been warned by his guides that the water of the southern sea was not far off, climbed a tree and for the first time caught sight of what we now call the Pacific Ocean. On the 29th of September, 1513, Balboa actually entered the water, waving the flag of his country over his head, and claiming it in the name of his sovereign. The all too few years remaining to him he devoted to further explorations on the coast, and gave all his energies to planning an expedition along it, and even to a discovery of what might lay to the south, of which he heard rumors, in the great kingdom of the Incas. Certain it is that he visited the Pearl Islands, but only after he had, with almost overwhelming hardships, collected at Acla material for small vessels that were ultimately built on the shores of the Gulf of San Miguel, and launched them there.

But his triumph was only short-lived. Jealousy of his deeds and incompetency of his associates led to accusations against him.

He was called across the Isthmus to meet these charges, but his enemies could not be content with the slow and perhaps justice-seeking processes of the courts. He was arrested and farcically tried and condemned for anything that seemed an easy test of guilt. He was executed by his accusers at Acla, the town he had helped to found,—that is, murdered,—in his forty-second year.

The natural beauty of the surroundings will make this celebration unusually attractive to visitors. As to the idea of the Government of Panama in inaugurating this exposition, the writer of the article in the *Bulletin* says:

The celebration of the opening of the canal in this manner is, as announced, one of the great purposes of the Government of Panama. To show what a boundless new world, in the sense of accessibility and service, will be opened by this entrance to the Pacific, to attract attention to the future of all the area washed by this ocean, is the commendable ambition of the government. But looking backward to the beginnings of the knowledge of the Pacific, given to Europeans by Balboa, the Government of Panama wishes to do homage to that intrepid explorer and discoverer, and in its historical significance, therefore, this exposition will be part of the celebration of that event which took place not far from the very spot on which the ground is to-day laid out and the buildings will be erected, four centuries (September 25, 1513) ago.

The fact that he discovered the Pacific Ocean, says the *Bulletin* writer in conclusion, surmounting material obstacles and winning over instead of killing the natives, shows the character of the man. He was a leader, an explorer, and a builder. "In doing honor to the man Balboa, and to the event that crowns his life, the Republic of Panama sets an example that must bring praise and support from all the world."

## SHEVTCHENKO, THE GREATEST OF THE LITTLE RUSSIANS

**T**HE national poet of the Ukraine, Taras Shevtchenko, was born in 1814. His countrymen, the Ukrainians, or Little Russians, had planned to celebrate this year the centenary of the birth of this man who did so much for their nationality. The Czar's government, however, has forbidden any celebration, knowing well how such commemoration would revive the nationalistic liberty loving spirit of the Little Russians. The place the dead poet holds in the hearts of his people is shown by the frank words of the leading liberal journal of Moscow, the *Russkiya Vedomosti*:

Shevtchenko was a man whom fate,—in the words of one of his poems,—compelled to "read all life's dark pages. . . ." The life of the Ukrainian poet . . . now seems a sacrifice brought on the altar of freedom for his people. This alone was sufficient to make Shevtchenko a national hero. . . . But fate gave him the power and the possibility of not only becoming the hero of his nation, but also its creator. . . . Shevtchenko was a national poet not only by the form and substance of his numerous works, not only because he served his people with his songs, fought for their rights. . . . He was a national poet because he not only served his people, but also led them, and raised them to a higher level. . . . He is a national poet because, by the power of his creative genius, he elevated the language of the people to the height of national literature, he communicated to it all the features and all the force of literary expression. And he did all this without breaking with his people, without abandoning them.

Before the appearance of Shevtchenko "a spirit of desolation" reigned in his beautiful mother-country, continues the writer in the Moscow journal.

The Ukrainian nation was left to its fate by its educated classes. These classes became Polonized in that part of the Ukraine which lay to the left of the Dnieper, and those to the right were completely Russified, having severed all intellectual and moral bonds with their people.

Only in small circles of "intelligentsia" in the eastern part of the Ukraine was the fire of national life kept burning. . . . When Shevtchenko came he brought the people and the educated classes together in the common cause of liberating the Ukraine from the yoke of serfdom.

The cult of liberty and the welfare of his people,—these are the basic elements of the poetry of Shevtchenko.

His ideal is free humanity which knows neither master nor slave, which knows not hostility, violence, and degradation, which is guided in its life by the moral law.

. . . The ideal of Shevtchenko is the Kingdom of God on earth, which he did not live to see, which neither we nor our grandchildren will see, but without which life would be poor and colorless, and human thought would fade.



TARAS SHEVTCHENKO, THE FAMOUS LITTLE RUSSIAN POET AND NATIONALIST

The memory of Shevtchenko is alive in the hearts of the Ukrainian people, from the heights of its "intelligentsia" to the lowest strata. His grave became a place of pilgrimage; his ideals became the foundation of the Ukrainian Nationalist movement.

Below we give some biographical data culled from an

article in the *Ryetch*, of St. Petersburg.

Taras Shevtchenko was born in 1814 in the village of Morintzi, province of Kiev, in the family of poor serfs belonging to a nobleman. . . . His early knowledge of reading and writing,—even before he was ten years he could read the Psalter very expressively,—was one of the circumstances which prevented the young poet from being drowned in the mass of serfdom. . . . In his sixteenth year Taras was dressed up as a page and began to wander with his nomadic proprietor in the capacity of an errand-boy. Within three years he was in Kiev, Warsaw, Vilna, and finally came to St. Petersburg, where, in 1832, he was apprenticed to "Guild Master of Painting Shiryayev," that he might learn to paint the portraits of his master's family. This painter was not superior to the teachers he had had before. But the years of travel and four years' stay at the capital undoubtedly gave the inquisitive youth,



besides the much-liked work of drawing, many observations and strong impressions. Hardly two years passed, and the young painter was bought out. In 1838 Taras became a free man, and entered the Academy of Arts, from which he graduated with honors in 1844.

Even before this Shevtchenko had become known as an Ukrainian poet,—after the publication in 1840 of a collection of poems under the title of "Kobzar," and in 1842 of an historical poem "Haidamaki."

He was a man of decidedly liberal tendencies. The life of millions of serfs, among whom were his own brothers and sister, inspired him with a feeling of hatred of the political régime in Russia, and this feeling was strongly reflected in his poems. But his friends insisted, and he gave in. His writings attracted the attention of the vigilant authorities.

When he returned to his native place he joined a political society whose aim was to

liberate all the Slav nations, above all his own Ukraine, and to establish a republican form of government.

For this, he, together with the other members of the society, was arrested in 1847, taken to St. Petersburg and confined in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. . . . After three years' service he was again arrested and sent, this time as a "political offender," to a remote fortress on the bare eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, where he was kept in strict isolation. Many months passed, sometimes a whole year, without his getting any communication from the outside world. He remained there for over seven years. In 1858 he was allowed to return to St. Petersburg and live there under police surveillance. He could hardly be recognized. "From a young man of thirty-three, healthy, vigorous, cheerful, with a mass of blond hair on his beautiful head, he turned into a decrepit old man with a gray beard, bald head and broken health." He continued to write even then. But he did not live long, and died in 1861, three years after his return from exile.

## A COMING RUSSIAN SCULPTOR

**A**MONG the recent productions of Russian sculpture the work of Innokenty Ioukov stands out preëminently. The art in which Ginsburg, Konekov, and Antokolsky have achieved distinction has made a stride forward with the advent of Innokenty Ioukov into the ranks. He has introduced a new note into the sculpture of his country, which, up to his time, lagged along the way-side imitating the classicism of Canova. Ioukov has broken with that tradition. His originality refuses to bend before old academic formulas or to make exact copies of nature. Ioukov is an artist of whom one can say that he is "a personality and a soul."

Born near the shores of Lake Baikal, in the vicinity of the famous Siberian gold mines, he studied at the school of Tchita and later at the University of St. Petersburg. But no master initiated him into the art of which he was to become the exponent. He followed his own inspiration and was the pupil of none but nature.

From the age of twelve his vocation manifested itself; the child spent his time carving in the roots of trees, and had quite a little museum of his own, which was the object of great admiration among his playmates. When he exhibited his works in St. Petersburg for the first time, some seven years ago, he immediately became famous. In 1912 he again gathered a collection of his works in Moscow,—about two hundred of them, for he is a prodigious worker,—they were very

nearly all sold, so captivated was the public by the originality of his conceptions.

This artist is not content with a perfect command of technique. He has ideas; each one of his productions prove it. His work is a fervent hymn sung to Life. He has infused the most intense poetry into every one of his creations. He has molded in clay and wrought in marble with love, almost passion, his high philosophic conceptions. Mysticism and idealism characterize Ioukov's art. It is impregnated with joy and sadness, hope and despair. He represents figures that might have been seen in ecstatic dreams; others again whose hideousness make one shudder. He shows us the ugliness hidden in sordid souls, and personifies in the shapes of monsters in complicated contortions,—the hard conditions that weigh down humanity; the fatalities of life itself. Pain, hunger, prejudice, and vice,—Ioukov's art initiates one into the mysteries of the inner life. There is nothing so precious to him, so interesting, as the human soul in all its manifestations.

He repeatedly typifies it in the shape of a singular-looking bird which symbolizes the human soul enclosed by the senses. He longs to see it cast off its chains and he studies it intently to its inmost depths. The sculptor is a psychologist and something of a humorist, and his work embraces every phase of human emotion.

Some of his distinctive works are worth

mentioning; chief among them the "Future Aviators," a symbol of human progress. This consists of a group of children looking up at the man-bird passing over their heads and gradually conquering the heavens. Another one, "With Whom Is She Walking?" is a humorous if not caustic illustration of the old woman's curiosity, spying upon a neighbor. Then there is the one called "Upon the Brink of the Abyss"; "one of the most beautiful sculptures of our time," says M. Gerard de Lacaze Duthiers in *La Revue*. "It represents a group of agonized human beings crowding each other, reaching out to grasp at some vague hope or support, calling upon Fate to have mercy upon them. One contorted hand detaches itself from the rest in vain, despairing protest. Nothing can equal the horror of this scene—it is the



"WITH WHOM IS SHE WALKING?"

(One of the most graphic of the famous works of the Russian sculptor, Innokenty Ioukov)

agonized, insane struggle of Life against Death."

With Innokenty Ioukov, Russian sculpture evolves toward more truth, more sincerity. It is the manifestation of the new genius of Russian thought and consciousness.

## NEW FREEDOM FOR THE RUSSIAN WOMAN

A NEW law revolutionizing the position of married women in Russia received the assent of the Czar early in April. Some interesting and significant facts about this new law are given by Dr. Sofia Gordon, of Moscow, in a recent issue of *The New Statesman*, the London weekly. She says, speaking of the former status of Russian wives:

The Russian wife was not in such a humiliating position as the German wife—for the Russian law (outside Poland and the Baltic Provinces) has long recognized a married woman's separate estate, which the well-to-do woman can dispose of without asking her husband's permission, thus being able to transact business and engage in trade on her own account. Yet the millions of wives without separate estate had but scanty economic independence. A wife could not even obtain a passport without her husband's sanction, and was consequently unable to travel, or to take a lodging, without his permission, or even to dwell apart from him. A separated wife was always liable to be brought back to her husband's house by the police. For a whole generation the Holy Synod has successfully opposed any legal separation of husband and wife. Divorce was (and still remains) a difficult and costly business, out of the question for ninety-nine per cent. of Russian households. Where

husband and wife chose to live apart, the wife without separate estate was unable legally to acquire property, to set up her own business, or even to enter into a wage contract.

By the new law, the "separated wife" is set free.

It gives her full liberty to travel and enjoyment of property, even if she is under age. She will apply for her own passport. There will be no judicial order for a restitution of conjugal rights and no summary bringing back by the police. An aggrieved wife may obtain a judicial separation for rudeness, violence, dishonesty, immorality, dangerous illness or loathsome disease in her husband; with the right, if she is the aggrieved party, to the custody of her children, and, where possible, to an order on the husband for alimony.

Formerly, Dr. Gordon reminds us, Russian women had many rights and freedom to work.

For a whole generation the women's fight for political freedom was but part of the general revolutionary movement. It is unnecessary to describe the zeal and devotion with which thousands of women sacrificed themselves, slaving away at the work of propaganda and organization, going to the jail and the gallows, or enduring the horrors of the long march to Siberia,

like the men. The Russian movement specifically for woman suffrage begins only with the present century.

The reaction, after the revolution of 1905 and 1906 had been put down, swept all this away. However, the Russian woman has patiently begun all over again.

In 1909 a new "League for Woman Suffrage" was formed at St. Petersburg on a non-party basis, and this spread to Moscow in 1910, and to Charcow in 1913. Its membership is small and its task difficult; but it makes progress, and is influencing opinion. Women's claim to vote is also supported by the more powerful "Association for Defense of the Rights of Women" at St. Petersburg, and by many philanthropic and social organizations of women all over the country.

It is some evidence, says Dr. Gordon further, that the long-continued educational campaign, the women's devotion to the revolutionary cause, and the more recent suffrage agitation have not been in vain that prac-

tically all the "progressive" parties of Russia include in their programs complete equality of rights for men and women.

Motions for redressing the special legal grievances of women are frequently discussed in the Duma. The new law which accords personal freedom to the married woman is one outcome of these discussions. The Labor Party has boldly demanded adult suffrage. Even the "Center" Party, the so-called "Octobrists," has supported equality of sons and daughters in inheritance, admission of women to practise as lawyers, to the State examinations entitling to degrees, and even woman's franchise (but only for female heads of households) for the local committees for regulating the sale of alcoholic liquor. Women heads of households already possess an indirect vote at municipal and communal elections, in that they may depute a male member of their family to vote for them. During the past few months great meetings have been held in St. Petersburg and Moscow to urge women to take part in these elections. A widespread agitation is being set on foot by the League for Woman Suffrage to obtain votes for women in the forthcoming revision of the electoral system by the Duma.

## THE SAHARA AS A MARKET GARDEN

THE exploitation of the Sahara is a two-fold problem. First, there is the question of piercing the great desert with safe and convenient highways, linking the prosperous colonies of the Mediterranean littoral with the potentially prosperous colonies of the Sudan. Such highways are both economic and strategic necessities, and are now on the verge of realization. The trans-Saharan railways are practically assured, while subsidiary traffic via the air is already in full swing. This question regards the Sahara merely as a barrier to be broken through, an evil to be minimized. Secondly, there is the question of turning the desert itself to account. The mineral wealth of the Sahara is not inconsiderable. Salt, saltpeter, alum, soda, antimony, and iron are already produced. What of its agricultural resources?

An optimistic article on "The Agricultural Future of the Sahara" is published by Dr. Lahache in *Cosmos* (Paris). Here are a few preliminary facts:

As to climate, the Sahara is fairly homogeneous. The rainfall averages only from two to four inches a year, while at certain places and in certain years it may be absolutely *nil*. Between latitudes 20° and 32° north the seasons,—torrid and temperate,—alternate with perfect regularity. From December to February freezing temperatures occasionally occur in the early morning, before sunrise, but the mean daily temperature

is always well above freezing. The rest of the year is intensely warm. On the other hand, in altitude, soil, geologic structure, and hydrology, the desert presents great contrasts. As to hydrology:

There exist in the very heart of the desert regions where surface waters flow during part of the year, as on the Muydir and Ahaggar plateaux. The regions of less elevation are deprived of this benefit; fluvial activity is here replaced by a more or less profound subterranean irrigation, which is nearly everywhere utilizable. Lastly the great depressions of the Sahara are rich in artesian waters. The latter feature of Saharan hydrology is but little known; its investigation will doubtless lead to curious surprises.

The writer believes the artesian waters of the Sahara to exist on a scale having no parallel in Europe. It is over these great "fossil rivers," and in the plateau regions possessing intermittent surface streams, that agriculture is a possibility.

Long before the great journeys of exploration and military enterprises had facilitated the process of settlement "bold colonists had already turned their attention to utilizing the humid and fertile lowlands of the Sahara. Thus the engineer Rolland, at the head of the *Société agricole saharienne*, and Messrs. Fau and Foureau, at the head of the *Société des oasis de l'oued R'hir et des Zibans*, had undertaken all sorts of experiments in Saharan agriculture in a zone beginning about 100 kilometres south of Biskra and extending



FRENCH OFFICIALS DISTRIBUTING FREE SEED CEREALS TO THE NATIVES OF SOUTHERN TUNIS

southward to Tougourt and beyond. These companies succeeded in creating complete and beautiful oases where before were seen only the moving sands of the desert."

Dr. Lahache's attention is directed chiefly to the region lying immediately south of Algeria, having as its great entrepôt the town of Biskra, which is already connected by rail with three great ports on the Mediterranean. In this region the only culture that has heretofore proved profitable is that of the date. Yet repeated experiments have demonstrated that the palm-shaded oases will produce nearly all the vegetables of the temperate zone, such as beets, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, and asparagus, as well as numerous grains and a variety of small fruits.

The importance of these different cultures depends above all upon their precocity. While the early fruits and vegetables of the Algerian Tell

are a fortnight in advance of those of Provence, the corresponding productions of the Sahara are a month ahead of those of Algeria. One can imagine the welcome that would be accorded at Algiers and Tunis, and in Europe, to spring vegetables, such as asparagus, tomatoes, and artichokes, as well as various fruits, reaching the great markets early in March.

The aggregate extent of territory available for such crops in the Sahara is, according to Dr. Lahache, equal to half the area of France. Why has the desert not already become the market-garden of Europe?

Simply because the camel is still the only means of transport between the oases and the markets. The date is perfectly adapted to this slow and primitive mode of shipment; but few other vegetable products can ever become commercial possibilities in the Sahara until the long-hoped-for railways are an accomplished fact.

## THE AWAKENING OF THE TURKISH WOMAN

**T**HE woman question is now well to the front in Turkey, particularly in Constantinople. There are several woman's papers published in the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and they are now all discussing the advance of woman as vital to the future of their nation.

Some weeks ago a noteworthy address on the subject was delivered in English by Halide Hanum, the first and most distinguished Turkish graduate of the American Constantinople College for girls. The address was delivered at a luncheon given by the "*Ta'al i Nisvan*" ("Elevation of Women"), the leading club of Turkish women, on March 13, in honor of the wife of the American Ambassa-

dor and other American friends. Refinement and culture are conspicuous throughout the address. It is printed in full in the *Orient*, a journal issued from the American Bible House. We summarize its main points.

In spite of a horrid despotic régime of centuries, which seemed enough to condemn them in European minds, and as reason for counting them as dead, the Turks have now been permeated by the thought progress of the world and begin to show signs of life. Finally the sturdy and free nature of the Turk has awakened and shaken itself free from the yoke of tyranny and death and asserted its right to live.

From the moment you see the Turk stand up as a man with an undeniable right to life and a future, you see his women by his side. The personal and national place of Turkish women



A GRADUATING CLASS OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

### The Meaning of Marriage Among Turks and in Europe

In Europe, especially here in England, marriage means something totally different from our estimation of it. Here mutual love is essential to marriage. An English girl, if she has the English spirit, and is guided by the English ideal, will not be betrothed to a man she does not love. Intercourse between young men and young women is more free in England than on the continent and the moral tone is much higher. Two young people are betrothed, and for a year or two, sometimes longer, they meet freely, go together to public places, and live blamelessly.

began with the Constitution. There could be no real progress and future for Turkish men without the same progress for women.

The first year of the Constitution took the progress of the Turkish woman passionately. Women's clubs were formed then, but only this one, which was formed eight months after the Constitution was granted, has survived. Then our meetings were private; our numbers and our efforts limited. Conferences were held in the hall of the American School. For the first time prominent men lectured to women on feminism, history, literature and other subjects, a line of effort now generally accepted. The club opened a private hospital a year ago, especially for the wounded Anatolian soldiers, and the glimpse we got of their pure hearts was a vision of the possibilities of the Turkish Empire of the future.

After the war classes were opened for the girls and women taught by members of the club. When the Turkish army was moving on Adrianople the second time it was the *Ta'al i Nisvan* that organized two gigantic meetings of five thousand women each, and the Turkish women gave largely toward the expenses of the campaign and the honor of the Empire. It was the first time in the history of the nation that men and women came together on the field of sacrifice and service, the first time that men and women participated together in national affairs.

An opinion of amazing frankness is found in a recent issue of the *Woman's World*, a journal edited in Turkish. In this *Woman's World* may be found constant insistence on the necessity for the education of girls who are to be the mothers of the nation. There is some groping, however, for several times one meets with exhortations to mothers to foster in their sons the desire and purpose to avenge upon their recent enemies the brutal treatment their people in Rumelia have suffered at their hands. The article in question was written by a former resident of London, but no name is signed. It purports to represent the viewpoint of the "Ottoman Society for the Defense of Woman's Rights." It is entitled:

They become well acquainted before marriage. At the week-end such pairs of lovers are seen everywhere in London.

How is it with us? Have we any happy home life? A poor girl of twenty is married to a rich man of sixty. It is a bargain like any other sort of trade. Or a delicate, refined girl is forced to marry a brutal man and serve his pleasure till he tires of her, in a year, or it may be six months. The old marriage customs of Anatolia are better than those of Stamboul. The bride and bridegroom there know each other before marriage, which is not the case in Stamboul.

Divorce here in England is quite a different thing from that which, alas, we so well know in our country.

With us husbands divorce their wives at will and by a word. Here divorce is possible only by a judge. A wife may obtain a divorce from her husband on the same grounds as those on which a husband may obtain divorce from his wife. A promise of marriage is sacred, and if broken by a man he may be required to pay a heavy fine.

Let us educate our girls and boys. Give them both alike sound, moral training and happy homes are the result. A good girl makes a good wife, and a good boy makes a good husband. Pure and happy family life makes true and strong national life. This is our vital need.

### The Oppression of Turkish Women

A vigorous editorial under this title appears in a recent number of Ali Kemal Bey's journal, the *Peyam*. It is in substance as follows:

I don't know whether our women are reading an article recently published in one of our periodicals on "Woman's Sorrows" over the signature A. M. Hanum. If they are reading those impressive words they find there revealed the deep-seated disease of our social order.

What is the cause of our low social condition? Are our men or our women to blame? According to A. M. Hanum's views, our men are first of all to blame; especially our young boys, because they marry both thoughtlessly and heartlessly; with entire disregard of the obligations that marriage imposes.

Meantime our girls, our young women, are

trained in the inherited ideas to endure, albeit with tears shed in secret, the woes incident to our social life. But now they are beginning to read and to think, "What is life?" "What is a family?" "How should it be constituted?" Then naturally they rebel at the conditions forced upon them and the home is a ruin. Unfortunately facts support A. M. Hanum's statements. Marriage may be a light, a golden chain, but as soon as the wedding day is over we forget that it is a chain, we run to the café, to our club, to the theater or other pleasure resort, and leave our wives shut up at home—our wives nowadays very likely more really progressive than we are; they must, willy nilly, be content with our comings and goings, without question. However intelligent and refined, they must let us do as we please without complaining. Are we not absolute lords in our homes? Any questioning of our supremacy is rebellion. Then where differences and opposition ensues the man can't see, and of course wouldn't confess himself in the wrong, even when unfaithful to his marital vows. Did not our fathers indulge in concubinage with our slave girls with no thought of concealment or apology to our mothers? What proper conception have we of the respect and affection due to womanhood?

But now our women are learning not only what rights the men have, but also what their duties are.

When a girl is married now it is to gain a companion, a faithful soul friend; a husband must know how to find all his pleasure in his home, with his own family. As soon as his work is done his home is the place for him to come. His spare time is his life companion's. More than that, he is to find his best and purest happiness in that way. It is not enough that he be loved: he must love with heart and soul. So our women have begun to reason.

The American College for Girls at Constantinople began as a high school in 1871, and in 1876 was transferred to Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

In 1890 it was incorporated as a College and

now occupies its new buildings on a magnificent site at Arnaoutkeny, about five miles above Constantinople, on the European side of the Bosphorus. Girls of all nationalities from all parts of the Near East obtain in this institution the advantages of thorough education and culture on a broad and permanent basis. The Alumnae now number 251, and more than three times that number have been at some time students in either the high-school or college. Of those who have graduated from it, 48 per cent. have entered the teaching profession; some are practising physicians, others trained nurses, and some have taken to literary work or some form of social service. All carry with them the benefits they have obtained in this American institution to their new work in the Southeast of Europe and the Asiatic near-East.

The students at the Constantinople College are brought together through the medium of English, the language of the college. The racial and religious prejudices in which they have been reared gradually wear away, and when they return to their homes they become the means for bringing about greater harmony in the communities to which they belong. In the student body fifteen nationalities are often represented. In the class for this year there are Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Turks, and Hebrews. As regards religious teaching the importance of spiritual life both for the individual and nation is emphasized in all the college teaching, and the students of all the nationalities attend the courses of Bible instruction, which are supplemented by a course in Comparative Religion.

The work done by Robert College and by the other American colleges for men in the Ottoman Empire is nobly matched by that of Constantinople College and by the other American institutions of high grade for the education of women. It is these institutions that are the leading forces in mental and moral regeneration of the Nearer East.

## NORDICA, AMERICA'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SOPRANO

**T**HERE was much that is typical of American character in the life and personality of the late opera singer, Lillian Nordica.

This greatest dramatic soprano America has produced, and one of the really great singers of the world, was an American of New England ancestry, and there was no artistic impetus in her early training. Yet she was preëminently an artist, and one for whom in her prime no allowances were ever made. As actress and singer she was judged by the highest standards. American pluck and grit did it.

Commenting on her career, the *New York World* says editorially:

Farmington in Lily Norton's girlhood was a tiny

hamlet on the edge of the Maine woods; even now it has but 1,200 inhabitants. It gave her little in the way of teaching or home opportunity, but a sound body and a voice capable of culture. The rest she did for herself by sheer will power and hard, unremitting work. By nothing less than this are great artists developed.

Music has little regard for boundary lines. Great musicians, whether composers or executants, must be cosmopolitan. Mme. Nordica was perhaps best known and loved in New York, but her ripe art was as much admired in London, Paris, Bayreuth, Munich, Berlin, and St. Petersburg as in her own country, while Milan gave her training and Brescia her first hearing in opera.

Mme. Nordica died on May 10, at Batavia, Java, of pneumonia, brought on by exposure from a shipwreck off the coast of New Guinea, some weeks before.



The main facts of her life are soon told. She was born in Farmington, Me., on May 12, 1859. As summarized by the New York *Evening Post* they follow:

Her real name was Lillian Norton, which was



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

LILLIAN NORDICA, IN HER LATER YEARS

changed, not to make it look Italian, but because Puritan relatives objected to her disgracing the family name by appearing on the operatic stage. This prejudice was not shared by her parents, who actually moved to Boston to give another of their daughters a chance to cultivate her voice. When this daughter died their hopes centered on Lillian. An Irishman, John O'Neill, taught her before she

entered the New England Conservatory of Music.

Tietjens advised her to go to New York and study with Mme. Maretzek. Through her she became acquainted with the eminent bandmaster, Patrick Gilmore, who engaged her as soloist for a Western tour at \$100 a week, and then took her to England, where she sang at seventy-eight concerts. It was the year of the Exposition in Paris (1878), where she appeared next, having the honor of being the first vocalist heard in the new Trocadero. Then she went to Italy, where she took lessons of Sangiovanni, and then sang for three months in the opera at Brescia.

Her growing fame secured her an engagement at the Paris Opéra, where she sang two seasons. Here she had the advantage of studying some of her rôles with Ambroise Thomas and with Gounod, in whose "Faust" she sang in New York in 1883, winning much praise for her lovely voice.

After singing year after year in the operatic centers of Europe as well as America, she was invited to impersonate Elsa in "Lohengrin" at Bayreuth, by Cosima Wagner, with whom she studied three months.

Her principal Wagner studies were made, however, with Anton Seidl at the Metropolitan Opera House in the golden age of German opera. . . . Under his guidance, and with further aid from her second husband, Zoltan Doeme, and Jean de Reszke, her impersonations grew more and more poetic and dramatic. Like Jean and Edouard de Reszke, she had the gift of combining Italian *bel canto* with the art of Wagnerian "speech-song," the result being electrifying.

Her mastery of the Wagnerian rôles did not prevent her from singing as well as ever in the Italian and French operas, written in such different styles. She was one of the greatest and one of the most popular of the artists ever heard at the Metropolitan.

As a woman she was generous, warm-hearted, ambitious, and a hard worker. She gave much of her time to giving free lessons to promising students. For some years she was an ardent adherent of woman suffrage. She was married three times.

A professional musical-summing-up of Madame Nordica as a great opera singer is given in the editorial appreciation in the *Musical Courier*. The editor says:

As a Wagnerian singer and actress Mme. Nordica for many years had no equal. Aside from her majestic figure and bearing, eloquent gestures and expressive facial miming, she possessed a voice of unusual clarity and power, which lent itself admirably to emotional utterance. Her German diction spelled perfection and her intonation, even in such a difficult scene as the second act of "Tristan," never deviated from correct pitch. Mme. Nordica registered great successes also in "Aïda," "Marriage of Figaro," and many other operas of the dramatic type.

When she was preparing to found an American institute of music, says an appreciation in the *Cleveland Press*, she said:

I want to see American girls with voices properly started. I want to save them, as far as possible, from the terrible fate that overtakes so many of them who go to Europe to study and then pass out of sight. In most cases poor students who go to Europe are at the mercy of the world.



## MISTRAL, THE MODERN TROUBADOUR

**B**Y the death of Frédéric Mistral, on March 25, not only France, but the whole world, lost "its greatest poet." This is the verdict of the Anglo-French critic, the Count de Soissons.

In an appreciation of Mistral which he contributes to the *May Contemporary Review*, M. de Soissons writes illuminatingly of the life and work of the gentle Provençal poet who, in 1904, received one of the Nobel prizes for literature.

Mistral's work is among the loftiest, sweetest poetry of all literature. Says M. de Soissons:

There is in it no concession to the fashions prevailing either in literature or custom: there is no calculation for a momentary success. His achievement belongs to that limited number of works which neither grow old nor die, for rising above the passing exigencies of changeable, intellectual taste, it expresses sentiments and passions essential to human nature, and it is consequently always capable of producing an echo in the human soul; it glorifies only what is really beautiful, noble, and sublime; it constitutes an ideal, after which the human spirit longs, even in the greatest degradation, and of which it will never cease to dream.

Mistral's chief work was the "complete renaissance of the mental life of Southern France, the reconquest for Provence of her ancient preëminence." In his finest work, the epic poem "Mirèio," he "proved to France and then to the world that the language of the Troubadours is still living and capable of having its own literature."

Mistral's Provence is the country made famous by Daudet in his delicious stories of Tartarin. In a charming rambling description of "Tartarin's Country," in the *May Harper's Magazine*, Richard Le Gallienne describes a visit to Tarascon, Arles, and Maillane, where Mistral lived. Of the poet himself Mr. Le Gallienne says:

We found ourselves beautifully greeted by a very tall, distinguished old man, remarkably erect, with an unusually handsome head, rather sparse white locks but vigorous white goatee and mustache, and keen gray-blue eyes, and those high-bred manners which one associates with the noblemen of old France. By his side, joining in his greeting, stood a tall, very dignified, yet very humanly gracious lady, with strikingly black, brilliant Southern eyes. She was considerably younger

than M. Mistral, and we knew that her beauty was celebrated among the *Félibres*. M. Mistral stretched out both his hands to us, and, introducing Madame Mistral, disposed us in comfortable chairs, and began at once to express his interest in our trip in perfect French—which was a comforting surprise to us, for we had feared that, as he



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

## MISTRAL IN HIS HOME AT MAILLANE

makes it a point of honor to write in nothing but Provençal, he might carry this loyalty even into his conversation.

The words troubadour and trouvère had become outworn. Then Mistral spoke:

He had found, he said, among the peasants of Maillane an old folk story which contained, he believed, the predestined word. In this the Virgin is represented as telling over to our Lord the seven sorrows she had suffered for him. "The fourth sorrow I suffered for you, O my beloved son," she says, "was when I lost you—when for three days and three nights I could find you nowhere, disputing with the scribes of the law—with the seven *félibres* of the law."

"The seven *félibres* of the law! Why, that is ourselves," cried out the young enthusiasts.

And then Paul Gièra, having filled their seven glasses from a bottle of *château neuf* that had been seven years in the cellar, solemnly lifted his glass and cried: "To the health of the *Félibres*!"

And so the movement—now so real and vital an institution in Provence—had its baptism.

## HOW MUCH UNITY IS THERE OF MEXICAN SPIRIT?

IF one may judge from the utterances in the popular Mexican press, that is, the press opposed to the Huerta régime, it would seem that the movements of American fleets and armies have tended to solidify a nationalistic feeling on the part of the masses. In a recent issue of the *Voz de Sonora* ("Voice

of Sonora"), under the heading, "A Beautiful Display of Patriotism by the Children," the following appears:

Yesterday morning [April 26, at Nogales, Arizona], when the children were assembled in the American schools in this city, their teachers wished all, including the Mexican children, to swear allegiance to the American flag, but they refused to do so. This beautiful display of patriotism by the Mexican children fills us with pride, and it will serve as a lesson to school-teachers who misinterpret the sentiments of their pupils with regard to the Patria.



Although Carranza received, it is reported, many telegrams of approval and support from Mexicans when he sent his note to President Wilson demanding the evacuation of Vera Cruz, it is not certain that there is any very substantial unity among the Constitutionalists on the subject of American intervention. The following extract from an editorial in the *Correo del Bravo* (Patriot Post), a Constitutional paper published in Spanish at El Paso, Texas, supporting Villa, but repudiating Carranza, throws some light upon the intense conflict of opinions among those in revolt against Huerta. Incidentally it sums up the causes of the present revolution, summed up in the cry "Give us land!"



MEXICO FLIRTING WITH JAPAN

(These two cartoons from the *Hijo del Ahuizote*, of Mexico City, are typical of a number appearing in Mexican cartoon papers setting forth the idea prevailing in certain quarters in the southern republic, that Japan can be induced to help Mexico, or at least, to provoke the United States. The first one shows Mexico egging Japan on to pull Uncle Sam's beard while he is engrossed south of the Rio Grande. The second depicts Uncle Sam endeavoring to seduce Japan from her Mexican love, an effort which she spurns)

One of the principal causes of the revolution is the infamous despoliation of which the poor have been the victims. Under the Porfirian dictatorship they were shamelessly defrauded of their modest estates. The caciques were, without exception, thieves; under the cover of authority they abused the humble in the most cruel manner. Whoever had a little piece of land was miserably robbed; whoever had an animal was infamously deprived of it; and he had no right to complain, else the cuartel awaited him where merciless jailors would bury him alive. . . . He might be thankful if his very hearthstone were not violated by the dishonoring of his women, a crime not infrequently perpetrated. That is why when the people shook off the yoke that shamed them they sought reprisal by punishing with their own hands the robbers of their homes and honor. When the Apostle of Democracy sounded the call "To arms, citizens!" they responded, rising like one man in the promise of recovering their stolen lands. Bread and land are what the needy desire and until these are given fratricidal war will reddens the fields. Now that the people have been called to arms these promises must be fulfilled. It is time now that these lands should be distributed, but they will not be, for those in power mean once again to abuse the poor and humble. Venustiano Carranza will never give lands to the poor because he is a despot. He will not give bread to the poor, because he must enrich the "científicos" who flock

around him, insatiable vultures who dissipate the people's money in scandalous bacchanals. There is no bread for the needy, but there are luxurious automobiles for the caciques clustering about the chieftain, Carranza. There is no land for the poor, but plenty of wine, money, and sensual indulgence for the chieftain and his sybarites; no liberties for the people, but libertinage among the coxcombs accompanying the chief, Carranza, from pueblo to pueblo. The present war is a war of the poor against the rich, and it is not the rich who will grant what the people desire. Carranza is one of the rich. Scarcely had Lucio Blanco begun the distribution of lands in Tamaulipas than he was deprived of his command. When Carranza heard that lands were being surveyed in Sonora he went there full of wrath to stop the distribution; when Villa began confiscating lands in Chihuahua, Carranza came to put an end to it. Carranza will not fulfil the promises made to the people, and he should be repudiated.

On the other hand, despite the fact that the notorious Zapata was fighting for the same principles, and conducting a warfare of reprisal against the rich, the national spirit was apparently stronger with him than the desire for vengeance. The *Mexico Libre* (Free Mexico) reports Zapata as saying:

Being convinced that Mexico is threatened by foreign intervention, my duty as a patriot is to place myself under Huerta's orders to repel the invasion. I am convinced that Carranza and Villa are traitors, and I refuse to recognize them. I am a bandit, as I have been called, but I will never be a traitor to my Patria.

The same periodical, bearing the slogan "Mexico for the Mexicans," declares:

Once again the true patriotism which animates the great President of Mexico, General Victoriano Huerta, has been demonstrated in settling

the difficulties between the two nations, although personal bias has given rein to unjustified violence on the part of the American Government which has made an attack upon the national sovereignty of Mexico in taking possession of the chief port on the Gulf Coast, without making a previous declaration of war or even breaking off diplomatic relations.

In a vein of sarcasm the *Voz de Sonora*, which is opposed to Huerta, throws out this suggestion to Mr. Wilson as follows:

If Washington is determined to make Huerta salute the United States flag it will be very easy to accomplish it. No more will be necessary than to paint a bottle of whiskey among the stars of the flag and the dictator will salute.

There are many cartoon papers published in Mexico, from one of which,—the *Hijo del Ahnizote*,—we have from time to time reproduced pictures in the pages of this review. The Mexican peon loves a jest, particularly a coarse one. His taste in this respect is catered to particularly by the *Mero Petatero*, a small sheet, cheap in every respect, "dedicated to the laboring class," and filled with coarse jokes and crude cartoons. These have lately been concerned with representations of President Wilson in ridiculous postures, and inevitably distressed by discomfiture over difficulties encountered in his dealings with Mexico. On one page the belief in a Japanese alliance is emphasized to encourage the Mexican people; on another Mr. Wilson is shown as an interested spectator of Villa in the shape of a bear devouring Benton; again he is pictured as the schoolmaster studying the map of Mexico preparatory to a campaign of conquest.

## THE DRAMATIC ENGINEER AND THE CIVIC THEATER

TO convert the masses of the people in the world to-day to any new doctrine "you must advertise your theories in some cheerful and picturesque form."

The mass of people somehow get accustomed to wrong conditions. They would not mind a better world, but they do not want to work hard to change it, and they do not want people to tell them too much about it. They find it much easier to bear the ills they have than those which they might have to endure if properly reformed. And so to-day the sermon is a dead issue, a devitalized weapon, and if you want to convert the people to any new doctrine you must advertise your theories in some cheerful and picturesque form.

This is the way Mrs. Mary Fanton Roberts introduces an article in the May number of the *Craftsman* upon Mr. Percy MacKaye's new idea of "amusing the people of America into reforms." Mr. MacKaye, says Mrs. Roberts, believes that there is just one way to overcome the "ethical stupor characteristic of moral civilization," and that is "to dramatize reform movements,"—

to reach the people through pictures instead of merely words, to infuse life into every effort, to better the country, to make good national issues as much alive as bad ones, and by reaching the people's emotions to stir their sympathies toward public welfare.

By dramatizing reform Mr. MacKaye believes

you will benefit the people, the reform movements and the theater. He contends that the saving of the forests, the preservation of the birds, the improvement of our cities, can all be made dramatic and spectacular, that we can infuse romance into progress, and capture beauty for our national regeneration instead of permitting it to be linked, as is so often the case, with vice and indecency.

Every city, he contends, should have a dramatic engineer, a man in the service of the Government, to whom the leader of a reform movement should turn for advice in order to present his convictions to the public in a fascinating and thrilling fashion. Through this use of the stage, says Mrs. Roberts, the drama would once more occupy its original purpose in the life of the people,—“that of vitalizing morality, making ethics a living issue.”

We recall that the first “modern” plays were known as “Moralities,” that they were usually written by religionists, and acted by the priests in the churches. After the Morality plays came the Miracle plays, given in the convents as well as churches. These possibly possessed an added dramatic quality, with a greater variety of characters, an enlarged poetical vision, and color sense. We can imagine with what fervor the histrionic spirit, which ever flourishes in the emotional heart of man, must have flamed forth in these symbolic dramas, in which *Mercy*, *Justice*, *Kindness*, *Faith* drew sword against *Greed*, *Unkindness*, *Selfishness*, and *Dishonesty*, the virtues naturally suffering much in the conflict; but though worn from battle surely rewarded by heavenly messengers if not by earthly prophets.

And later, after these often poetical and sometimes brutal dramatizations of the church's doctrines, there came the more advanced, more formal, but just as earnest Elizabethan drama. . . . Men and women for the time had the opportunity of seeing themselves as they were actually living, masks off, defenses down. From this epoch on, the drama has boldly asserted its right to present truth, beauty, virtue, to repress vice; or, if it preferred, weakly to curtsy to base customs, all according to the desire and intention of the age.

Take, for example, the Conservation Movement of this generation,—“that mightiest, most needed of measures, the result of wisdom and valiant service and splendid effort,”—how difficult it is to place the average conservation pamphlet before a reader and receive his kind consideration.

But if the destruction of our forests could be dramatized, if we could see our noble hills, our wide pastures blazing before our eyes, if we could behold homes destroyed, villages wiped out, water sources dried up, people without means of support after their energy for generations has

gone into agricultural efforts, we should find the conservation movement probably one of the most exciting and marvelous melodramas ever presented to the eager, naïve heart of the public.

And so the reasonableness of Mr. MacKaye's suggestion, that we dramatize reform, grows “more convincing as we appreciate how far off the written word often is both in impulse and expression from the dynamic vitality of the simplest human acts.”

It is significant of his sincerity, says Mrs. Roberts, that this poet and reformer has put to the test his own theories in a blank-verse play called “The Sanctuary,” in which he seeks to interest the public in the preservation of wild birds.

And, although to-day in this country, we seem in some respects to have the weakest play-writing of any age, a vast waste of words without much purpose or beauty or permanence, still here and there a man with truth in his heart appears among us, and the vital word is spoken by the dramatist.

“It is only through the drama,” this poet and playwright tells us, “that reform can be made spectacular enough to interest the nervous, restless people of to-day.” People living in such a crowded civilization as ours will not listen to any man's message which does not either amuse or thrill them.

Life is too precarious, too intense for even the thoughtful to wait long for the great reformer to pass by. If the good has not the power to thrill us, the bad inevitably will have, and our emotions will respond to the trumpet call in either case. In the old days, called “good,” religion had the mighty asset of a flaming hell by which the preacher could stir the imagination and arrest the attention; whereas average reform measures to-day, if we except the Industrial Workers of the World and Emma Goldman, are apt to be cultivated, pleasant appeals to the enlightened public. So, in this age of advertising, we must consider the presentation of our reform measures in a sprightly and compelling form.

It is a vast ideal that Mr. MacKaye has set before us “the realization of which would develop a democracy so beautiful, so complete, that it would be beyond the finest dream of even such an idealist as this poet of the New Hampshire hills.”

How soon shall we have the civic theater with the dramatic engineer? How soon shall we forget Broadway, the tawdry musical comedy, the choruses of untrained, helpless, undeveloped feminine children? How soon shall we go to the theater to discuss what the world is accomplishing, how fine and inspiring our national reforms are, how spectacular the work of our philosophers? When shall we grow to depend upon dramatic art for the closest intimacy between poetry and science, imagination and reform, beauty and progress?

## IS THIS THE JAPANESE DECALOGUE?

VOLUMES have been written upon the religious beliefs of the Japanese. Those coming from the pens of foreign writers, however, usually prove the incompetence of their authors. As for the Japanese themselves, they either will not say anything on that subject, or they treat it superficially. This, says an editorial in *La Revue*, is a mistake on their part. We Western people attach the greatest importance to everything that concerns religion from the point of view of civilization. It is difficult for a European or an American to understand a man, much less a nation, if he knows nothing of his convictions. Many people aver that the Japanese believe in nothing. The Nipponese affirm quite the contrary, but they do not offer to enlighten us. Some say they are Shintoists. Others, again, say that the foundation of the Japanese doctrine and evolution is the "Bushido."

Chance, however, has thrown into our hands, in the form of a little schoolbook, which has "put us on the right track." It is a Decalogue, which, like our own, contains ten precepts to which generations of Japanese have conformed. The laws have been embodied into a song which the school-children repeat daily like a lesson until it becomes a part of themselves. Here they are:

*First Precept—*

Hjototsu to ya,  
Hitobito chugi wo dai ichi ni  
Oge ya, takaki Kimi no on, Kuni  
(no on!)

(The basis of all virtue is loyalty: we must honor the person of the august Emperor with a deep veneration and serve our country with unceasing devotion.)

*Second Precept—*

Futatsu to ya,  
Futari no oyago wo taisetsu ni,  
Omoye ya fukaki chichi no ai, haha  
(no ai!)

(We must show our parents respect and never forget their love and affection for us.)

*Third Precept—*

Mitsu to ya,  
Miki wa hitotsu no eda to eda,  
Nakayoku kuraseyo, ani ototo, ane  
(imoto!)

(Brothers and sisters, being members of the same family, must love and live at peace with one another.)

*Fourth Precept—*

Yotsu to ya,  
Yoki koto tagai ni susume ai,  
Ashiki wo isame yo, tomo to tomo,  
(hito to hito!)

(Everyone should labor for the good of others; encourage good works, and frown upon evil and treat strangers like friends.)

*Fifth Precept—*

Itsutsu to ya,  
Itsuwari iwanu go kodomo ra no,  
Manabi no hajime zo, tsutsushime  
(yo, imashime yo!)

(To abstain from falsehood is the beginning of wisdom—therefore be careful and reprove one another.)

*Sixth Precept—*

Mutsu to ya,  
Makashi wo kangae, ima wo shiri,  
Manabi no hikari wo mi ni soye,  
(mi ni tsukeyo!)

(In studying the Past one learns to know the Present, therefore foster the passion for intellectual and moral beauty.)

*Seventh Precept—*

Nanatsu to ya,  
Nangi wo snru hito miru toki wa,  
Chikara no kagiri itaware yo awa—  
(reme yo!)

(Show them who are afflicted all the sympathy and compassion you are capable of.)

*Eighth Precept—*

Yatsu to ya,  
Yamai wa kuchi yori iru to iu,  
Nomi mono, kui mono ki wo tsu—  
(keyo, kokoro seyo!)

(Disease, it is said, enters through the mouth. Be watchful as to what you eat and drink.)

*Ninth Precept—*

Kokonotsu to ya,  
Kokoro wa kanarazu takaku mote,  
Tatatoi mibun wa hikuku to mo,  
(karuku to mo!)

(Always have some noble ambition and an elevated spirit—even though circumstances have placed you in a lowly position; even though your life be hard and obscure.)

*Tenth Precept—*

Toto ya,  
Toki moyoya no oshie wo mo,  
Mamorite tsukuse, ie no tame, kuni  
(no tame!)

(See that you faithfully keep all the precepts of our ancestors for the honor of the fireside and of our fatherland.)

## JOURNALISM IN JAPAN

LIKE everything else in that wonderful hot-house growth, modern Japanese civilization, the development of journalism in that land has made gigantic strides within a short space of time. This interesting subject has been very ably treated by Signor Pietro Silvio Rivetta in *Nuova Antologia*. The first dim origin of the Japanese newspaper has been found in the periodical newsletters sent by the governor of Nagasaki to the Imperial Court during the period of Dutch commercial supremacy in the Pacific oversea trade of the seventeenth century, but the first actual newspaper, the *Shimbun-shi*, did not make its appearance until 1864, and owes its existence to the influence of American ideas, one of its editors being a Japanese sailor who, after suffering shipwreck on the American coast, settled in the United States, became naturalized there under the name of John Hecco, and on his return to Japan associated himself with a certain Ginko Kishida in the establishment of this first venture in the newspaper line. The chief part of the material was supplied by the half-Americanized Hecco, who translated as best he could items from American newspapers. As might be expected, this sheet soon ceased to appear.

However, a few years later, something better was brought out, the *Kiko-Shimbun*, the aim of its founder being to advocate the cause of a new order of things in Japan, but this political bias led to the paper's suppression, and it is with the issue of the *Mainichi Shimbun* in Yokohama in 1870 that Japanese journalism may fairly be said to have begun; the place of publication was later Tokio, and the paper is still published to-day.

The present situation is thus presented by Signor Rivetta, who, apparently, is exceedingly well informed in the details of Japanese journalism:

When we consider that Japanese journalism is such a very recent development in comparison with that of Europe and America, the number of copies printed by some of the dailies is relatively high. The Russo-Japanese war naturally acted as a powerful stimulus, and even in 1908 the Osaka *Asahi Shimbun* could already claim a circulation of 144,000 copies. This did not include the *go-gwai* (lit, unnumbered), or special issues, which, however, differ much from our "extras," for while with us these are more or less complete newspapers, the Japanese *go-gwai* is a single leaf, only containing the special news items. For example, that published by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, on July 30, 1912, to announce the death of Emperor Mutsu Hito, consisted of but nineteen lines of text, and

the *go-gwai* of the Tokio *Asahi Shimbun*, issued on the same day, to proclaim the change of era, had only four lines.

At the present time the greater Japanese dailies have an excellent telegraphic service; still, owing to the great distance from Europe and the consequent high rates for telegrams, most of the European news is supplied by the German agencies, and comes from Shanghai.

The writer notes that a turning point in the evolution of Japanese journalism was the printed indication of the pronunciation of the characters employed. Strange as this may seem to us, accustomed as we are from childhood to the use of a true alphabet, the Japanese system of graphic expression is essentially composed of a large number of ideograms, adapted from Chinese forms, but differing, apart from some phonetic symbols for the Japanese preposition, conjunction etc., no means of knowing how they are to be pronounced in Japanese. Thus the early newspapers could only appeal to a somewhat restricted class, who had received what might call a "high school" education. To obviate this defect and to popularize the press resort was had to the expedient of placing alongside of each ideogram syllable signs denoting its pronunciation; a syllabary of this kind had long been more or less in use in Japan. It was in 1875 that the *Yomiuri Shimbun* first adopted this plan and the resultant increase in circulation soon caused the example to be followed by many other papers.

Of the restrictions to which the Japanese press is subjected at the present day the writer says:

The newspapers are forbidden to publish the details of criminal cases before they have come out in the public court proceedings; no reports of proceedings behind closed doors are permitted. The authorities have the power to seize copies and even to suppress newspapers when news of military happenings is published without due authorization, or news items regarding foreign politics not in accord with the official statements. However, notwithstanding the strictness of the censorship, seizures of the issue of a paper are extremely rare.

The Japanese censorship, so severe as to prohibit the sale of Tolstoy's "Meaning of the Russian Revolution" and of Zola's "Paris," is not generally actuated by political motives. Indeed, although politics occupy a considerable space in the newspapers, they do not assume the same importance as in Europe or America. This may, perhaps, be due to fear of the censorship, or possibly to the lack of organs representing active opposition to the government.

## TWO GOVERNORS ON DISTRUST OF STATE LEGISLATURES

**A**T least two governors have recently spoken frankly and unreservedly in the public prints concerning the general distrust of our State legislatures, the cause of this distrust, and possible remedies. In the *North American Review* for May, Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, declares that in many States this popular distrust of our law-making bodies has grown into open contempt. In many, if not a majority, of the States, he says, a session of the legislature is looked upon as something in the nature of an unavoidable public calamity.

Governor O'Neal also directs attention to the various constitutional prohibitions, restrictions, and limitations on the legislative power. We have limited the duration of legislative sessions and have made them less frequent; we have created the veto power and largely extended its uses; we have provided express limitations on legislative power as to the subject matter of laws; we have expressly prohibited legislation on certain subjects, and yet, notwithstanding these various methods intended to increase the efficiency and tone of our legislatures, the legislative output in the form of statutes has not, on the whole, been improved. Careful students of the workings of our State legislatures has concluded that legislative inefficiency has been increased rather than diminished in proportion as legislative power and responsibility have been lessened.

Governor O'Neal is convinced that we should abandon the biennial and quadrennial systems and return to annual sessions. He also believes that the sense of legislative responsibility may be increased and the standard of efficiency of our legislatures elevated by the payment of annual salaries, by reform in the method of procedure, by decreasing the membership of our legislatures, and by enlarging the veto power of the governor as well as his responsibility and power to mold legislation.

Governor George H. Hodges, of Kansas, has also spoken with alarm of the increasing

inefficiency of our legislatures and has come to the conclusion that it is a case in which two heads are worse than none. In other words, he is for the abolition of the bicameral system. In the *Saturday Evening Post* for May 2, Governor Hodges makes a savage attack on the two-house system, asserting that the two houses no longer represent different elements in society and that by dividing responsibility and making it impossible to locate the blame, the two-house system provides an admirable machine for grinding out crude and ill-digested legislation,—a result which is admirably furthered, in Governor Hodges' opinion, by the short sessions compelled by the expense of the system and the enormous number of bills that must be considered in the periods of from forty to 120 days to which the sessions are usually limited, and by want of legislative experience or fitness on the part of the overwhelming majority of the members.

Governor Hodges frankly admits, however, that a single-house legislature of large membership elected from numerous and widely separated districts would be almost as objectionable as a two-house system. Good results can be obtained only from a single house of small membership of trained men. Membership in such a body would rank not far below that of the governorship itself, and this would be more attractive to first-class talent than membership in Congress.

Suppose a State legislature to consist, under this system, of only sixteen members, each of whom, being paid an adequate salary, would devote his entire time to legislation as a business proposition. The members would take time to study the bills presented, both as to the substance and form, since there would be no necessity for haste. Furthermore, in Governor Hodges' opinion, such a legislature would be harder to corrupt, since the more conspicuous a man is before the public and the more clearly his responsibility is appreciated, the harder it is for him to go wrong.





# CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW BOOKS

## BOOKS RELATING TO MEXICO

**A**MONG the many new books on Mexico and the present situation with regard to that country, particularly noteworthy are two: "The Mexican People: Their Struggle for Freedom," by L. Gutierrez De Lara and Edgcomb Pinchon, and "Mexico and the United States," by Frederick Starr. The book which Señor De Lara and

examined the men in the ranks as to the real motives which prompted them to risk their lives from hour to hour, from day to day, from month to month, under a Villa, a Maytorera, a Carranza. The answers were unmistakably uniform and concise,—'Land.'

The much-discussed Mexican constitution is explained. The plea that Diaz brought peace to Mexico is dramatically answered. Madero's downfall is explained, the rivalry between the Pearson Syndicate and the Standard Oil Company is fearlessly set forth, Mexico's alleged alliance with Japan is touched upon, and almost stupefyingly frank comments are made on the attitude of the United States towards Mexico. The book is illustrated with photographs and there is an excellent map.<sup>1</sup>

Professor Starr (of the University of Chicago) takes pretty much the same attitude as the authors of the

volume just noted. He has written, in his book,<sup>2</sup> not a history, although there is a thread of history running through it. Beginning with the centennial celebration of 1910, which marked the end of a hundred years of national life and the beginning of new political movements, Dr. Starr goes on to show that Mexico, being Aztec, and almost exclusively Aztec, must not be considered as Spanish or Latin in any respect. He concludes with the same point of view of Señor De Lara, but puts it in this way: "There are two types of republics conspicuous in the world at present. When Mexico reaches an equilibrium,—and she will if we permit,—she will present a nation like the French Republic, not like the United States." This volume is illustrated with portraits and views.

A serviceable bibliography of the war with

<sup>1</sup> The Mexican People: Their Struggle for Freedom. By L. Gutierrez De Lara and Edgcomb Pinchon. Doubleday, Page. 360 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> Mexico and the United States. By Frederick Starr. Chicago: The Bible House. 441 pp., ill.



SEÑOR L. GUTIERREZ DE LARA



M. EDGCUMB PINCHON

JOINT AUTHORS OF A NEW BOOK ON MEXICO'S "STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM"

illuminating discussion of the issues for which the peon is now fighting. To-day, say these writers, the peons are fighting as they fought in the days of Hidalgo and of Juarez, for the land and democracy. "They will triumph; they must triumph. Nothing short of intervention can stay their hand." The great issue of the revolution is land.

"The man behind the gun,—the fighting peon,—knows no other issue, neither does the man behind the man behind the gun,—the working peon, who keeps his brother in the field. The peon, fighting or working, is a man of one idea. For him life resolves itself into the full personal ownership of a patch of land wherein he may raise corn, pasture his cow, and grow his vegetables. For this he has struggled almost continuously for exactly one hundred years, and the last few years of warfare are but the final rounds of a campaign which began with the great-grandfathers of the present generation.

"Again and again, up and down the length and breadth of Sonora during the past summer, I cross-

Mexico of 1846-48 has been prepared by Henry E. Haferkorn, librarian of the United States Engineer School, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., and is published as a supplement to "Professional Memoirs," Vol. VI, No. 26. Although prepared primarily for the use of officers of the army and navy, this bibliography meets the needs of the historical student and general reader, since it includes in its scope not only works on the

causes, conduct, and political aspects of the Mexican War, but also a select list of books and other printed materials on the resources, economic conditions, politics, and government of the Republic of Mexico and the characteristics of the Mexican people. Topics, persons, and places are analyzed, and the annotations make this bulletin a valuable guide to all the most important literature of the subject.<sup>1</sup>

## POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

**A**N able exposition of "American Policy: The Western Hemisphere in Its Relation to the Eastern" has been written by Major John Bigelow, of New York.<sup>2</sup> The reader should not infer from the wording of the title that Major Bigelow confines his discussion to the foreign policy of the United States. As used in his book, the word America means the independent countries of North, South, and Central America. The book deals with the political problems of the United States and of all America, the major portion of its space being devoted, naturally, to an exposition of the Monroe Doctrine. The final chapter on "The Bolivar Idea" is especially suggestive.

A restatement of the immigration problem from the immigrant's own viewpoint is contained in a new book by Mary Antin on "They Who Knock at Our Gates."<sup>3</sup> The reverence of the new immigrant for the historic background of American institutions is repeatedly illustrated in the chapters, "The Law of the Fathers," "Judges in the Gate," and "The Fiery Furnace." "The ghost of the Mayflower pilots every immigrant ship, and Ellis Island is another name for Plymouth Rock."

A useful book by Professor Albert M. Kales, of Northwestern University, entitled "Unpopular Government in the United States," sums up the principal arguments for the short ballot. But in dealing with the proposition for a single legislative chamber in place of the bicameral system, now almost universal, suggestions are put forward as to the need of special protection to property interests. The methods suggested for working out such special protection are, as the author frankly states, no part of the short-ballot doctrine as advocated by the leaders of the movement. The author does not seem to regard this matter of property representation as having more than an academic interest at the present time. He presents as an alternative either the establishment of the second chamber representing property interests or of a unicameral legislature in which all legislative and executive powers shall be united, and which will be extremely sensitive to the popular will, without any special protection to property interests other than that which their numerical strength will give them.

"The New Politics" is the title of a volume made

<sup>1</sup> The War with Mexico 1846-1848. By Henry E. Haferkorn. Professional Memoirs, Washington Barracks, D. C. 93 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>2</sup> American Policy: The Western Hemisphere in Its Relation to the Eastern. By John Bigelow. Scribner's. 184 pp. \$1.

<sup>3</sup> They Who Knock at Our Gates. By Mary Antin. Houghton Mifflin. 148 pp., ill. \$1.

<sup>4</sup> Unpopular Government in the United States. By Albert M. Kales. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 268 pp. \$1.50.

up of scattered editorial articles from the pen of the late William Garrott Brown.<sup>5</sup> The English of these essays is admirable, and, in general, the writer's political discernment is notably clear and sane. In the editing of the volume it would have been only fair to the author if notes had been inserted explaining the circumstances in which each article was written.

"Modern Industry in Relation to the Family, Health, Education, Morality" is the title of a suggestive little book by Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the national Consumers' League.<sup>6</sup> Mrs. Kelley has devoted many years to the study of those problems in connection with modern industry which are discussed in this book. Perhaps no one in this country is more thoroughly informed as to their practical aspects. It is with full information as to the conditions of home life among factory workers and their bearings on health, education, and morality that Mrs. Kelley writes. Her treatment of these subjects is, therefore, far more interesting and valuable than any merely doctrinaire discussion.

An indication of the newly awakened interest of the Protestant churches in social and industrial questions is afforded by the publication of "The Social Creed of the Churches," a manual prepared by Harry F. Ward for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.<sup>7</sup> Such a statement was formulated by the Federal Council in 1908, and was revised in 1912. The present work consists of the statement and discussion of each of the principles of the "creed," and while the book is interesting and valuable for the general reader, it was prepared with special reference to study classes of young people. Each chapter contains suggestions for a working program in the local community, and closes with a series of questions and a list of books for further reading.

What is known as the Blackford employment plan, evolved from many years of experience in the work of assisting employers in the selection and assignment of employees, is set forth in the book entitled "The Job, the Man, the Boss," by Katherine M. H. Blackford, M. D., and Arthur Newcomb. The book falls in line with one of the marked tendencies of the time in calling for vocational guidance based on scientific principles. More than this, it sets forth so clearly the economic advantage of selecting the right man for the right place in every industrial organization, and is so

<sup>5</sup> The New Politics. By William Garrott Brown. Houghton Mifflin. 285 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>6</sup> Modern Industry in Relation to the Family, Health, Education, Morality. By Florence Kelley. Longmans, Green. 147 pp. \$1.

<sup>7</sup> The Social Creed of the Churches. By Harry F. Ward. Eaton & Mains. 196 pp. 50 cents.

amply reinforced in its arguments and conclusions by actual experience, that its message must eventually be heard by every large industrial employer. Not only does this book point out to the employer a means by which a man's qualities may be analyzed with reference to a particular job, but it shows the man himself certain definite criteria by which he may decide what kind of work he is best fitted to do. It is a text-book of character analysis by the observational method.<sup>1</sup>

"Death, a Penalty," is an address delivered before the Nebraska Board of Pardons, by its author, John O. Yeiser, a member of the body. Its particular reference was to the case of Albert Prince; its general purpose,—the wiping from our national statute books the laws that order expiation of crime by the death penalty. It is published with a foreword by George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona.

Mr. Yeiser denies that death is a punishment. "An execution is an act preventing and ending punishment,—since the dead man feels no restraint for pain of conscience, as a burden for errors and wrongs" since he becomes inanimate matter. The two prominent reasons for continuing capital punishment,—the "national self-defense justification" and "as an example to keep others from killing" can be refuted in one instance by the construction of penitentiaries, and in the other by placing a tether on the use of the pardoning power. In his opinion if we actually kept our "cold-blooded, common-law, first-degree murderers in confinement for real life instead of nominal life the death penalty would lose half its adherents."

Governor Hunt writes: "Legalized killing must go. It is the only form of crime denied the individual, preserved in the processes of the state. . . . Some hold this view to be maudlin sentimentality. But it is not so. It is the essence of practicality; rebellion against the unspeakable evils of superstition; and effort in behalf of that irresistible progress with which the methods of society and the happiness of mankind should join the onward march of science."<sup>2</sup>

The existence of the so-called "money trust" is still a disputed point, but the concentration of our system of credit was singled out by President Wilson, while Governor of New Jersey, as the greatest of our monopolies, and the Pujo Committee found that a small group of men are in virtual control of all our bank resources. The most active mind in fixing the attention of the country on this subject has been Louis D. Brandeis, the well-known lawyer and publicist of Boston. A little book of about 200 pages, entitled "Other People's Money and How the Bankers Use It," contains a series of articles by Mr. Brandeis which recently appeared in *Harper's Weekly*.<sup>3</sup> Whether the reader will follow Mr. Brandeis to his conclusion or not, he will find in these articles an incisive statement of facts that are highly important to every man and woman who is concerned in any way with investments. Everyone is interested in knowing what happens to his money after he deposits it in the bank, and, in the course of his investigations, Mr. Brandeis has gone far towards the disclosure of what happens to a large proportion of these deposits. The articles are clearly and forcibly written.

## RACE PROBLEMS

DIFFERENCES of race apparently inevitably establish irreconcilable differences of "opinion." The reasons at the bottom of this difference and their bearings on the associations of the white with the other races are treated in Professor Mecklin's book, "Democracy and Race Friction."<sup>4</sup> Dr. Mecklin, who is Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pittsburgh, subtitles his book "A Study in Social Ethics." He admits that the race question probably belongs to a class of essentially insoluble problems. The only persons he says in his preface, who have found solutions for it "spend their lives at a distance from the section where it exists in its most aggravated form." The attitude of the white people of the Pacific Coast towards the Japanese and Chinese has convinced Dr. Mecklin that his conclusions "hold not only for the negro, but for all races differing fundamentally from the general ethnic type of American citizenship."

At least two other recent books have a direct bearing on the race question. "In Black and

White"<sup>5</sup> is the title of an interpretation of Southern life by a Southern woman, Mrs. L. H. Hammond. The book has an introduction by Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes Foundation Board and director of the Slater Fund. Few books by Southern writers have dealt so frankly and convincingly with the negro question as it presents itself throughout the South. It is a strong plea for the coöperation of the Southern whites in helping the negro to work out his own salvation, and it is based on a first-hand study of the facts by the daughter of a slave-owner.

Quite another theme is that of Mr. John Daniels, who has written a somewhat elaborate study of the negroes of Boston under the title "In Freedom's Birthplace."<sup>6</sup> In an introduction to the volume Mr. Robert A. Woods, of South End House, suggests a curious anomaly in the attitude of the citizens of Boston towards the negro. Large sums of money, he says, have annually been contributed by Bostonians to schools for colored people in the South, while practically no special attention has been paid to the serious problem of the steadily increasing negro population of Boston itself. The publication of this book will serve to inform Bostonians as to the actual conditions of the colored people among them, and enable them to offer more practical incentives to negro industry.

<sup>1</sup> The Job, the Man, the Boss. By Katherine M. H. Blackford and Arthur Newcomb. Doubleday, Page. 266 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> Death, a Penalty. By John O. Yeiser. National Magazine Ass'n, Omaha. 40 pp. 25 cents.

<sup>3</sup> Other People's Money and How the Bankers Use It. Stokes. By Louis D. Brandeis. 223 pp. \$1.

<sup>4</sup> Democracy and Race Friction. By John M. Mecklin. Macmillan. 273 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>5</sup> In Black and White. By L. H. Hammond. Revell. 244 pp., ill., \$1.25.

<sup>6</sup> In Freedom's Birthplace. By John Daniels. Houghton Mifflin. 496 pp. \$1.50.



RAPHAEL SEMMES

ALEX. H. STEPHENS

ROBERT TOOMBS

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN



J. E. B. STUART

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD

JAMES LONGSTREET

EIGHT GREAT CONFEDERATE LEADERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY  
(Sketched in Mr. Gamaliel Bradford's "Confederate Portraits")

## BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

**MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD'S** "Lee the American," a remarkably successful study of the great Confederate chieftain from the Northern point of view, is followed by a volume of "Confederate Portraits," by the same author.<sup>1</sup> Four of the subjects of these portraits were military leaders,—Joseph E. Johnston, J. E. B. Stuart, James Longstreet, and P. G. T. Beauregard. A fifth was Raphael Semmes, the famous commander of the *Alabama*. The remaining three were Confederate statesmen,—Judah P. Benjamin, Attorney-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State of the Confederate government; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, and Robert Toombs, of Georgia. Two other Confederate leaders who would naturally have a place in such a work as this,—Jefferson Davis and Stonewall Jackson,—are missing from this volume only because they were characterized in Mr. Bradford's earlier work, "Lee the American." Although a good deal has been written about nearly every one of the eight leaders here sketched, their characters

and careers have never before been analyzed by Mr. Bradford's method. A careful study has been made of all available documentary materials, and Mr. Bradford has had the benefit of several recent studies of Civil War history which have lent a new aspect to the biographies of some of the men of whom he writes.

The biographies of Daniel Webster are many and an increase in the number would certainly not be justified were it not true that the subject so towers above the majority of his contemporaries and so fully established claims to intellectual supremacy in his generation that every new view of his character is both welcome and important. Furthermore, the continued rewriting of the history of his times, which has been going on for the past twenty or thirty years, has largely reshaped the conception of Webster which historical students have held. The point of view of such students is well exemplified in the new volume contributed to the "American Crisis Biographies" by Dr. Frederic Austin Ogg. Dr. Ogg's fresh and stimulating treatment of the subject, after so

<sup>1</sup> Confederate Portraits. By Gamaliel Bradford. Houghton Mifflin. 291 pp., ill. \$3.50.

many attempts by earlier writers, is itself a convincing illustration of the truth that the personality of the really great man can never be exhaustively or finally interpreted.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Alleyne Ireland's little volume on Joseph Pulitzer<sup>2</sup> is in no sense a biography, yet if the time ever comes when a complete "life" of Joseph Pulitzer can be written, it will be fortunate indeed if its author is able to convey so graphic a picture of his subject as Mr. Ireland has done in the few pages which he modestly entitles "Reminiscences of a Secretary." Mr. Ireland, who is a well-known member of the staff of the *New York World*, was one of the private secretaries who were constantly with Mr. Pulitzer, or "J. P.," as he was called. Seldom has there been so complete a revelation of a public man's mental habits and outlook upon life as is that conveyed by Mr. Ireland's account of a private secretary's day's work in the service of the blind journalist. The reader cannot fail to be impressed by the personality here depicted. If Joseph Pulitzer had succeeded in making the *World* a perfect embodiment of all that he believed a newspaper should be, it would to-day hold the first place among the world's newspapers.

A compact, sympathetic, and illuminating little biography of Tolstoy has been written by Edward Garnett.<sup>3</sup> Some great Russian has said that "our ancestors live again in us, but we live in our own age also." Such, says Mr. Garnett, was Tolstoy—"the richest commingling of ancestral talents and character fused in a modern titanic pattern." The book is one of the "Modern Biographies" brought out by Constable, in London, and imported by Houghton Mifflin.

Few chapters in the annals of the Salvation Army are more thrilling than those which describe the marvelous campaigning of Catherine Booth-Clibborn ("The Maréchale") who, as a young girl, entered France and Switzerland as the first representative of Salvationism on the continent of Europe. A graphic pen picture of this remarkable woman is given by her son-in-law, Mr. James Strahan, in a volume entitled "The Maréchale." Mrs. Booth-Clibborn is now speaking in this country, although no longer connected with the Salvation Army. It is said of her that she inherited her power for enthraling audiences from her mother, of whom Mrs. Frances Willard said: "She is the greatest woman preacher that has been raised up."

## HISTORICAL WRITINGS

"THE Rise of the American People," by Dr. Roland G. Usher,<sup>4</sup> is intended not so much as a formal history of the United States as to be a philosophical interpretation of that history. In other words, the book is no mere chronicle of the sequence of events. It is rather an attempt to explain what the big facts in our national development mean, what is our place as a nation in universal history, how American history is related to European history, and how the Civil War resulted in the birth of a new nationality. It is a thoroughly readable presentation of the subject.

Dr. Louis Thomas Jones has written, at the request of the State Historical Society of Iowa, a volume on "The Quakers of Iowa," which has been published by the State Historical Society.<sup>5</sup> The author's membership in the Society of Friends gave him access to much material which an outsider could hardly have hoped to obtain. In proportion to their numbers, the Quakers of Iowa have been decidedly influential in the development of the State.

We have, from time to time, noted in these pages the appearance of successive volumes in the series known as "Original Narratives of Early American History." These volumes are made up of reproductions of important manuscripts, with only such introductions and notes as are necessary to the understanding of their meaning and impor-

tance. A new volume in the series is concerned with the famous witchcraft cases of the years 1648-1706 in New England.<sup>6</sup> Accompanying the text are facsimile reproductions of several ancient manuscripts. This particular volume of the series was edited by Professor George Lincoln Burr, of Cornell University.

The subject of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essay for 1912 was "The United States Federal Internal Tax History from 1861 to 1871."<sup>7</sup> The author of the essay was Dr. Harry Edwin Smith, instructor in economics at Cornell University. Certain phases of the Government's experience in tax-collecting during the decade including the Civil War are particularly pertinent to the current discussion of taxation problems,—notably, the attempt to enact an income tax, the inheritance tax, and the stamp taxes which were collected during the war and were resumed for a brief period at the time of the Spanish-American war of 1898. The whole internal revenue system of the United States during the Civil War period was, as the author states, essentially a new creation, and a study of its workings and ramifications is necessary to any complete understanding of our Federal Government's powers of taxation.

A series of episodes in American political history as viewed by an active newspaper man make up the volume fitly entitled "These Shifting Scenes," by Charles Edward Russell, formerly of the *New York Herald*, *New York World*, and *Chicago American*, and once candidate for the governorship of New York on the Socialist ticket. The book is interesting as showing the action and

<sup>1</sup> Daniel Webster. By Frederic A. Ogg. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Company. 433 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Pulitzer: Reminiscences of a Secretary. By Alleyne Ireland. 236 pp., ill. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> Tolstoy. By Edward Garnett. 107 pp. 75 cents.

<sup>4</sup> The Maréchale (Catherine Booth-Clibborn). By James Strahan. Doran. 303 pp., ill. \$1.25.

<sup>5</sup> The Rise of the American People. By Roland G. Usher. Century. 413 pp. \$2.

<sup>6</sup> The Quakers of Iowa. By Louis Thomas Jones. Iowa City, Iowa: State Historical Society of Iowa. 59 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>7</sup> Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases 1648-1706. Edited by George Edwin Burr. Scribner's. 467 pp. \$3.

<sup>8</sup> The United States Federal Internal Tax History from 1861 to 1871. By Harry Edwin Smith. Houghton Mifflin. 357 pp. \$1.50.

reaction of newspaper "stories" on a reporter's individuality.<sup>1</sup>

An exhaustive treatment of the causes, progress, and results of the late wars in the Balkans, which is really a summary of the history of southeastern Europe since the Turks took Constantinople, comes to us from the pen of Professor

William M. Sloane (History, Columbia University). Professor Sloane was in the Balkans during the recent upheaval. From his scholarly background of knowledge of the social, religious, and political problems that have always haunted this region, Professor Sloane gives us a clear, if rather extended, account of "The Balkans: a Laboratory of History."<sup>2</sup>

## AN AMERICAN POET OF OUR DAY



ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

**MR. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON'S** poems bring to mind the poems of Robert Browning for at least two reasons: first, because of a certain likeness in style,—the crowding of intensive thought into small compass; secondly, for the actual likeness that exists in a certain measure between the literary temperaments of the two men. After a survey of Mr. Johnson's poetic achievement, his inspiration seems, as in the case of Browning, the overflow of a nature possessing great gifts of mind and spirit. Aside from any technical valuation of these poems, which would require considerable space, they are delightful for

their sympathies, their appreciations, and their record of years surrendered to the pursuit of things of good report. They represent the gleanings of diverse activities, a wide range of culture and a cosmopolitan experience,—all this, and still it is evident that they are only one of the many channels through which their author has poured his great zest for life. He writes:

"Could life be told in prose,  
There were no need at all for rhyme."

A brief backward look over the years of his poetic productivity reveals perhaps the beginning of the expression of the Greek feeling for beauty that thrills through his verse. In 1886 he began,—while standing on the steps of the Parthenon,—his fine *Apostrophe to Greece* that was published ten years later in the *New York Independent*, and the same year translated in part into Greek and published in *Hellas*, the official record of the Olympic games. From that time thenceforward the Greek spirit was manifest in his work,—in particular in the "Saint-Gaudens Ode," a poem considered by several critics to be his best work. One stanza of this poem voices his worship for beauty:

"Come, let us live with Beauty!  
What infinite treasure hers and what small need  
Of our cramped natures, whose misguided greed  
Hound-like pursues false trails of Luxury  
Or sodden Comfort! Who shall call us free,—  
Content if but some casual wafture come  
From fields Elysian, where the valleys bloom  
With life delectable? Such happy air  
Should be the light we live in; unaware  
It should be breathed, 'till man retrieves the joy  
Philosophy has wrested from the boy,  
Come, let us live with Beauty!"

Many of the poems recall special activities of their author. The graceful sonnet to the "Spanish Stairs" is associated with the Keats-Shelley Memorial, which Mr. Johnson originated to preserve the house in which Keats died in Rome and to ensure perpetual care to his grave and that of Shelley; and his "Gettysburg" will bring to mind the notable *Century* publication of which he was with C. C. Buel co-editor, "The Battles and Leaders of the Civil War."

All of Mr. Johnson's published verse is included in one volume,—the "Winter Hour and Other Poems," "Songs of Liberty," "Paraphrase from the Servian of Zmai Iovan Iovanavich (after literal translation by Nikola Tesla)," "Italian Rhapsody,"

<sup>1</sup> *These Shifting Scenes*. By Charles Edward Russell. Doran. 811 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> *The Balkans: A Laboratory of History*. By William M. Sloane. Eaton & Mains. 322 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> *Saint-Gaudens: An Ode and Other Verses*. By Robert Underwood Johnson. (Being the Fourth Edition of His "Collected Poems.") Bobbs-Merrill. 361 pp. \$1.50.

"Moments of Italy," "Saint-Gaudens: An Ode," and the later "Poems of Occasions."

Mr. Johnson's short lyrics are none the less individual in that they seem to have been influenced by other poets,—by their spirit rather than their style. One may find among them leaves from Shelley's "Sensitive Plant," musk-roses from Keats' nightingale-thickets, and a breath of English violets that hints at the intimate touch of Tennyson. The passing years have not diminished his inspiration. In maturity, as in youth, a kind of resplendent faith lifts him above pessimism:

"Though fallen are old fanes  
The vestal fire remains  
Bright with the light serene of immortality."

There is no disillusion, no weariness, rather the desire to be up and doing and a fear of inertia. In a poem written to the "Housatonic River at

Stockbridge," he writes apropos of the river's haste to reach the sea:

"I also of much resting have a fear:  
Let me to-morrow thy companion be  
By fall and shallow to the adventurous sea."

Mr. Johnson has been connected with a multiplicity of public activities,—in particular with the conservation movement. In 1889, together with John Muir, he planned and forwarded the project for the Yosemite National Park, created in 1890. In 1906 he proposed formally to President Roosevelt that he call a conservation conference of the governors of the Appalachian States to consider the conservation of the Eastern forests. His connection with the *Century Magazine* began in 1873 and continued forty years: he became associate editor in 1881 and succeeded the late Richard Watson Gilder as editor-in-chief.

## FAIRY TALES IN PICTURE

ARTHUR RACKHAM, the well-known illustrator of fairy tales, shows in his picture, "The Sea-Serpent," a little girl astride a great, green, frothing sea-monster. In her face are mingled terror and delight; a strand of seaweed has caught her bare foot; beneath, the white waves foam and flying fishes leap. To grown-ups this picture illustrates childhood's love for the unreal and the fantastic,—for all the creatures of myth and fable that the mind can invent. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch writes, in his introduction to Mr. Rackham's "Book of Pictures" for 1914,<sup>1</sup> that the "child's heaven, like the child's earth, is a mixture of the mysterious and the indefinite, the practical and the absurd." And again: "Even if there were no such things as fairies, children would have to invent them,—pixies, nixies, gnomes, goblins, elves, kobolds and the rest,—to account for the marvels that are happening all the while, but especially while we are asleep. How else can we explain toadstools, for instance?"

The same thing is true in a measure of everyone, young or old, who possesses an imaginative temperament. Pictures carry them through the gates of the imagination to domains of wonder and delight where for the moment the mind is freed from the burden of reality. Arthur Rackham has been making picture-books for a long

time. One remembers his exquisite illustrations for Æsop's Fables, "Peter Pan," and "Alice in Wonderland." His "book" for 1914 gives reproductions in color of forty-four pictures in oils,



ARTHUR RACKHAM'S "ELVES"

pastels, and watercolors. There are little people and fairies, wonderful trees, dryads, plain folks and other "folks" who stepped off the point of the artist's pencil for their first entrance into the world. One might well call their creator a "Barrie" of the brush, who has found Peter Pan's delectable land and remembered it for us.

<sup>1</sup> Book of Pictures. By Arthur Rackham. Century. 44 pp., ill. \$4.



## A FEW NOVELS



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AMÉLIE RIVES (PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY)  
(Author of "World's End")

sharply contrasted,—one middle-aged, lofty of mind and spirit; the other a detestable, over-cultured young cad. Between them moves the pathetic figure of a troubled and deceived young girl, Phoebe, whose great sorrow is turned into joy through the unworldliness of the older man and her own power of love and devotion. The novelist has never drawn a character more human and appealing than that of Phoebe Nelson, the simple Virginia girl.<sup>2</sup>

Sir H. Rider Haggard's last novel, "The Wanderer's Necklace," is built around one of his favorite themes,—reincarnation. The supposed "editor" of the story recovers the memory of two previous lives,—the first that of "Aar," a mighty man of the Northland called "The Wanderer"; the second, that of a later period, as "Olaf," a skald.

As Olaf, he robs the tomb of his predecessor, Aar, of a bronze sword and a curious necklace of emerald beetles and pale gold shells, and in a dream he remembers a princess of Egypt who gave to her lover, Aar, half of her necklace with the prophecy that misfortune would follow the jewel unless the two strands should be united by the reincarnated lovers in the far-distant future. Olaf gives the necklace to his betrothed, Iduna the Fair, but she is not the reincarnation of the princess and the spell of the necklace brings their romance to an end in treachery and bloodshed. Then the curtain of oblivion drops and a great gap intervenes in the story. When the narrative is resumed Olaf has become the captain of the northern guard for the Empress Irene of Byzan-

"VANDOVER and the Brute" pictures the gradual descent of a man to utter degradation through constant yielding to sensuous appetite. Vandover was an ordinarily good sort of a boy,—rather talented, in fact,—but as he grew older he loved to be lazy,—to eat, sleep, and be self-indulgent. He thought he had to be amused continually and disliked being bored and worried. "He liked to have a good time." Naturally he drifted downward along the lines of least resistance. Slowly the brute developed, slowly he was dragged by dissipation into the clutches of that frightful obsession known to physicians as *lycanthropic mathesis*. He became a wolf-man at periodic intervals, the victim of the beast which lived in his flesh.

This unusual book was written by the late Frank Norris previous to 1895. The manuscript went through the San Francisco earthquake and fire; the signature was cut from the title sheet by an autograph hunter and the authorship of the manuscript remained unknown until the junior member of a storage firm that had charge of certain boxes of the author's effects read the manuscript and recognized the style as that of Norris. The working out of the theme is crude, in a way, but very powerful. Its realism is not always palatable, but the reader never doubts for an instant that it is truth.

"World's End," a long novel by Amélie Rives (Princess Troubetzkoy), tells a poignant love story, wherein love is like "the fragrance of the hawthorn at once sweet and bitter." Two men are



SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD

<sup>1</sup> Vandover and the Brute. By Frank Norris. Doubleday, Page. 354 pp. \$1.85.

<sup>2</sup> World's End. By Amélie Rives. Stokes Co. 425 pp. ill. \$1.30.

tium. He meets Heliodore, daughter of a prince of Egypt, and finds that she wears the other strand of the necklace, which was taken from a tomb of one of her ancestors. After this climax the story declines in interest, but the ingenuity of the plot serves to carry the reader to the end of the book.

The general reader has been faithful to Rider Haggard because he writes a good story, and the general reader has a perennial liking for a good story with smashing adventures and genuine thrills. The critics long ago ceased to trouble him and his fame rests secure in the hands of his readers. It is regrettable that his great mass of published work obscures our knowledge of the man. Very few of those who enjoy his novels realize the range and extent of his activities as farmer, sportsman, and sociologist. Theodore Roosevelt writing in the *Outlook*, in 1911, said: "There are few men writing English whose books on vital sociological questions are of such value as his." Mr. Haggard cultivates three hundred acres of land in the Waveney Valley that divides Suffolk from Norfolk. He takes a keen interest in agriculture and his "Farmer's Year Book" has become a standard work. "Rural Denmark," published in 1911, discusses co-operative farming and the future of the smallholder and farm laborer in the Danish peninsula. Back in 1875, when he was about twenty, he was secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of Natal. He knows the Boer country intimately and well and the scenes of several of his best novels are laid in South Africa,—among them that notable novel "Jess," which will probably outlive everything else he has written.<sup>1</sup>

Mary Waller's new book, "From an Island Outpost," consists of jottings from her note-books and observations of life colored with the sympathy and deep spirituality that gave "The Wood Carver of Lympos" its wide popularity. The outpost is Nantucket, and throughout the book the author uses terms of the sea symbolically to picture the in-

ner life. Of fogs,—mental fogs,—Miss Waller writes, in part, of that which Whitman called "the darkening and dazing with books." Too many thoughts are printed and read: "we grope befogged by the multiplicity of ideas and the hypnotic use of words, ever words, until in the end we sometimes think we do not think at all." Is her opinion we need Goethe's sane advice to clear up this fog: "I have never thought about thinking."

A fishing hamlet in Newfoundland gives Mr. George Van Schaick opportunity to write "Sweetapple Cove," a wholesome story of the fisher-folk and a young doctor who goes to this lonely spot to serve his fellow-men.<sup>2</sup> He finds the opportunity he seeks and also the love of a splendid girl. Together they plan a hospital for the fishermen, and we leave them just as their romance begins, preparing to devote their lives to the poor and needy of "Sweetapple Cove."

"Kazan," a story of a great wolf-dog of the North, sets the blood tingling.<sup>3</sup> Only one who loved dogs and knew the souls of the wild things of the forest could have written so eloquent a tale. "Kazan" goes back to live with the wolves and hunts through the long Arctic for a blind wolf-mate. But the companionship of man has touched him and he is one-quarter dog, so he understands something of the law of love and teaches it to those who know him through Mr. James Oliver Curwood's book.

Richard Dehan's volume of short stories<sup>4</sup> is of unusual interest. The title story, "The Cost of Wings," is the tale of an aviator who hesitates between his ambition to pilot the air and his wife's concern for his safety. "The Delusion of Mrs. Donohoe" and "A Fat Girl's Love Story" are capital stories. Those that seem imitative,—in particular of Kipling,—are least successful, but altogether the collection is a very good one.

## TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

THOSE who have been fortunate enough to read

Archdeacon Stuck's account of the ascent of Denali (Mt. McKinley) will wish to follow the same writer's narrative of winter travel in interior Alaska, as told in his new book, "Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled."<sup>5</sup> As Archdeacon Stuck explains in his preface, the title might well have claimed fourteen or fifteen thousand miles instead of ten, since the book was projected and the title adopted several years ago, and the journeys have continued since. The author, indeed, makes no claim of a noteworthy distance record, as these things go in Alaska, since a mail carrier on one of the longer dog routes there will cover 4000 miles in a single winter. But the Archdeacon's sled has gone far off the beaten track to every point, however remote, where white men or natives were to be found in all the great interior of

Alaska. Thus far there have been very few writers who have told us much about this country. So far as the natives are concerned, we are almost as ignorant as we were of the Filipinos at the outbreak of the Spanish War. Archdeacon Stuck has made it his business to inform himself about the natives and about the general possibilities of the country as regards settlement and development by Americans. His book is well stored with information of a most practical and definite kind.

"Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South" is a good short account of polar discovery adapted from J. Kennedy Maclean's "Heroes of the Polar Seas." Going back to the famous expeditions of Sir John Franklin, every noteworthy undertaking in polar exploration is given a place. The experiences of such explorers as Kane, De Long, Greely, Nansen, Peary, Shackleton, Scott, and Amundsen are all described in brief. Maps are included and there are twelve full-page illustrations.

<sup>1</sup> The Wanderer's Necklace. By H. Rider Haggard. Longmans Green. 341 pp., ill. \$1.35.

<sup>2</sup> From an Island Outpost. By Mary E. Waller. Little, Brown. 313 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>3</sup> Sweetapple Cove. By George Van Schaick. Small, Maynard. 386 pp. \$1.35.

<sup>4</sup> Kazan. By James Oliver Curwood. Bobbs-Merrill. 340 pp., ill. \$1.25.

<sup>5</sup> The Cost of Wings. By Richard Dehan. Stokes. 313 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>6</sup> Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled. By Hudson Stuck. Scribner's. 480 pp., ill. \$3.50.

<sup>7</sup> Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South. Adapted from J. Kennedy Maclean's "Heroes of the Polar Seas." Crowell. 240 pp., ill. 50 cents.

## ESSAYS, TREATISES, AND MISCELLANY

THE broad literary highroads leading to modern times are excellently revealed in the English translation of Emile Faguet's "Initiation into Literature."<sup>1</sup> Occasionally the translator trips and the result is rather awkward English, but in the main the work is well done. It is intended to point the way to the beginner and to excite and satisfy his curiosity, and to answer the purpose of a condensed encyclopedia of the history of literature from the Vedas down to the modern epoch. Nothing of American literature or of American writers is included in the book, but otherwise it is a well-rounded production, and an exceedingly useful book for the student. Sir Home Gordon, Bart., has rendered the English translation.

After seventeen years Charles Sheldon continues the narrative of "In His Steps" ("What Would Jesus Do?"), in a sequel which he calls "Jesus Is Here."<sup>2</sup> A wonderful light in the sky heralds the approach of the celestial visitor, and when Jesus finally appears on the earth everyone who sees Him describes Him as looking "like an average man only different." This book is not so much concerned with humanity's attitude to Jesus as with His attitude toward the complexities and troubles of modern life,—toward the work of the great universities, the labor question, traffic in immorality, the treatment of disease, the trusts, "boss" government, the liquor question, and toward war. Many of the characters are the same as in the first book, with seventeen years added to their lives. Beyond the uplift of genuine religious inspiration the book offers practical suggestion for the "federation of Christian forces" in the world to bring about the realization that Jesus actually is here, inasmuch as He has said: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Edmund Lester Pearson has collected his sketches of books and matters appertaining to them, which were contributed to the "Librarian's Column" in the Boston *Transcript*, and enlarged them into an altogether delightful volume entitled "The Secret Book."<sup>3</sup> Only three of the stories are actually concerned with the quest of this lost treasure,—the Liber Crypticus, of Cassius Parmensis, to quote Mr. Pearson,—the others deal with various phases of humor and human nature that would come within the range of observation of a trained librarian. Horace's adventure with a dime-novel ("Treasure Island"), and the destruction of this immoral (?) book by his aunt is a delicious bit of realism. "Writing a Best Seller" gives pointers to ambitious beginners about what *not* to write; an ingenious solution of the "Edwin Drood" mystery, and a wonderful chapter on pirates and books of African exploration must not be overlooked; but the gem of the collection is the title story,—a kind of humorous horror tale of a sick man's delirious dream of murdering an old man in a library in Gover Street, a dream that ends in the anti-climax of a trained nurse and a glass of hot milk. Some comment on the writings of "Ibid, or Ibidimus," on the wonderful poems of "Anon," and a variety of clever verses help to fill out the

wide gamut of the author's piquant story-telling. Mr. Pearson has recently joined the staff of the New York Public Library, where he is in charge of the publication of bulletins and reports.

A new book by Floyd Wilson, "Paths to Power," presents a study of the unfoldment of man into God-consciousness. For the man of to-morrow there shall be no war or the belief in the possibility of war. In the distant future man will double the span of life and attain to a high plane of spiritual intellectuality. Mr. Wilson even hints at the possibility that science will overcome death and the ethereal world be traversed at will by the untrammelled spirit.<sup>4</sup>

The second edition of P. W. Joyce's excellent two-volume "Social History of Ancient Ireland" has the advantage of valuable remarks from the accomplished Irish scholar, Dr. Kuno Meyer. The scenery and antiquities are illustrated by Miss Margaret Stokes and Dr. Petrie. The student of Irish history and archeology can hardly afford to be without this comprehensive survey of society as it existed in Ireland before the Anglo-Norman invasion. It brings together a vast amount of information gathered painstakingly from many sources and, as Mr. Joyce writes, presents a "true picture of ancient Irish life, neither over-praising nor depreciating."

C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter Gallichan) has aroused a flood of comment by her study of the conditions of women, entitled "The Truth About Woman."<sup>5</sup> Any book that endeavors to cover the subject in the frank biological and historical manner pursued by the author will naturally meet with cross-currents of opinion. In reality, the book gives a fine, clearly expressed statement of the writer's faith that certain desirable social changes will be brought about by woman's becoming responsible for herself,—a complete partner for man spiritually, mentally, and physically. There is nothing that need offend our taste in the author's discussion of the many problems pertinent to the subject. Love is placed on a high pinnacle, attainable in all its completeness only by those who obey the laws of life and of growth. Freedom for women is conceived to be freedom under the Law of Love. And this freedom must only bring them to be more careful "guardians of the Race-life and of the Race-soul." The principal retarding factor in the development of woman's mind and character she thinks to be her lack of knowledge of the driving intensity of love toward that which is highest and best in human life. The eleventh chapter, "The End of the Enquiry," is noble in its sustained and beautiful understanding of that which is ideal and ultimately desirable between men and women, if our spiritual civilization is to advance.

Dr. Anthony de Velics of Budapest, publishes "Adamitics," an essay, or more properly speaking a treatise on the analysis of the verbal roots

<sup>1</sup> Initiation into Literature. By Emile Faguet. Translated by Sir Home Gordon. Putnam. 263 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>2</sup> Jesus Is Here. By Charles M. Sheldon. Doran. 296 pp. \$1.85.

<sup>3</sup> The Secret Book. By Edmund Lester Pearson. Macmillan. 253 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> The Man of To-Morrow. By Floyd B. Wilson. New York: Fenno & Co. 313 pp. \$1.

<sup>5</sup> A Social History of Ancient Ireland. By P. W. Joyce. 2 vols. Longmans, Green. 1283 pp., ill. \$7.50.

<sup>6</sup> The Truth About Woman. By Catherine Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan). Dodd, Mead. 385 pp. \$2.50.

that constitute the common elements of different languages. By analysis and comparison he hopes to teach foreign languages with greater facility and to afford a new basis for linguistic science which will in time create a new universal language. This language will have two divisions, a popular type, with everyday vocabulary, and a complex type with a highly developed, rich vocabulary drawn from the common root of every language.<sup>1</sup>

A very scholarly discussion of the differences and inter-relations between the will and freedom have been written in French by Professor Wincenty Lutoslawski, of the University of Geneva, and published in Paris by the house of Felix Alcan.<sup>2</sup> Professor Lutoslawski maintains that we are free in proportion to the extent to which we have strengthened and ennobled our will power. In twelve chapters he considers the possibilities of

spiritual and physical development. This work is part of the "Library of Contemporary Philosophy" being brought out by this house.

Some things, assuredly, we all need to know about the Philippines. Mr. Carl Crow, who has written a book entitled "America and the Philippines,"<sup>3</sup> thinks that we should at least be able to answer these questions: Have the Philippines benefited by American control? Are the Filipinos ready for self-government? What is the real condition of the Islands with respect to education, politics, religion, and industrial development? What is our duty to the people of the Islands and how can we best fulfil it? Mr. Crow's book affords an abundance of material from which answers to these questions may be evolved. He gives an excellent exposition of the Philippine situation in general and in particular. The book is illustrated from photographs.

## POPULAR SCIENTIFIC AND REFERENCE BOOKS

THE scientific works of the late Morris Loeb, formerly Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Havemeyer Chemical Laboratory at New York University, has been set forth in a scholarly volume, which has been edited by Theodore W. Richards, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard. Professor Loeb's achievements in physical chemistry were perhaps his main contribution to his time, although his public charities and political activities were also fruitful of much service to his day and generation. This volume consists of lectures and addresses, translations of articles and reports on discoveries and developments in chemistry. An appendix and bibliography complete the volume.<sup>4</sup>

In a new series entitled "Thresholds of Science" Doubleday, Page & Company are bringing out a number of volumes on scientific subjects written by acknowledged authorities in simple language, illustrated, and uniformly printed and bound. Two volumes recently issued are "Botany" and "Zoölogy" by E. Brucker, Professor of Natural Sciences at the University of France.

The sixth edition of the "Year Book of American securities" is well stocked with the kind of information that is indispensable to the business man and yet is so elusive that without a comprehensive digest of this kind its discovery becomes a matter of toilsome research. Here will be found, in compact and accessible form, the essential facts concerning almost every American corporation of importance. The "Financial Diary," which forms the latter portion of the volume, gives for each business day of 1914 the scheduled corporate events, such as dividend meetings, ex-dividends,

dividends payable, and annual meetings. Another feature of the book is a series of articles contributed by authorities on various financial topics.

Because of his success in turning out intercollegiate, Olympic and world-champion athletes, Michael C. Murphy has been regarded as dean of the coaching profession. It was he who did pioneer work in pointing out the relation between athletic success and diet, the value of rubbing, bathing, and, in general, the vital importance of an all-round system of training. The result of his thought and work is now brought out in a little book entitled "Athletic Training," edited by Edward R. Bushnell, with an introduction by R. Tait McKenzie, Professor of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania.

A valuable work of reference, not only for the legal profession, but for the general public as well, is the interpretation of the patent law, with a discussion of its practical application, which has been published under the title "Thomson on Patents, Trade-marks, Design Patents." It has been compiled by Henry C. Thomson,<sup>5</sup> a registered patent attorney, and is illustrated.

Twelve new volumes of that excellent Home University Library being brought out by Holt & Company include "Germany of To-day," by Charles Tower; "Ancient Art and Ritual," by Dr. Jane Ellen Harrison; "A History of Freedom of Thought," by J. B. Bury (Oxford); "Disease and Its Causes," by W. T. Councilman (Harvard); "Plant Life," by Professor J. Bretland Farmer (Imperial College of Science and Technology, London); "Euripides and His Age," by Dr. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford; "Nerves," by Dr. David Fraser Harris (Dalhousie University, Halifax); "Shelley, Godwin, and Their Circle," by H. N. Brailsford; "The Ocean" (a general account of the science of the sea), by Sir John Murray; "Co-partnership and Profit Sharing," by Aneurin Williams; "Common Sense in Law," by Paul Vinogradoff, and "Unemployment," by A. C. Pigou.

<sup>1</sup> *Adamitics*. By Anthony de Velies, M.D. Published by Author, Budapest. 129 pp. Two shillings, 6 pence.

<sup>2</sup> *Will and Liberty*. By Wincenty Lutoslawski. Paris: Felix Alcan. 352 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> *America and the Philippines*. By Carl Crow. Doubleday, Page. 287 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>4</sup> *The Scientific Works of Morris Loeb*. Edited by Theodore W. Richards. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 849 pp. \$2.

<sup>5</sup> *Botany*. By E. Brucker. Doubleday, Page. 185 pp., ill. 50 cents.

*Zoölogy*. By E. Brucker. Doubleday, Page. 219 pp., ill. 50 cents.

<sup>6</sup> *Year Book of American Securities: 1914 Financial Diary*. Edited by William F. Mohr. New York: Securities Press Company. 830 pp. \$10.

<sup>7</sup> *Athletic Training*. By Michael C. Murphy. Scribners. 174 pp., ill. \$1.

<sup>8</sup> *Thomson on Patents, Trade-Marks, Design Patents*. By Henry C. Thomson. Boston: Bellevue Publishing Company. 438 pp., ill. \$5.

We have had occasion more than once in these pages to refer to the excellent character of this "Library." Every volume is new and especially written. Each volume is comprehensive and independent, for the series, so the publishers tell us, has been planned "as a whole to form a comprehensive library of modern knowledge." All the volumes are uniform in size and price (50 cents per volume), and written by experts.

New books on family educational topics, including various phases of medicine, sanitation, hygiene and the training of children include: "Tuberculosis: Its Cause, Cure, and Prevention," by Edward O. Otis (Crowell); "Love," by Mildred Champagne (Boston: Badger); "Expectant Motherhood: Its Supervision and Hygiene," by J. W. Ballantyne (Funk & Wagnalls); "The Young Mother's Handbook," by Marianna Wheeler (Harper's); "Blossom Babies: How to Tell the Life Story to Little Children," by M. Louise Chadwick (Eaton & Mains); "Training the Girl," by William A. McKeever (Macmillan); "Young Boys and Boarding School," by Horace Holden (Boston: Badger); "The Education of Karl Witte, or the Training of the Child," edited by F. Addington Bruce (Crowell); "The Hygiene of the School Child," by Lewis M. Terman (Houghton Mifflin); "The Home Nurse: The Care of the Sick in the Home," by E. B. Lowry (Chicago: Forbes & Company); "Foods and Household Management: A Text-book of the Household Arts," by Helen Kinne and Anna M. Cooley (Macmillan); "Things Mother Used to Make," by Lydia Maria Gurney (Macmillan); "How to Rest," by Grace Dawson (Crowell).

"Success with Hens"<sup>1</sup> offers practical advice on the care of poultry. Its author, Mr. Robert Joos, is of the opinion that almost anyone can keep hens, that flat roofs can be utilized where yard space cannot be obtained. The fifty-five chapters give full directions for the hatching and brooding of chickens, incubation, feeding and housing, treatment of diseases, increasing the egg supply and the marketing of poultry products.

Three interesting and suggestive little books for children, entitled "Children's Parties," "Children's Outdoor Games," and "Children's Indoor Games,"<sup>2</sup> have been written and illustrated by Gladys Beattie Crozier, published in London by Routledge and imported by Dutton.

<sup>1</sup> Success with Hens. By Robert Joos. Chicago: Forbes & Company. 234 pp. \$1.

<sup>2</sup> Children's Parties. By Gladys Beattie Crozier. Dutton. 114 pp., ill. 50 cents.

<sup>3</sup> Children's Outdoor Games. By Gladys Beattie Crozier. Dutton. 119 pp., ill. 50 cents.

<sup>4</sup> Children's Indoor Games. By Gladys Beattie Crozier. Dutton. 120 pp., ill. 50 cents.

Much excellent advice regarding library work with children is to be found in a reprint of Chapter XXIX of the Manual of Library Economy. One of the best paragraphs advises as to the reading of so-called "juveniles":

"A child is capable of enjoying much fine literature if it falls in his way. Nothing so stunts his mind as feeding solely on 'juveniles,' when he is ready for stronger meat. He becomes ready by browsing in a library where he finds many tempting adult books scattered among his 'juveniles.' For this reason the best of suitable classics, standard novels, volumes of history, biography, science, travel and art should be shelved in the children's room,—scattered among the other books,—not shelved separately."

A useful little manual that has been developed in connection with the Boy Scout movement is "The Boy's Camp Book," by Edward Cave.<sup>5</sup> Both text and illustrations are based upon the actual experiences of a Boy Scout troop. Questions that arise from such experiences are answered in this book and many suggestions are given for intending campers. In fact, the instructions for camping under all conditions are as explicit as could be desired.

"Building, by a Builder,"<sup>6</sup> is a little book addressed to a man who is about to build his own house for the first time. The author tries in this book to do three things: to answer the first questions that the intending builder will be likely to ask, to suggest to him the things that he ought to think over and settle for himself, and to point out other matters on which expert advice will be needed. The book should be of real help to anyone about to undertake a house-building operation, however modest.

Many excellent hints regarding house furnishing are conveyed in a book entitled "Inside the House That Jack Built."<sup>7</sup> The story of how two houses were actually furnished is told in conversation, and there are thirty-six illustrations made from photographs. The writer of the book, George Leland Hunter, is well known as the author of "Home Furnishing" and "Tapestries: Their Origin, History, and Renaissance." From this book, also, the prospective home-maker will not fail to derive great benefit.

<sup>5</sup> Library Work with Children. By Francis Jenkins Olcott. American Library Ass'n Pub. Board. 34 pp. 10 cents (in lots, 4 cents).

<sup>6</sup> The Boy's Camp Book. By Edward Cave. Doubleday. Page. 194 pp., ill. 50 cents.

<sup>7</sup> Building, By a Builder. By Benjamin A. Howes. Doubleday. Page. 224 pp., ill. \$1.20.

<sup>8</sup> Inside the House That Jack Built. By George Leland Hunter. Lane. 203 pp., ill. \$1.35.



# FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

**F**AR from satisfactory as the investment market is at the present time there is convincing testimony from dealers that the higher-grade bonds are in lively demand. The president of one of the country's largest banks addressed a convention of cotton manufacturers on April 27 as follows: "We are in a period of industrial and commercial depression. I regret that I cannot at the moment see any marked tendency in the direction of business improvement." This opinion, which may or may not be too pessimistic, is widely shared. Yet a healthy absorption of high-grade securities, especially municipal bonds, is nowhere denied.

The long depression in municipal bonds reached its end last year when that class of securities was given a fixed superiority by being exempted from the new federal income tax. But tax exemption was more a pretext than a reason for the renewed interest in municipals. Recognition of the advantages of bonds with a splendid record was natural in a period of general uncertainty and financial dejection. At such times men turn to the best. The result has been an increasing output of city bonds. One may choose from almost every State and section. Almost daily investment bankers advertise the obligations of such cities as New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Albany, Rochester, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Buffalo, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Richmond, Va.; New Orleans, Baltimore, Montreal, Victoria, B. C.; Dayton, O.; Dallas, Tex.; Augusta, Ga.; Atlantic City, and so on.

Few of these bonds return the investor more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Those of the larger, older and wealthier communities yield but  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. But in many States they are free from local taxation, and everywhere income-tax exempt. Primarily they are in demand because of their safety, both in theory and in historical practice. Then, too, with the railroads under distrust, both because of inner mismanagement and unjust attack from without, investors have naturally turned to municipals, the higher type of public-utility bonds, and real-estate mortgages because of the excellent records of these three groups. But the highest class of railroad bonds are as desirable as ever. They are too well secured

to be in any danger, and the market appraises them as being worth exactly the same as the bonds of the larger cities. All the troubles of the New Haven, Frisco, and Rock Island combined have not depressed real first-mortgage railroad bonds to any appreciable extent.

## BONDS AND STOCKS

The unhappy state of the Rock Island system emphasizes a danger in financing extensively by bonds rather than by means of stocks. Investors generally prefer bonds, and promoters and bankers supply the demand as they see it. James J. Hill pointed out the evils of too many bonds in a notable speech last year, and now Professor William Z. Ripley, of Harvard, a leading academic authority on railroads, declares that "borrowing has been carried to such an extreme that the danger point is in sight." A few strong railroads like the Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, and Atchison have issued so many convertible bonds that their debt is relatively small, because conversion is constantly invited by the high value of the stock. A company such as the Great Northern persists in raising funds through stock sales, thus rendering its bond issues safe beyond peradventure.

But the majority of railroads are borrowing too much on debentures and notes. Where bond issues far exceed stock issues, as with the Frisco and Rock Island, a noose is slowly tightened around the corporation's neck which is sure to kill it in times of depression. There is some danger, too, of the same tendency in the public-utility field, and even graver danger with real-estate companies that sell debenture bonds. One of the leading investment banking firms is using its influence with corporations, whose bonds it distributes, to increase their stock issues. The individual should never purchase bonds unless convinced that the owners as well as the creditors like himself have contributed a reasonable proportion of the capital.

## "MOVIES"

There is nothing more discouraging than the recrudescence of campaigns for the sale of valueless stocks. Agents are scouring New York State offering shares in companies which manufacture moving-picture films, and prom-

ising dividends of from 15 to 40 per cent. This business is too new for general, public investment. The companies which are making large profits are concentrated in a "few strong hands,"—in other words they form a trust, and don't offer stock to the public. While the business is growing rapidly, public sentiment regarding the character of firms changes even more rapidly. Moreover, the business is so new that with a few exceptions its personnel is not such as to warrant the small investor in trusting his money with the adventures of such men. It is distinctly an industry for those who can afford to take large risks.

#### PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCKS

A recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York permits the Union Pacific Railroad to distribute an extra dividend of more than \$70,000,000 to its common stockholders without including the owners of the 4 per cent. preferred stock. Never has the distinction between common and preferred stocks been so clearly defined:

During lean years the preferred stock may get all the distributable profit. It cannot complain that in prosperous years it is confined to the express bargain entered into. The very classification is for this precise purpose. The preferred stock gets the better bargain in the beginning, the common stock takes its chances; but its purchaser is not to be deprived of the reward of his courage and faith in the future of the company.

Although not secured by a mortgage and deprived of extra dividends, the preferred stocks of companies like the Union Pacific, Atchison, Norfolk & Western, Reading, and Chicago & Northwestern are much safer than the great majority of so-called bonds, and far more to be desired by the cautious investor than common stocks. Several of them, including Union Pacific preferred, may be had to yield close to 5 per cent. In most States they have the great advantage over bonds of being free from local taxation, and they are but little affected by speculative influences. Even in the bad year which ended last July Atchison had \$16,000,000 profits left after paying 5 per cent. on its preferred stock (which may be bought at about 100), and Union Pacific had \$36,000,000 left after paying 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, now obtainable to yield 4.82 per cent.

#### NEW BOOKS FOR INVESTORS

The output of investment literature is steadily increasing. For those who need a thorough but non-technical explanation of the leading investment topics it is possible to recommend either one of two books, "The Careful Investor," by Edward Sherwood Meade, professor in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, of the University of Pennsylvania, or "Practical Investing," by Franklin Escher, whose work on foreign exchange is widely used.

## TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

### No. 549. CONVERTIBILITY—ONE INVESTOR'S DOUBTS CONCERNING IT

I commenced saving my money last year for the first time, and I began my investment experience by purchasing a \$500 public utility bond through one of the large investment banking houses in New York City. I now have about \$1000 more saved, and wish to invest it. I have noted the following issues and desire to ask your advice about them: Illinois Steel  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. debentures, Bethlehem Steel first extension mortgage 5's, C. B. & Q. joint 4's, Armour & Company first mortgage  $4\frac{1}{2}$ 's, Baldwin Locomotive Works first mortgage 5's. I read some months ago of some convertible equipment bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio, but have not seen anything of them lately. They were described as being amply secured, and of having the advantage, in addition to a fair return, of some speculative value. Would it not be just as well for me, however, to invest this \$1000 in a mortgage, or mortgage bonds paying about 6 per cent? From what I have read in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS and elsewhere, these securities, where handled by reputable firms, are just as safe as the kind of bonds I have indicated, if not, indeed, a little safer, and the only advantage that listed bonds have over them is their immediate convertibility. But I do not especially need convertibility. I appreciate immensely this service of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS. My little investment of last year was based upon advice received from you.

We believe you have the right idea about convertibility as an investment virtue. It has for a long time been our notion that the average investor is frequently prone to pay more attention to this virtue than is really necessary, if all the

circumstances surrounding the employment of his surplus funds are given proper consideration. It goes almost without saying that every investor who insists upon having ready convertibility must make up his mind to pay for it by making some sacrifice of net income. There are scores of securities to all intents and purposes of equal safety as to principal and interest, one class of which will be found to yield not much more than 5 per cent., and another class 6 per cent. or better, in connection with which this difference in income is directly traceable to relative marketability, or convertibility. It is this lack of convertibility which fundamentally distinguishes the farm mortgage made in accordance with all of the sound principles governing the creation of that type of securities, or the carefully selected mortgage bond, based upon urban real estate, from the well-secured railroad, industrial, or public-utility bond of wide distribution. There are bankers specializing in such mortgages and real-estate bonds who have long and honorable records of fair and satisfactory dealings with their clients, who can offer investors as much assurance as anyone in regard to the safety of funds entrusted to them, and who are usually in position to take care of all the legitimate needs of their clients by way of loaning on the securities they sell, and, indeed, in



many cases by way of actually repurchasing the securities at a small discount to offset handling charges. If, however, you should finally decide that you did not want to put your present savings into securities which are not generally known in the established market-places, we think you could scarcely do better than to consider bonds like those to which you have referred. In the list submitted with your letter there is not a single issue which, in our judgment, would be likely to give you any concern about the safety of whatever money you put into it. The Baltimore & Ohio convertible bonds which you saw mentioned some time ago are not equipment bonds, but merely the company's unsecured debentures, which under certain prescribed conditions may be converted into the common stock. They are good bonds of their type, and inasmuch as they will follow more or less closely the market course of the shares on which they are a call, they do possess, as has been intimated to you, some speculative possibilities.

#### NO. 550. INFORMATION ABOUT A LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

I desire to avail myself of the opportunity which you so kindly present for furnishing such information as you may have about the following securities: Indiana Northern Traction 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932; Georgia & Alabama Railroad 5 per cent. bonds; Richmond-Washington Company 4 per cent. bonds, due 1943; Houston Oil Timber 6 per cent. bonds; Coal & Coke Railway 5 per cent. bonds, due 1919; Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad 5 per cent. bonds, due 1947. I have a friend who at present is entrusted with these bonds, and who wishes to secure information about them.

It would have helped us had you indicated specifically the kind of information you are seeking, but perhaps it may serve your purpose if we outline in 2 general way what seems to us to be the investment position of each of the securities in question. Indiana Northern Traction 5's of 1932 are, in our opinion, unquestionably sound bonds of the public-utility type. The Georgia & Alabama first consolidated 5's of 1945 are, likewise, high-grade securities of the railroad class. These bonds are among the assumed obligations of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, and they enjoy a reasonably active market both in New York and Richmond. The Richmond-Washington Company collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of 1943 represent a high-class investment proposition of the kind. These bonds are guaranteed, both as to principal and interest, jointly and severally by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line. By the Houston Oil Timber bonds we presume you mean the 6 per cent. contract certificates of the Kirby Lumber Company, guaranteed by the Houston Oil Company of Texas. These certificates appear to be backed up by some fairly strong equities, but they are far from being high-class investment securities. The Coal & Coke Railway first mortgage 5's, due April 1, 1919, seem to us to be entitled to only a fair investment rating. The earnings of this company seem to be improving, but they do not as yet show a sufficiently wide margin over interest charges to place the bonds in as secure a position as might be desired. The Macon, Dublin & Savannah first mortgage 5's of 1947 represent still another high-class, conservative investment. These bonds are outstanding to the amount of only about \$1,500,000, and, in addition to being a first mortgage on property which has an estimated replacement value of approximately \$3,000,000, they are guaranteed unconditionally,

both as to principal and interest, by the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company.

#### NO. 551. WHERE SMALL-DENOMINATION BONDS FIT IN

I have in a building and loan association about \$2000, the result of long and careful saving, which I desire to invest in a more permanent form, and have been thinking about putting it into hundred-dollar bonds, so scattered as to give me a safe and diversified investment. Or, do you think it would be advisable to select two \$1000 bonds, or four \$500 bonds? I would like to get an average of about 5 per cent. if that rate of income can be had with safety. Would you kindly check the \$100 bonds on the enclosed list, which you consider safe for me to buy. Also, give me your opinion of Denver Gas & Electric bonds.

Inasmuch as it seems to be possible for you to obtain the kind of bonds called for under circumstances of this nature in \$100 and \$500 denominations for the employment of a savings fund of this size, we think, if we were in your place, we should follow that plan of investment. In buying carefully selected bonds of small denomination, you will be able to get the 5 per cent. average income rate desired, and at the same time increase, relatively, the safety of your investment through excellent diversification. The issues of \$100 bonds named in the list you sent, with which we are especially impressed from the point of view of safety of principal and certainty of income, are New York City 4½'s, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul convertible 4½'s, Colorado & Southern refunding and extension 4½'s, Southern Pacific-San Francisco Terminal first mortgage 4's, Virginian Railway first mortgage 5's, American Telephone & Telegraph convertible 4½'s, Laclede Gas first mortgage 5's, and Montana Power first refunding 5's. The Denver Gas & Electric general mortgage 5's, the bonds about which you make special inquiry, are high-grade utility bonds. They are available in denominations of \$100, \$250, and \$500. It may be well, also, to note that practically all of the \$100 bonds mentioned here are available in \$500 denomination, as well.

#### NO. 552. STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS IN REORGANIZATION

When a railroad or industrial concern goes into bankruptcy what is the effect upon the stockholders other than stoppage of dividends? That is, are the stockholders assessed, or are they in any other manner placed in danger of losing their certificates through reorganization proceedings, or otherwise.

No general statement can be made in the premises. It all depends upon the circumstances surrounding each particular case. Stockholders are not always assessed, nor are they always in danger of losing any substantial part of their equities through reorganization. As a rule, however, it falls to them to furnish by means of assessments at least the greater part of whatever new capital is required to put the bankrupt company on its feet. Of course, the bondholders, who are the creditors, have their claims attended to first of all. The stockholders, who are the partners, or proprietors, of the enterprise, have no obligatory claims, but are the people who must always make most of the sacrifice in order to protect their equities. It usually happens that when a reorganization plan is proposed, only those stockholders or other security-holders who assent to it and give it their financial support are entitled to share in whatever benefits accrue from it. In other words, in cases where assessments are called for to effect reorganization and they are not paid, the delinquents lose their interest in the company entirely. The courts have recognized this as equitable.

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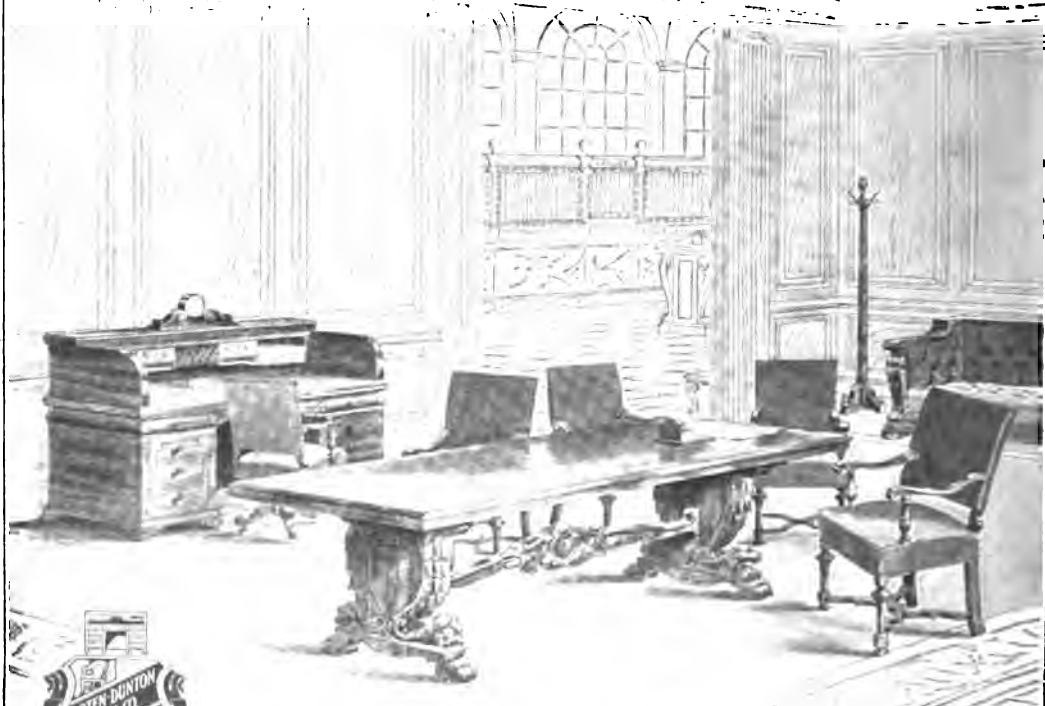
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